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## CALENDARS.

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### Instructions to Editors.

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The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control : 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries ; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis ; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist ; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.



As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

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\* \* Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.



Great Britain  
CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,  
DOMESTIC SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF

WILLIAM III.

1 JANUARY—31 DECEMBER, 1696.

PRESERVED IN THE

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WILLIAM JOHN HARDY, M.A., F.S.A.

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## PREFACE.

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The year 1696, to which the documents calendared in the present volume relate, can hardly be called eventful, either in regard to affairs at home or abroad. The King left England to prosecute the campaign on the continent later than usual. The exact date of his departure is not mentioned; but on the 11th of May, the Duke of Shrewsbury refers to a letter having been sent to him whilst attending the King at Margate (*p.* 174) and a writer, on the following day, refers to the King as having “embarked” at that place (*p.* 175).

The affairs of the country were, during the King’s absence, left in the hands of the Lords Justices, and the minutes of that body, kept with great regularity between the last named date and the 6th of October, form, perhaps, the most interesting series of papers calendared. The King returned to England on the 4th of October. The discovery, early in February, of the plot to assassinate him was the reason of his departure for the continent at a later date than usual.

One of the earliest references to the fact that the King and his advisers were cognizant of this plot, occurs in a circular-letter from Sir William Trumball to the keepers of the different ports on the northern and eastern coasts, dated at Whitehall on the 24th of February:—“There being a traitorous and horrid conspiracy against the King’s life, happily discovered on the eve of execution, several of the conspirators being already in custody, and others having absconded,” strict watch was to be kept for any who should attempt to cross the sea without a pass bearing the King’s signature (*pp.* 50–51).

The following day the King himself wrote from Kensington to the Privy Council of Scotland, informing them of the failure of an attempt on his life and of a projected invasion from France, which was intended as

the immediate corollary :—" God has been pleased to prostrate their first design, and we trust will prevent their effecting the second " (*p.* 54).

The same day a Proclamation was issued, directing (in view of the discovery of the plot) all papists to withdraw from London and Westminster ; whilst on the 27th of February the Council gave special directions to the judges going on circuit " strictly to give in charge " the execution of all laws against papists and non-jurors, to reinforce the King's late injunctions to the Bishops, and direct justices of the peace to tender to all papists and non-jurors the oaths enforced by law (*pp.* 56-57).

The presence of a considerable number of the arrested conspirators in Newgate induced the Duke of Shrewsbury to write specially to the Lord Mayor of London, desiring that " a sufficient number of the trained bands be appointed to keep guard, as well in the day time as in the night," for the security of the prison (*p.* 64) ; the Duke also informed the Recorder that an intended prosecution against Fell, the keeper of Newgate, was to be postponed " to a more convenient time " (*ibid.*).

On almost every page of the calendar at this period, we find reference to the arrest, or attempted arrest, of some suspected person. Mayors and other officers who displayed activity in the matter of such search or arrest, were duly thanked, whilst greater activity was enjoined upon those thought not to be sufficiently active ; indeed, the position of individuals who had occasion to travel on their own affairs must have been anything but pleasant : zealous officials, no doubt hoping for favours from the Government, seem to have stopped travellers on the flimsiest excuse.

In due course came the Proclamation for a general thanksgiving for the King's preservation from the plotted assassination, which thanksgiving was to be observed on the 16th of April (*p.* 85), and in the form of prayer to be used on the occasion reference is made both to the " discovering and disappointing of a horrid and barbarous conspiracy of papists and other traitorous persons to assassinate his most gracious Majesty's royal person, and



for delivering this kingdom from an invasion intended by the French " (*p.* 134). Both dangers were therefore by the middle of April evidently regarded as past.

But though grateful to the Higher Powers for delivery, William had by the early days of May been unable to see his way to give worldly recompense to one of the chief instruments of the discovery of the plot. It was on the 9th of that month that the Duke of Shrewsbury informed the Lord-Deputy of Ireland of the King's desire to recompense Mr. Pendergrast (*sic*), for his "timely discovery" of the late plot, with an Irish estate of 500*l.* a year " among the forfeited lands in Ireland " (*p.* 174).

Of the various persons implicated or supposed to be implicated in the plot, it is of Sir John Fenwick that we hear most in the papers calendared in the present volume. From the date of his arrest, all through the many postponements of his trial, until early in the following October, his story may be read in the most minute detail in the minutes of proceedings of the Lords Justices of England ; and it is remarkable that, when their minutes stop, all reference to Fenwick stops also. In the regular official correspondence for the rest of the year, there is not even a passing reference to him.

The first to inform the Council as to Fenwick's whereabouts was one of the messengers who, on the 18th of May, had the information from " a woman " who had seen him, together with Lord Montgomery, " in Somerset House " (*p.* 181).

The Duke of Shrewsbury at once undertook to sign (and apparently signed) a warrant to search the building, but the Council was informed that " it would be of no use now," as the messenger had, since giving the information, " acquainted the Earl of Feversham with the intended search." The Earl of Feversham here referred to was Lewis de Duras, second Lord Feversham, and son-in-law of the first Earl ; Somerset House—still ostensibly, though not actually, in the possession of the Queen-Dowager (Catherine of Braganza)—was no doubt an asylum for sympathizers with the Stuart cause.

It was not till nearly a month later that Fenwick was arrested at New Romney, evidently on his way to France (*p.* 223); and, directly after, Edward Roberts was arrested for "concealing" him and endeavouring to procure his escape out of the kingdom (*p.* 225).

Fenwick was arrested, in bed, at the house of Thomas Ladd, by six persons, and whilst under arrest wrote in pencil a letter addressed to "Mrs. Farrah, (Lady Fenwick's maid) at the Countess Dowager of Carlisle's house in Soho Square." The letter was "conveyed" by a Mr. Webber, also apparently under arrest, "into the pocket of a gentleman who came to visit him."

The writer of this information urges the speedy payment of the reward (500*l.*) for Sir John's apprehension to those who effected it (*pp.* 228-229).

Fenwick and Webber both appeared before the Council on the 19th of June, and the former was confronted with the intercepted letter "to his lady," from which it appeared that "he was not himself very well satisfied of his innocence." Peter Cooke's confession also "seemed to surprize him." Their Excellencies gave him a choice of prisons—the Tower, or Newgate. He answered "he had been formerly in the Tower and hardly used there," but he "thanked" them for the "honour they would do him of sending him thither, and desired he might have a servant with him." Thither he was accordingly sent. He asked that his wife should be allowed to come to him, but "waived it rather than she should be shut up with him" (*p.* 234). Finally he begged that the Council would make a "favourable representation" of him to the King, as he understood he "lay under great prejudices" with his Majesty, "as if he had behaved himself disrespectfully towards him," which, he assured them, was "never as much as in his thoughts" (*ibid.*). After th's Webber was examined, professed but "short acquaintance" with Fenwick, and stated he knew nothing of the contents of the intercepted letter; he was, however committed to Newgate.

Lady Mary Fenwick's activity on behalf of her husband is conspicuous throughout the documents now calendared. Her requests came before the Council on the 23rd of June



and at almost every subsequent meeting ; her chief anxiety was that the trial should be postponed till someone could be sent from her husband to the King (*p.* 251). On the 30th of June the Council called her in and gave her leave to see her husband (*p.* 253). As a result of the interview she proposed (2 July) "going to Flanders to wait on the King, if she might have leave. She would not undertake so troublesome a journey, but she thought it would be of service to the King, as well as to Sir John," and she desired that the trial be postponed "till she had been with the King." The Council gave her leave to go ; told her that "a pass should be ordered her immediately ;" that they would write to the King by the morrow's post to "acquaint him with her intentions ;" and that they would take care the trial should not be till they had received his Majesty's pleasure on their letter. To all this she agreed, "after some objections made." A pass was signed for her ; her passage was ordered "in the royal transport ;" and leave was given her to see her husband "in private, in order to her journey."

But something quickly changed her plucky resolve. In the Council minutes of the day in question is the following memorandum :—"The same night she came back to the office and declared she would not go, assigning many reasons, as the want of money, the hazards of the journey, the uncertainty whether she should be admitted to the King or, if she were, whether she should prevail ; and in the meantime Sir John would want her assistance, if notice should be given him for his trial" (*p.* 255).

Next day the Council directed the Attorney General to inform Fenwick that his trial would take place ten days later, and leave was given to counsel and solicitor to attend him (*p.* 257).

Between this date and the 7th of July, the Earl of Carlisle, nephew of Lady Fenwick, had told the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord Steward, of Sir John's desire for a personal interview. The Duke communicated this wish to the Council, and the Council "approved of his Grace's going, if he thought fit," and he went immediately (*p.* 260).

The Duke communicated the purport of Fenwick's words to the King the same day. First, he urged various reasons for putting off the trial; "none," adds the writer, "of moment enough to trouble you with," and then said "he had something to impart to me that was of the last importance to you and your government" and he would tell it "on condition that I would give him my word to reveal it to none but such as he should name." To this the Duke answered he could give no such promise till he should know the "nature of the thing" and to whom he might reveal it. Fenwick answered that he might tell it to the King; "after which," writes the Duke, "I thought I might safely promise not to reveal it to anyone else, till your commands were known. He then told me (I presume to use his own words, which I desired him to write down for fear of mistakes) that he was willing to make confession of all he knew, relating to you or your government, or concerning the fleet and army, or of a correspondence with France by men that are now in places of trust, on a condition that he may have an assurance of your pardon, in case he perform what is above mentioned, and that he may not be made use of in evidence. In case you should not think fit that his trial should be put off till your return, he is willing to make the said confession to me, in order to have it transmitted to you. . . . He further desired that you would not impart this to any person now with you till you have been pleased to signify your commands to me in it" (*pp.* 259-260). The Duke adds that he fails to understand why Fenwick had such confidence in him.

Next day the Duke of Devonshire told the Council of his interview, and what he had written to the King (*p.* 262).

The great object for which Lady Fenwick laboured was the postponement of the trial, and certainly the fact that points of much importance had been submitted to the King, gave a reasonable ground for postponement. The Duke of Devonshire advocated it, and, at a meeting of the Lords Justices on the 22nd of July, declared of what "great moment" the matter was, on which he had written to the King. The trial was therefore postponed



till the Judges returned from the Circuit (*p.* 286). Knowledge that the Duke had written to the King was common property, and the writers of news-letters mention it (*p.* 287).

It would seem that the King consulted the Duke of Shrewsbury as to the postponement of Fenwick's trial, before replying to the Duke of Devonshire's letter ; writing to William on the 28th of July, Shrewsbury says:—"I am not acquainted with the particulars the Lord Steward has sent you from Sir John Fenwick. He (Fenwick) is generally reputed a fearful man, and though now he may not offer to say all, yet beginning to treat is no contradiction to that character. I am confident he knows what, if he will discover, may be much more valuable than his life. If he were well managed, possibly he might lay open a scene that would facilitate the business the next winter. Without some such miracle, I doubt this would be difficult enough " (*p.* 297).

At the meeting of the Council on the 30th of July the Duke of Devonshire was still without an answer to his letter, and he offered to write again to the King by the morrow's post. The Minutes do not record whether his offer was accepted, but the date of Sessions was again adjourned, and Fenwick was ordered to remain a prisoner in the Tower (*pp.* 306-307). A news-letter says the postponement of the trial was for three weeks (*p.* 315). The reason of the King's delay in answering the Duke is of course explained by the fact, mentioned above, that he would not agree to the postponement of the trial until he knew Shrewsbury's views thereon.

Lady Mary was no doubt making good use of the delay, and the Earl of Portland (who had then recently come to England on financial affairs) writes to the King, under the date 4th August, of an interview he (apparently in the presence of the Earl of Carlisle) had had with her. "Lady Mary Fenwick came to see me. She says that if your Majesty would pardon her husband he would declare all he knows and the names of all those who are betraying you in your council, your fleet and your army ; but he will not be a witness. I told her I did not think your

Majesty would pardon him upon any condition and that the only means of saving him would be to make no stipulation ; if he thought he could deserve a pardon, I advised him to tell everything without reserve, relying implicitly on your clemency. She seemed to me and to Lord Carlisle to be persuaded, but she has since sent to tell me that, before following my advice, she will await your Majesty's answer to a letter which the Lord Steward wrote upon the subject " (*p.* 319).

The King's answer reached the Duke of Devonshire on or before the 7th of August, and it was to the effect that what Fenwick had to say should be sent over to the writer. The Duke therefore proposed visiting Fenwick at the Tower on the following Monday, and of this the Council approved (*p.* 328). The visit was duly paid, and the Duke obtained Fenwick's "narrative," on "three sheets of paper written in his own hand." For some reason Fenwick desired that it should be sent to the King "not by the packet," by which was sent the Duke's letter describing the interview, but by "express." In this descriptive letter the Duke again argued in favour of postponing the trial. Speaking of the narrative, he says :—"You will best judge of the truth of it when you read it, but in the meantime I presume humbly to acquaint you that it contains matters of such importance if they are true, as may reasonably induce you to order his trial to be put off. There are some things in his paper which I presume you may think necessary to be explained. He has desired me to move you to give him an opportunity of doing so by granting him a longer time."

Presumably the pass for the special messenger could not be obtained at once ; at all events, the "narrative" was not sent to the King till the 14th of August. With it the Duke of Devonshire wrote again :—"The enclosed is the paper given me by Sir John Fenwick on the 10th inst., written in his own hand, which he made me pass my word should be communicated to you only. I believe when you read it you will not wonder he exacted that promise from me. I may truly say I should have been very glad not to have been trusted with this secret ; I am very unwilling to



believe what is there suggested of persons for whom I have a great respect, and which, as you may please to observe, is for the most part hearsay. All I can say is, that whether you give credit to that part of the paper or not, and, in consideration of the difference of times, would have no notice taken of it, seeing that some of them are in places of the highest trust and in all appearances very firm to your interest now, I assure you that whatever part of this paper you would have kept secret, shall remain so inviolably for me " (*p.* 344).

It should be here observed that the document now in King William's Chest with this letter from the Duke of Devonshire, is clearly not that which the Duke sent to the King. This document, or rather a copy of it, is in the "Chest," but it is amongst the undated papers at the end of the year. What the document (now with the letter of the 14th of August) may be, is not clear. It is signed by Fenwick, but is evidently much shorter than the paper then sent to the King and contains no accusations, as does the other, against Shrewsbury and the rest of the King's ministers. What this shorter document may be, under what circumstances Fenwick signed it, and how it reached the King, do not appear. It is signed by Fenwick and may be a paper embodying one of his earlier confessions; the longer document contains nearly all that is in the shorter, though in a somewhat different form.

A point on which Fenwick desired to lay particular stress was that he did not approve of the suggested disposal of King William by means of assassination. On this the Duke of Devonshire adds:—"I am obliged, in justice to him (Fenwick), to acquaint you that Lord Carlisle told me a story much to this purpose, I believe five months ago, and long before Sir John Fenwick was taken " (*p.* 344).

At the Council on August the 18th, Fenwick's trial was put off till the 9th of September (*p.* 351).

The King's answer that, unless Fenwick gave "a better proof of his sincerity," he would not postpone the trial reached the Duke of Devonshire on the previous day.

The Duke at once acknowledged it and said he had acquainted Lady Mary with the King's decision (*p.* 377).

That the King had communicated with at least one of the persons concerning whose loyalty Fenwick had written, is shown by the Duke of Shrewsbury's indignant letter to the King of the same date. He lacked words to express his surprise at Fenwick's "impudent and unaccountable" accusation; and he goes on to say:—"I will, with all sincerity imaginable, give you an account of the only thing I can recollect that should give the least pretence to such an invention, and I am confident you will judge there are few men in the kingdom that have not so far transgressed the law."

The particular part of Fenwick's narrative to which the Duke of Shrewsbury referred was that in which he charged the Duke and Lord Godolphin with having entered into an agreement with Lord Middleton to hold "correspondence" with him whilst at King James's court. Shrewsbury explains the only dealings he ever had with Lord Middleton, who was a relation: Upon the "alarm" of "the La Hogue business" Middleton had been clapped in the Tower and one night at supper, after his enlargement, "when," says Shrewsbury, "he was pretty well in drink," he said he intended to go "beyond seas," and "asked if I could command him no service." Shrewsbury told him that by the course he was taking it would never be in his, Shrewsbury's, service to do him or his friends service. "In the condition he was then," writes the Duke, "he seemed shocked at my answer," and though it was some months before he went, he never again mentioned the subject. He did, however, leave a message with the Duke's aunt that he (the Duke) might depend on his good offices on any occasion, and that in the same manner he relied on the Duke's. "I only bowed," says Shrewsbury, "and told her I should always be ready to serve her, or him, or their children." You now know, writes the Duke, "the extent of my crime; and, if I do not flatter myself, it is not more than a King may forgive" (*p.* 378). Shrewsbury is not so sure of the "reasonableness



of the generality of the world," and he is apprehensive of it when this "base invention" is made public (*ibid.*).

The King's answer about the date of the trial had gone to the Duke of Devonshire at Bath, and so the contents did not reach the Council for some days. Arrangements for the trial were accordingly postponed (*ibid.*). The answer was to the effect that the King did not find anything in the paper sent to him by the Duke of Devonshire on which to postpone the trial, and directed it to take place unless Fenwick "made out by proof what he had written" and made a "full confession of his whole knowledge without reserve" (*p.* 381).

The King's resolve was communicated to Fenwick by, presumably, the Clerk of the Council, who next day informed the Board of Fenwick's answer, which was that "he had saved the King's life; but if that were not understood to be a service, he could not help it; he had no more to say and must prepare for his defence as well as he could" (*p.* 384). He only wished he might have spoken again with the Duke of Devonshire or heard from him before his arraignment.

The same day Lady Mary Fenwick and the Duke of Norfolk came to the Council and urged the postponement of the trial, as Sir John's counsel were out of town, and there was not time to get others; and the Council put off the arraignment for a few days. Lady Mary herself made the particular request that "Mr. Smith, of Magdalene College and the late Bishop of Bath and Wells might be admitted to Sir John to assist him as divines." The Council "shewed no inclination to grant it," by reason of the late ill-behaviour of the non-jurors (*p.* 385).

On September 15th the Duke of Norfolk had been to speak to Fenwick in private (*p.* 389). He went and returned whilst the Board was still sitting. Fenwick was willing to give proof of his sincerity "by making out, as he can, what Lord Devonshire had sent from him to the King." Lady Mary again attended: the Duke of Devonshire, she said, had written he would be "in town on Thursday night," and would ask leave to see Sir John. She begged the arraignment might be put off till the

following Monday, and did not doubt her husband would "make good" what he had promised. The Council told her the King did not think Sir John "ingenuous in his confession" and would not have the trial postponed unless he gave greater proof of his sincerity by telling "all he knew." Lady Mary understood that the King had told the Duke of Devonshire that he wanted to have proof of what Sir John had confessed, and did not ask for more; "perhaps," she added, "by telling all he *knew*" might be meant "telling all *he did not know*, as Porter had done." With this little piece of sarcasm Lady Mary withdrew, and later the Clerk of the Council informed her that, as the Board found by her that Sir John had no intention of complying with all parts of the King's directions, the trial must go on (*p.* 391).

On September 18th the Recorder of London was directed to caution the Lord Mayor as to keeping a guard at Newgate whilst the trial lasted; Fenwick had evidently been removed from the Tower to Newgate, as the keeper of the latter place is directed to admit the Duke of Devonshire, who proposed going to see him, at Lady Mary's desire (*p.* 393).

It is perhaps needless to dwell in detail on the subsequent entries in the Calendar regarding the date of Sir John Fenwick's trial. The last entry concerning the matter occurs in the Minutes of the Lords Justices' meeting on the 24th of September, when Fenwick's amended information was read and sent to the King (*p.* 400). After this his case is not again actually mentioned in the present volume. The Lords Justices of England met only a few more times (their last meeting was, as already mentioned, on October the 6th), and then the King's return to England brought their labours to a close. A few days after this the King desired the Duke of Devonshire to come to him at Whitehall (*p.* 417). The object of the visit is not stated, but we may presume it had to do with Sir John Fenwick's business. Of the hotly debated proceedings in Parliament to attain Fenwick, which attainder was ultimately carried in the House of Lords by seven votes, we hear nothing. His execution took place early in January, 1697.

It was unfortunate for the Duke of Shrewsbury that illness overtook him very shortly after Fenwick's attempt to connect him with those who were plotting against the King. Writing early in October from his house at Eyford in Gloucestershire, he expresses his grief that he cannot be actively engaged in London, and his gratitude for William's unshaken confidence in him. "I am," he says, "so sensible that this is a most improper time for me to be absent . . . that nothing less than necessity could have obliged me to it." He then refers to "the soreness of my breast as well as my spitting blood," and to the fact that the latter symptom increased on the slightest motion; "I am next to certain," he says, that "I cannot yet be able to endure the coach, but I will try as soon as possible, for I am sure there is nothing in the world I more earnestly desire than to kiss your hands and to give you thanks for the generosity and confidence you have used towards me." He refers to those determined "to put all in heat and confusion" in the coming session. He was told that "the animosity of some persons" to him was the great occasion of this, but "you know," he says, "how little I have deserved it from them"; and, he continues, "it falls out by my misfortune, and not by my faults, that possibly they may have it in their power to cast a reflection upon me," but he adds "I have all my life acted like an honest man," and he feels sure that, in the end, "truth will appear" (*p.* 413).

On the 18th of October (the King had then returned from the continent) he definitely asked to be relieved from his office. "I have endeavoured to come to London to receive your commands and directions," he writes; but he felt it would be long before he could do so. Continuing, he says, "I am very sensible your affairs must necessarily receive great prejudice by the absence of one in my post. Since it is very doubtful whether I shall ever so well recover this accident, as to be capable of serving in the station I have the honour to be at present, and I am most certain it cannot be for a long time, I humbly and earnestly beg you will allow me to return the seal into your hands." No man, he considers, can serve "in so nice an employment" as the King's secretary, "that has



the misfortune to lie under suspicion." He then reminded the King of his promise, made on giving him the seals, that he should be at liberty to return them, without the royal "displeasure" whenever he found the place "uneasy" (*p.* 418).

In what terms William refused to accept his minister's resignation, we do not know; but it is certain from the Duke's next letter that the refusal was couched in language which expressed unabated confidence. "It is impossible," writes Shrewsbury, "to resist the kindness and manner of your letter. I therefore entirely submit myself to be disposed on as you think best. . . . I acquiesce, and will endeavour, as soon as possible, to wait on you myself, though either by letter or word of mouth, I despair I shall ever be able to express with how much gratitude I am your Majesty's most dutiful subject" (*p.* 421). Early in November his doctor gave him hope that "in a week or ten days" he would be able to reach London, and pay his duty to the King (*p.* 431).

The uneventfulness of William's continental campaign in 1696 was probably largely due to the lack of money. The cost of that campaign during the six previous years had drained the Exchequer and the King's financial advisers were even more perplexed than we have seen them in past years as to how they might obtain the sinews of war. Continued demands for money reached England from abroad, and on the 14th of July, the Lords of the Treasury attended the Lords Justices and told them of a letter recently received by Lord Godolphin from Mr. Blaythwayt, pressing for an immediate remittance to support the English troops on the continent, otherwise they could not be "kept together." The Lords of the Treasury represented the impossibility of complying with the demand "while paper credit was so broken." They saw no way for supplying the army unless the King could find a credit abroad for their present subsistence, till they could find credit again here. They desired all this might be laid before the King (*p.* 269).

Still, in the earlier part of the year, the King's ministers were in no mood to come to a peace with France on any

but terms entirely advantageous to the Allies. Two events, however, caused them to modify that opinion as the year wore on : the Duke of Savoy detaching himself from the Allies, and the state of the home Exchequer. The King had, in June, communicated to the Duke of Shrewsbury, the fact that France was seeking to come to terms with the Allies individually rather than collectively, and in his letter acknowledging this intelligence Shrewsbury writes of the projected peace :—" A good one everyone would desire, and many are so weary as to be content with a bad one " (*p.* 240).

In less than a month from the date of thus writing, news reached England that, in regard to the Duke of Savoy, France's policy had been successful. Writing to the King under the date 21 July, Shrewsbury deplores the fact that the Duke, " for the appearance of immediate advantage," had " sold his own reputation and interest of his friends ; all which, with more patience, might have been preserved " (*pp.* 280-281). But there was the fact : one of the parties had been detached from the alliance ; and this, together with the knowledge of England's ruined finances—a knowledge which became more apparent as the year advanced—had clearly modified the Duke of Shrewsbury's views as to the terms on which a peace might be agreed. " How far," he writes, " French money and artifice may prevail on other princes to follow the Duke of Savoy's example, is, to me, a very melancholy reflection."

Indeed, in reading this letter carefully, one is inclined to take the view that Shrewsbury had fallen into line with those (whose policy he had but a month before derided) who argued that peace at any price would be for England's advantage. He urges the King to look ahead, to look at the next year : " a willing Parliament " might vote money for the campaign, but he feared that money could " neither be raised nor borrowed." That is why, in the letter under notice, he pleads with the King, in coming to terms with France, not to haggle over " a town more or less." Let the war be terminated on such terms that the Allies may continue their opinion " of

your unshaken constancy and virtue " and be ready to engage with you on another occasion. " If," he concludes, the affairs of Europe gave reasonable hope that " in a short time the power of France by land and sea would be reduced to what it was forty years since," a great deal ought to be ventured to attain such an end ; but he saw, in events as they were, no such reasonable hope (*ibid.*). A little later he assured the King that " the well affected " desire peace " extremely " (*p.* 413).

But if the lack of funds to carry on the campaign during the year 1696 caused the ministers at home the utmost anxiety, the outlook for the next year was even more gloomy. A minute of a meeting of the Lords Justices with the Lords of the Treasury on the 21st September is, from the policy indicated, perhaps worthy of mention here. Affairs stood thus : " there was more money requisite than was ever raised in one year " and there was less " species of money " in the kingdom than " ever was known." It was therefore obviously necessary to have recourse to " credit " and the Treasury suggested that this should be raised upon the Exchequer. Whether enough could be obtained in this way " they could not tell " ; but they were satisfied nothing else would be found sufficient, " for if everything vendible in England were excised, it could not raise the money." To make the credit answerable to the occasion they suggested that the " present fund of the salt " ought to be " enlarged " to 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* yearly " and the land tax to be the capital." The Lords Justices seem to have suggested that " the nation might be jealous of such an establishment as dangerous to their liberties." The Lords of the Treasury replied " if there be a necessity for it, it supersedes all other considerations." How far this argument was agreeable to the Lords Justices the minute does not reveal, but they appear to have suggested that it might be hard to find such a fund ; whereupon the spokesmen of the Treasury replied " how much more difficult then will it be to find larger funds to be supplied any other way." This silenced the objections ; for the minute records that, " in order to the finding of such a fund," the Treasury should direct



the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, or "whom else they should think able to do it," to consider what may be proper funds for raising money, "without communicating to them for what uses they are designed" (*pp.* 395-396).

It is not, however, needful to dwell on the numerous indications of the straits to which the Government was driven to provide funds to pay the army and navy and generally to carry on the business of the country; it will probably be regarded as sufficient if two only of the many projects for rescuing the country from the financial ruin, are dealt with:—the attempt to establish a Land Bank and the re-coining of clipped money.

With regard to the proposed Land Bank—so called because its securities were to be upon land—the first entry is under date May the 14th, and shows in what a slipshod manner its preliminaries had been settled. On the day in question the matter came before the Lords Justices. The Lords of the Treasury were called in and the business of the warrant for the "new bank" was opened. The warrant had been prepared by the persons interested in it. Mr. Lowndes had carried it to the King, who had signed it the night before he left England. After this it was brought to the Lords of the Treasury, who did not consider it, and simply referred it to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Some of the Lords "who had opposed setting up that bank, in Parliament, were for giving it all dispatch now, lest they should be thought to oppose through obstinacy." It seems that the Attorney General did not see it before the King signed it, but that the Solicitor General did. After signature the Lords of the Treasury found it necessary to alter it in the "bill," and one of the additions then made was the clause of incorporation. Peers were named in it "to take subscriptions, and receive public money," which was unusual. The Lords Justices resolved that it be brought before them immediately, and considered; "all dispatch" was to be given to the matter, it "appearing the only source left for carrying on the public business" (*p.* 178). The commission for the bank was actually signed four days later (*p.* 181).

On the 26th of May the Lords Justices, (two of the Lords of the Treasury, having been called in), considered the proposals of the commissioners for the new bank:—a fourth of the “whole sum” to be raised (2,564,000*l.*) was to be paid in “clipped money” before the 24th of June; a discount of 10 *per cent.* was to be allowed on what they should pay in “gold, or lawful money”; the bills and notes of their bank were to be taken at the Exchequer as part of their subscriptions; and they asked that a “mill and workmen” be set apart for coining the plate they “shall take in upon their subscriptions.”

The Lords Justices thought these conditions should be considered at Council, and also an observation, made by the Lords of the Treasury, that there had been an oversight in drawing up the commission, by leaving out a power to take subscriptions of land which the act provided for; “it was an error in the persons concerned for this bank, they having had the drawing up of the warrant. The thing was passed in such haste as not to allow time for the perusal of it” (*pp.* 196-197).

It is very doubtful which, if any, of William’s financial advisers really liked the idea of the Land Bank, and those who supported it did so because they regarded it (as Lord Godolphin wrote in a letter to the King) as the only way of establishing “anything like a credit towards the supplying of the army” (*p.* 202).

Admitting that the demands of those organizing the new bank were the reverse of modest, Godolphin continued “the truth is that the difficulties of raising money are such that the new bank is forced to make demands that would, at any other time, be very extravagant, and those who are possessed with prejudices to the thing and to the persons of the men, take such advantage from their unreasonableness as to hinder any agreement with them from taking effect, and are willing to flatter themselves and others that, when this bank is made impracticable, they shall be able to set up a credit in the Exchequer from the same funds. I doubt this will prove but a notion, and in case it should hold right it will come too late to relieve our wants” (*p.* 203).

In a letter of the same date, the Duke of Shrewsbury writes to King William :—" The proposals of the gentlemen of the new national bank have been heard and considered at Council. Many of the Lords and myself would have been glad to comply with anything possible, thinking that the most likely, if not the only, way of raising the money that is now so necessary for the service ; but the Attorney and Solicitor General were so positive that by law we could not give directions to the Treasury relating to the first proposal of receiving part in clipped money, which the Treasury expected from us before they would comply with such a demand, that we were forced to tell them the first proposal was not in our power ; but as to all the others, we did most earnestly recommend to the Lords of the Treasury to give them all reasonable encouragement. I believe they are now attending, and conclude Lord Godolphin will give you, to-night, an account of what is to be expected " (*pp.* 203-204).

Before the 5th of June the Commissioners of the Land Bank had modified their demands on one point ; but, says Godolphin, " it was with much difficulty " that they were persuaded to quit their demands of clipped money to be taken for one-fourth of their payments. Since the Treasury had laid the consideration of their other demands, relating to " prompt payment," before the Lords Justices in Council, and it was agreed that they should offer them five *per cent.* premium. " Rather than give anything beyond that, the method of giving out bills from the Exchequer was to be tried." The whole procedure seemed to Godolphin " as improper as it ever can be, for the setting up a credit of that sort, when all paper credit is so much sunk, and the species of money so much called for. Yet I doubt we shall be forced to have recourse to it."

Towards the funds of the new bank the King subscribed 5,000*l.* and Godolphin tells him that the same morning on which he wrote, he had been to the Commissioners to subscribe it. He found them " very heartless, and almost in despair of completing their subscriptions, from the little disposition they find to encourage and assist this bank, in almost all those whose countenance is necessary to it " (*p.* 214).



On the same day the Duke of Shrewsbury wrote to the King, "I suppose Lord Godolphin will give you an account, what new proposals have been made by the gentlemen of the Land Bank, what answer has been returned to them by the Treasury, and how that answer has been approved by the Justices and Council. The chief argument to induce the Lords of the Council to be unanimously of opinion that no further encouragement should be allowed to the new bank, was not so much the consideration of the exorbitancy of the demand, though—as that is to be laid wholly upon the civil list, the 25,000*l.* being all appropriated by Parliament to several uses—it would have extremely incommoded your affairs, but chiefly the improbability that the subscriptions would, even upon such encouragement as they demanded, amount to more than would just seem to constitute them a bank. Half the money only being subscribed upon such large terms, the rest could not be borrowed from private persons, without yet larger concessions; while the appropriation to repay the credit upon the coal tax, etc., as well as that for the fleet, instead of the payments to the army, with which that tax was charged, would leave the army unprovided for, unless the Treasury had a prospect of raising the whole sum, and discharging the aforementioned appropriations. In the manner it is now agreed, if the gentlemen can procure subscriptions sufficient to make themselves a corporation, the Treasury hope assistance from the credit of Exchequer bills for a good part of the rest; such help in the other method would have become almost ineffectual, by raising the price of loans to such an extravagant degree" (*p.* 215).

On the 12th of June, Lord Godolphin wrote to William, "It is so taken for granted that the subscriptions to the Land Bank will not go on, that we are taking the best measures we can to prepare our bills of credit to be given out of the Exchequer by the 25th of this month" (*p.* 222); and, on the 23rd, "I have been promised again this day 50,000*l.* of bullion in a very short time. I confess, in my own judgement, I should have given almost any conditions to the Land Bank, rather than venture such extremity, but your Majesty may depend that, in what is

now left to be done, we shall be entirely unanimous in the Treasury, and employ all our zeal and diligence to make it effectual" (*p.* 239). On the 30th he wrote again:—"I have been troubled with rheumatism and fear I shall be obliged, at last, to ask your Majesty's leave to go to Bath for it, but will not think of that till something be done to restore the credit, or at least till everything has been tried that can contribute to it. Some of the Land Bank have made us an offer that they will yet raise the whole 2,500,000*l.* for a premium of 300,000*l.*, which is not 12 *per cent.*, whereas one must now give 18 *per cent.* to discount tallies at a year's distance; but they would have it deducted out of the fund, and so pay but 2,200,000*l.* This they imparted at a meeting with the Lord Keeper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Montague, Sir Thomas Littleton, the Duke of Shrewsbury, and myself; all but the last two seemed averse to the proposal and willing enough to make any objection. The truth is, there is one very great one, for, the whole being appropriated, no deduction of any part can be made from the funds, and the condition of the revenue, I doubt, will not admit of our giving them a security for so great a sum upon it. We are to have another meeting with them to-morrow, and I confess, if we can find any way to secure them their premium, I must be of opinion it will be very well given to make sure of so great a sum of money, which, after all, I fear we shall hardly compass by any other method." (*p.* 250).

On the 22nd July we read in the Lords Justices' Minutes:—"The Lords of the Treasury called in. Read several papers with proposals for erecting the Exchequer Bank; but that which their Excellencies approved of was a voluntary subscription for paying down the tenth part, without expecting any premium on the other nine parts, and a general engagement to promote the currency of these bills, so that it might appear to be an association of persons not otherwise interested than in the support of the government, and the preservation of the nation. Ordered that the Treasury forthwith prepare the form of it, so that it may be considered at Council" (*p.* 286).

On the 28th of July the Duke of Shrewsbury wrote to the King that being sensible of the need of money to supply the army abroad, he had spared no pains, in considering how it might be effected. "Some of those gentlemen who had procured money for shares in the Land Bank seem so convinced of the consequences if your army beyond seas should be reduced to extremity, that they promise, and hope to engage others, to lend a considerable sum upon a good premium." Shrewsbury, Lord Godolphin, and Lord Portland were to speak the following day, with some of the "principals." They had already had "good encouragement" from Mr. Foley and Mr. Harley. If they failed, then they proposed a "voluntary subscription" as the best means of raising money (*p.* 296). The same day "the draft of a loan by subscription" was read and settled (*p.* 299).

It was at this point that King William sent the Earl of Portland on a special mission to England. A newsletter of the 28th states:—"Lord Portland arrived here last Sunday. The occasion of his visit was to hasten the supply of money for the subsistence of the army. What was said of the city of Amsterdam having lent 300,000*l.* for this service was a mistake" (*p.* 300).

Portland himself wrote to the King under this date. He had attended a meeting of the Lords Justices, and laid before them the "urgency of the business in such a way as to convince them that every effort must be made, and they resolved I should speak to the members of the Land Bank, and to the Speaker, Harley and others, who they knew had already been with me, that I should try to persuade them to subscribe 1,250,000*l.* sterling before next Saturday." He was also to speak to other merchants, and the Council adjourned. He doubted if any of these means would be sufficient without a meeting of Parliament, which "is thought too dangerous"; and he continues "This afternoon I have also had a number of the city merchants with me, all protesting their good will, but at the same time they say that, owing to the failure of the establishment of the Bank, money lenders have foreseen there would be no other means of getting money, and



that we must come to them, and take it at their price. This has ruined credit " (*p.* 298).

On July the 31st the Duke of Shrewsbury wrote to the King:—"I had hoped to have given you a better account this post of the progress those gentlemen had made, who, having prepared money for the Land Bank, were said to be willing to furnish you with a considerable sum in this time of necessity, in order to entitle themselves to your favour, and to that of the Parliament the next session " (*p.* 310); and on the 4th of August he again wrote:—"I am very sorry to acquaint you that, after the repeated promises of those gentlemen of the Land Bank, the most they are able to procure to be subscribed is 40,000*l.* That I doubt will not be lent but upon such terms as make it of no use to your present occasions. Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, and myself, having received this bad answer late this evening, have resolved to summon the Lords Justices to acquaint them with it to-morrow morning and to have the Treasury ready to be consulted with, as I suppose there will be occasion. Some of my acquaintances tell me there is another set of men who will, upon this exigency, shew their good will. Anything that may produce such an effect will be welcome at this time. If God deliver us from these present straits, everything that has happened in the endeavouring to procure this loan does more and more convince me that our condition is no better than I laid before you some time since " (*p.* 318).

In a letter of the same date the Earl of Portland writes:—"I think that the national bank would do something to assist the public and restore their own credit; but of this I am not certain, nor of the method by which it could be done. There are also some merchants, who offer to remit if the Treasury will be responsible for their repayment in a certain time " (*p.* 318).

At a meeting of the Lords Justices next day, the Earl of Portland was sent for, and the Lords of the Treasury, viz. Mr. Montague, Mr. Smith and Sir Thomas Littleton, were called in. They declared that the expectations from the Land Bank were over, the subscription not amounting to

above 36,000*l.*, and "none of that like to be paid," since it was upon conditions yet to be agreed upon; and that their demands amounted to above 30 *per cent.*, viz. 12 by way of discount, the exporting of 200,000*l.*, as the law allows, which is worth 10 *per cent.*, and the interest upon the tallies which they were to have, being 6 *per cent.* more. So that the matter stood just where it was ten days before, when the Earl arrived in England, only the Lords had found remittances for 30,000*l.*, and they would have been in a worse condition had they not been able to satisfy these at the time of repayment (*p.* 321).

The failure to obtain immediate supplies by means of the Land Bank necessitated some decisive step, and in its dilemma the Government turned to the Bank of England, who met their advances with scant favour, and reminded them of their unfulfilled pledge in regard to previous loans (*p.* 324). However, the Bank of England felt, no doubt, some satisfaction at the failure to set up an opposition bank, and perhaps for that reason was, after protest, not unwilling to listen to the Government's overtures. On the 11th of August the directors attended the Lords Justices (who, it should be mentioned, had previously been told by the Treasury they had no expectation of supply "but by the Bank"); were "acquainted with the public necessities," and asked to lend 200,000*l.* for the use of the army in Flanders. They were assured of "the protection and favour of the Government, and that their Excellencies would recommend them to the King, that orders may be given for satisfying any just or reasonable demands in relation to their losses, and that encouragement would be given them by buying stock" (*p.* 339). The Deputy-Governor promised that the directors should meet next day, and consider these proposals (*ibid.*). The Lords Justices ordered that a letter be written to Mr. Blathwayt (who was with the King) on the Bank's behalf, and that Lord Godolphin be desired to supervise it (*p.* 340).

On the 15th of August the Governor and some of the directors attended and gave the Lords Justices the, no doubt, welcome intelligence that the General Court had agreed to lend the 200,000*l.* and that the credit for 50,000*l.*

would be sent to Flanders that night. The Bank officials did not hesitate to tell the Lords Justices why the Court was "prevailed with" to make this loan: it was on the assurances their Excellencies had given to the directors on the 10th inst.; and the Lords Justices resolved "they would immediately write to the King to recommend the hastening of the orders for stating and satisfying their demands as far as they should appear to be just." This letter was signed before they rose (*p.* 348).

On the 31st of August the Lords Justices communicated to the Governor and directors of the Bank "the King's pleasure in their favour" in answer to their demands (*p.* 366).

How far the Bank was satisfied does not appear, but on September the 1st the Duke of Shrewsbury wrote to the King: "Because the Treasury are not ready to come to an account with the Bank as yet, I find they are a little restive in returning (*sic*) more money till they have some certainty what consideration will be had of their past losses" (*p.* 368); and at a meeting of the Lords Justices, on the same day, the Deputy-Governor and directors were acquainted with the fact that the King had sent orders to the Treasury for "stating and satisfying their account," and they were "put in mind" of the need there was of sending a further "credit" by that night's post for the use of the army. The Bank officials doubted if the Bank would consent to remit more money till the account of their losses was adjusted, and tallies put into their hands in discharge thereof. The Lords Justices replied that they were ready to comply with the Bank's demands, or such as were found reasonable, so soon as Lord Ranelagh's report was in their hands, and that if remittances were stopped till all was cleared, the army would be reduced to the same extremity again "and the service they undertook would lose all the grace, if not be rendered ineffectual" (*pp.* 369-370).

Coming now to consider illustrations of the second of the two projects for saving the country from permanent ruin—the re-coining of clipped money—we find in the calendar many entries of interest; reference to the defective



condition of the silver coin of the realm has been often made in previous volumes, and in the present we see the effect of the resolution of Parliament to call in, gradually, and re-coin, all clipped money. Necessary as this action may have been, it is obvious that it would lead, at any rate at first, to a considerable scarcity of coin, and to public hostility which would naturally cause the Government a good deal of uneasiness.

The Derbyshire magistrates apprehended riots in their county amongst the miners, on their clipped money being refused when there was nothing else to supply it (*p.* 193), and all the Lords Justices could say in reply was that it was an "evil without remedy," adding that the magistrates should be careful to suppress tumults (*ibid.*). At the same time, the county justices, not only in Derbyshire but throughout England, were directed to meet frequently and consult "how they may relieve labourers, and the poorer sort of people in the present great difficulty in the exchange of money owing to the re-coining of the silver currency" (*p.* 259).

In June we hear of the scarcity of money in Wiltshire (*p.* 225), and so little "coin" was there at Plymouth that the soldiers' "subsistence" was discharged in provisions (*p.* 227). At Liverpool, where the scarcity was acutely felt, Sir William Trumbull told the Treasury, that he attributed the difficulty largely to the fact that the officers of the King's revenue refused to receive sixpences, which were not so badly clipped as to warrant their refusal, that is "sixpences not clipped within the ring" (*p.* 352). All kinds of instances of sharp practice by Government officials and others in regard to clipped money are illustrated by entries in the calendar. For instance, it seems that the receivers of the land tax might make their payments to the Treasury in such coin, and that some, without waiting to receive it from those on whom it was charged, paid in the full amount in clipped money, afterwards collecting, in new money, what was due. It was "thought fit" that at any rate some of these skilful financiers should "be made example of," and steps were taken accordingly (*p.* 255).

In order to accelerate the re-coining of silver money, it had been agreed in Parliament that mints should be established in different parts of the country to which clipped money might be brought to be re-coined, and "wrought silver plate" coined; this latter proceeding must have caused the disappearance of a vast quantity of early silversmiths' work.

There was evidently considerable anxiety on the part of various large towns in the kingdom to possess a mint; the corporation of Exeter was amongst the earliest to petition for one (*pp.* 23-24), and a few days afterwards the members of Parliament for the northern counties urged that a mint should be established at York (*p.* 28); a petition from Coventry for a mint was rejected (*p.* 254), as was a similar petition from Hereford, on the ground that it had reached the Treasury "too late" (*p.* 262).

Much of the good which might have resulted from these provincial mints, in hastening the output of new silver, was lost, owing to the extraordinary delay in their establishment. The act which authorized their erection was passed in January, and, as we have seen, applications from different towns to possess a mint quickly followed; yet in June the mint at Chester is the only one referred to as even "ordered," (*p.* 241). In July and August, the Judges, before going on circuit, were told by the Lords Justices that they were to give out in their charges that the provincial mints would "now very soon" be erected, and that the bringing in of clipped money and wrought plate should be encouraged (*pp.* 274, and 350).

In August the Lords Justices had before them, a representation from the grand jury of Norfolk against the "slow proceedings" of the mint at Norwich (*p.* 366). Indeed, it was not till the middle of August that the authorities considered "the sending away" of the mints at Bristol, Exeter and York (*p.* 343). The expression "sending away" mints, probably refers to the dispatch of the warrants for their erection.

Even when actually started, the work of the provincial mints was considerably hindered by the action of the mint in London, which supplied them badly with "tools

and necessary materials" (*p.* 379), sending them many things quite unnecessary and leaving behind "puncheons and sixpenny dies" (*p.* 382). There is an account of the clipped money re-coined, and wrought silver plate coined at York, Norwich, Exeter, Bristol and Chester (*p.* 449).

It has been already remarked that the lack of funds prevented any important step being taken by our army on the continent during the year 1696. Certainly with regard to the navy, the shortness of money was as keenly felt as in the sister service, and was as prohibitive of decisive action.

In July the Lords Justices learned, by memorials from the Naval Authorities, "to how great a strait the whole service is put for want of money." There would be required for victualling, and expenses connected therewith, before the 1st of October, 85,897*l.* "The debts of this office," so the Victualling Commissioners said, "are also great and so far behind-hand," that unless the Commissioners were furnished with "Exchequer notes, or something of the kind," they could not expect further credit to carry on the service (*p.* 295). A little later the victuallers stated they could not supply butter, cheese, and other necessities for the men on ship-board "for want of money and credit" (*p.* 313). On the 5th of August, Lord Berkeley sent "express" to the Lords of the Admiralty to "put them in mind" of money, for the pursers to provide necessities for the ships sailing with him; they had but "a week's beer left." The want of provisions might, he feared, "stop this squadron," though he had threatened to "turn out" any person who had not necessities for his ship. Early in September the Victualling Commissioners told the Lords Justices, that if money were not supplied weekly "to buy and cure flesh," it would be "hardly possible" to victual the fleet next year, whilst, at his attendance on the Lords Justices a few days later, one of the Lords of the Admiralty told them plainly that the yards were without materials, the victuallers without provisions, and the seamen without wages! (*p.* 393).



But despite these drawbacks the fleet managed (thanks to the untiring efforts of its commanders) to do a good deal of damage to French shipping and French coast towns, and to hinder any serious injury being inflicted by the French fleet on the merchant ships of the Allies.

Early in July, the bomb-vessels directed by Sir Martin Beckman and convoyed by the ships under command of Captain Meese made a destructive assault upon the two coast towns of St. Martins and D'Aulone. Our ships, "with French colours flying," entered the harbour of the former place on the afternoon of the 5th of July; and, wrote Captain Meese, "I do not believe they knew us to be other till we anchored." The bombardment began at nine, and continued till eleven, when the town was fired in several places. Our ships then withdrew, but returned the following evening, and carried on the bombardment till four the next morning, by which time "the richest part" of the town had been destroyed. The fortifications consisted of "ports," in a straight line, "for 120 cannon on one tier, reckoning the flanks of two bastions, that advance a little into the sea before the rest," and were not, "in all places, filled with cannon, especially the first day." On the second day "we saw them draw cannon from other parts of the town. They have also mortars and used both against us, but with little success; our bombing happened to be most in the night. The prisoners told us the garrison numbered 1,200 men" (*p.* 289).

The bombardment of D'Aulone began on the evening of Tuesday, July the 7th. "They had nothing here to oppose us with but a battery of five cannon." Our ships fired, with but slight intermission, until four o'clock on the following afternoon, and then stood off, "leaving the town on both sides of the harbour on fire in several places" (*p.* 290). About 2,000 bombs and cascasses had been thrown into each place. Meese describes D'Aulone harbour as being, on one side, "very like Deal." Sir Martin Beckman assured him that both St. Martin's and D'Aulone suffered "as much as could be expected." Meese himself candidly admits his inability to judge, "never having seen such service before" (*ibid.*).

Sir Martin's own account of the service adds but little. He separated from Berkeley's fleet on the 3rd of July with the bomb-ships, and a convoy of ten men-of-war and five battle ships, commanded by Captain Meese. At St. Martins, after an hour's "bombing," there appeared "five several fires" and two of these continued "with great and lofty flames" (*p.* 290). He concluded that, in the end, "the best part" of the town "was all destroyed by fire" (*p.* 291). His account of what was done at D'Aulone states that the town took fire in "fifteen several places" and that three of the fires burnt "all through the night"; the town consisted of houses that were "mostly scattered." He adds that "two expedients facilitated very much this successful action: first having the fairest weather and moonshine; secondly, the extraordinary care and diligence that Captain Meese took, in assisting me in whatever I demanded, without interfering in the least in anything that concerned my function. He was always present with me, both night and day, to encourage the service in which he acted" (*p.* 291).

Berkeley's squadron, from which Meese's ships and Beckman's bomb-vessels were detached, was lying, or preparing to lie, before Brest. Lord Godolphin had, in a letter to the King in the previous June, suggested that this should be done. "I have ventured," he writes, "to give my opinion that the main body of it [the fleet under Lord Berkeley's command] should go immediately and be before Brest, as if their design was there, whilst two small squadrons with bomb-ships might at the same time bombard the towns on the coast of Normandy and in the Bay" (*p.* 223). It would seem that Berkeley had himself proposed an actual attack on the French in "Brest Water"; "a project," says Godolphin in the same letter, "which pleased us so much at first" but which "vanished to nothing" on Berkeley's arrival with the fleet. "The proceeding at Dunkirk last year" was, he told the King, "exactly the same; everything undertaken and nothing performed." Godolphin begged the King's "speedy direction how our great useless fleet should act" (*ibid.*).

There is, in the documents calendared in this volume, as in those of previous years, abundant illustration of the strained relations often existing between the Dutch and English commanders, and the Dutch and English Admiralties. The English authorities complained of lack of readiness on the part of the Dutch to impart information as to the movements of the Dutch ships, and our Admiralty was directed by the Lords Justices, to try and obtain a better "correspondency" between the Admirals of both nations "as the King had directed last year" (*p.* 221). The care of the Dutch commanders to save themselves and their ships was naturally resented by the English officers: "Rear-Admiral de Boer," writes Neville from the Scillies on the 8th of July, "designs to leave me to-night, as his month is out: but, as I acquainted you in my last, his order from Admiral Almonde was that his month was to commence the day he sailed from Torbay" (*p.* 279). Constantly we find complaints that the Dutch ships performing some particular service, had been "ordered home"; no wonder our Admiralty begged the Lords Justices to inform them as to the Dutch ships which were to join ours for forming a water squadron; "in what number and manner they were to be depended on; what orders they would have for acting in concert with us; whether they would be sufficiently supplied with provisions, that they may not have recourse to our stores, as has been practised hitherto." Mr. Blathwáy, who was with the King on the continent, was to be specially written to on these points (*p.* 382); and the letter would not be William's first intimation of the feeling in England in regard to the matter. As early as May the Lords Justices had proposed to him that measures should be taken for making the ships of both nations more assistant to each other (*p.* 191).

In regard to Scotland and Ireland, the year 1696 was not eventful. On the 25th of February, the King wrote to the Scotch Privy Council warning them that, though the attempt on his life had been frustrated, the invasion scheme was not abandoned, and directing that Scotland be put "in a posture of defence"; troops were to be raised,



and the forts and garrisons, "particularly that of Fort William," were to be provided with necessaries. He concluded by recommending the people to "lay aside divisions and animosities and to concur unanimously in what concerns the peace and security of our government." The laws against those "known to be disaffected" were to be put in force (*p.* 54). About a week later he gave further directions as to the defences of the country, concluding: "In case of invasion we are fully resolved to send from this kingdom, and from Flanders, a competent number of forces for your assistance" (*p.* 66). On the 4th of April the King thanked the Scotch Privy Council for their great care and diligence in putting the country "into a pasture of defence" (*p.* 120); though on the 28th the castles and forts; especially Fort William, were still in an unsatisfactory state, and the Lords of the Treasury were "immediately" to employ workmen in repairing them and "mounting the cannon" (*p.* 150). Under date 4th of May is a warrant for paying the "master-wright of the artillery, castles, forts and garrisons" his expenses, with fifty workmen, in making the necessary repairs at Fort William and elsewhere (*p.* 172).

Some interesting plans of Scottish castles (no doubt prepared at the time of these repairs) are preserved amongst the undated papers (*p.* 479).

Rumours of a French invasion seem to have been current in the late autumn, as they had been in the early spring, though on the autumn alarm the King was careful, in directing protective measures to be taken, to assure his Scotch Privy Council that there was "at present" no "certain account of any design" of invasion (*pp.* 450-451). A day or two later the proposals, formerly made for "modelling" the militia, were directed to be carried out (*p.* 453).

In February, the King desired that 150*l.* a year out of the funds of the bishopric of Dunkeld be applied in trust for building schools and schoolmasters' houses ("where they are wanting") in the Highlands, and for the provision of masters and teachers; and he expressed the opinion that "the rents belonging to the late bishops in Scotland,"

which had fallen into his hands, were the "most proper" to be applied for the remedy of circumstances "produced by the neglect or iniquity of times past" (*p.* 62); but all the plundered church property was not devoted to the spread of education; for instance, the city house of the Archbishop of Glasgow formed a convenient reward for a Scottish lord who had helped forward King William's cause in Scotland (*p.* 139).

It may be interesting to note that "the public charges and expenses of the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland" came to 350*l.*, whilst the "minister," who officiated as clerk, received 50*l.* (*p.* 171).

Turning now to consider the papers relating to Ireland, which have been calendared in the present volume, we find a good deal on the subject of the two chief events in that country during the year 1696—the death of the Lord-Deputy (Lord Capell) in May, and that of the Lord Chancellor (Sir Charles Porter) in December; the animosity existing between the two men was, it may be remembered, illustrated by several documents dealt with in the last volume of this calendar.

Lord Capell's health had been failing for some time, so that his death was not unexpected; and the appointment of his successor had evidently occasioned a good deal of uneasiness on the part of the King's ministers, both at home and in Ireland itself.

On the 29th of May, Shrewsbury had written to the King his opinion on the subject: "it were to be wished," he says, "that the kingdom might be put into the hands of somebody that would not let it return to feuds and animosities which might possibly be prevented if a prudent man were there; one who would take in both parties, or at least as many of them as would unite in your interest" (*p.* 274). Lord Capell's death occurred on the day following that on which the letter was written.

Whether at the time of writing Shrewsbury was cognisant of the fact that his own appointment as Capell's successor would be welcomed in Ireland is not certain; but that it was so desired is clear by a letter written from Dublin on the 31st of May: "no man living would be so

acceptable," says the writer (*p.* 207). Wolseley, one of the surviving Lords Justices for Ireland, writing, shortly after, says that the hope which some entertained that the Duke would be "our chief governor," was "very grateful news to everybody" (*p.* 246). Shrewsbury certainly knew of the wish that he should be Ireland's chief governor very shortly after; writing to the King on the 5th of June (news of Capell's death had evidently not then reached London) he says, that should the Lord Deputy die, there would be an opportunity to unite the different factions in the country under one sound ruler; he wrote these words with some diffidence, his name "having been mentioned for Ireland" (*p.* 216).

The death of Capell did not have the pacifying effect which Shrewsbury and others expected and hoped. Lord Chancellor Porter adopted—so his opponents (and amongst them were the two surviving Lords Justices) alleged—very high-handed and unconstitutional measures to insure his election as Capell's successor; and the six months that elapsed between the deaths of Lord Capell and Sir Charles Porter were anything but peaceful in Ireland. Complaints about the Chancellor poured in by every mail that came from Dublin, whilst Porter himself was not backward in justifying the methods he took to secure his election. "I am told," he wrote to Secretary Vernon on the 13th of June, "it is represented from hence as if I had surprised several of the Council by issuing writs and making them returnable so soon, and that this has occasioned divisions amongst us. . . . And as to what I hear they have further alleged that I continued and designed to be elected singly. I do assure you I was so far from it, that I made it my business to persuade those who were my particular friends that they would pass me by and make choice of two Justices, and persisted in it so long till they all said that, if they should proceed in that manner, it would be an occasion of great heat and divisions amongst the Council; whereas if I submitted to have the election go as the statute provided there could be no difficulty and all heats would be avoided. It was for those reasons only, and not to gratify any ambitious



humour, that I submitted to that method. And there never was greater quiet and satisfaction in general than there is now. . . . I desire you will afford me your assistance during the little time I expect to continue in this station" (*pp.* 225-226). The warrants for Porter, and the Earls of Mountrath and Drogheda to be Lords Justices, were signed by the King on the 7th of July, (*p.* 260) and in acknowledging their receipt, Porter, on the 29th, writes to Vernon, "this evening we were sworn in Council and have appointed to meet and settle our affairs at ten to-morrow" (*p.* 305).

What the Chancellor meant by the words "the little time I expect to continue in this station," with which he concluded his letter of the 13th of June, is not clear; he may have considered it doubtful if the King would confirm his appointment, or he may have been cognizant that the state of his health rendered a lengthy life unlikely. Certainly the end, when it came, was extremely sudden.

Writing from Dublin Castle on the 8th of December, his secretary tells Vernon that "our good Lord Chancellor" had "departed this life, to the great and sudden surprise of us all here. I left him at four o'clock in his closet and he was dead in two or three minutes after, though as well when I left him and cheerful as I had ever seen him. He sat down in his chair to finish his letters as soon as I was gone, as the man who waits on him told me; the man went but down for candles, and returning found him leant a little back in the same chair, being an elbow chair, dead without motion, sign or groan" (*p.* 458). He left, so Lord Bellomont wrote, "a miserable family, and it is said no sort of provision for two daughters." The writer wished the King "would portion them" two or three thousand pounds apiece which would "match them well in this country" (*p.* 461). It seems that the King, not knowing of his death, had promised the Chancellor, lands to the value of a thousand a year; and it was suggested that this grant should be carried into effect for the benefit of his children (*p.* 471).

On the 22nd of December, Sir William Trumbull told the Irish Lords Justices that the King intended to fill

the Chancellorship very speedily, in order that the business of the Court of Chancery might be as little delayed as possible (*p.* 468).

The death of Porter would (it was thought in Ireland) smooth the way for Shrewsbury coming over as Lord-Deputy. Writing to Secretary Vernon on the 9th of December, Thomas Brodrick says :—" That which seemed in some measure to discourage the Duke from thoughts of this Government is now removed, for the death of the Lord Chancellor has, I think, put an end to those feuds which were every day growing to a greater height. What we have now to wish for is a good Chief Governor and Chancellor. The former, I do flatter myself, we shall not fail of ; the latter I hope you will take care to send us out of England, anything but a Tory. For if the division and distinction that is crept in among us be continued we must inevitably be ruined at last."

As we have seen was the case in Scotland, a descent by the French fleet was confidently expected on the coast of Ireland, both early in the Spring and again in the Autumn. Porter, in a letter to Vernon, dated from Dublin on the 16th of November, expressed the opinion that the continued adjournments of the Parliament were not in the interests of the country, and suggested that if it could be arranged for it to sit " before the French make their attempt," it would be for the King's service and the security of the people (*p.* 439).

The year 1696 saw the establishment of a Council of Trade, which was to direct the affairs of the Plantations. The warrant for the great seal appointing it is dated on the 30th of April and defines many of the duties to be discharged by its members, amongst them was the care of all records and papers then remaining in the Plantation Office. The Council was, it would seem, to govern the Plantations on the lines of Colonial preference ; for, after directing its members to inform themselves, " of the present commercial and social state " of the territories they were to administer, the warrant goes on to state that they were to consider the best means of establishing therein " such staples and manufactures as the English are now

obliged to supply themselves with from other princes and states." Moreover, they were to "divert" the colonists from adopting such trades as should be prejudicial to English interests (*p.* 154).

On the 12th of May, the Lord Justices considered the question of finding for the new Council "a convenient office in Whitehall" (*p.* 175) and Sir Christopher Wren was consulted thereon (*p.* 197). Wren made his report on the 28th and his "draft" was sent abroad to the King for approbation (*p.* 200). On the 13th of June it was resolved that the Council be "opened" a fortnight later, and it was thought that a room "upon the Privy Garden" might be fitted up for the Council's use (*p.* 225). The first meeting seems to have been held at four in the afternoon of the 25th "in the King's lodging upon the Privy Garden," and afterwards Wren was directed to prepare temporary accommodation for the members in rooms "at the Queen's backstairs" (*p.* 232). Later we learn that they needed "two more rooms" (*pp.* 260, 294).

There is a good deal in the present calendar relating to foreign protestants, both in England and Ireland, especially those in the latter country. Perhaps the most interesting papers calendared on this subject are those sent from Dublin by the Lord Deputy to the Duke of Shrewsbury on the 3rd of January. Lord Capell states that for "an encouragement to the French refugees," who had quitted their native country "upon the score of their religion," the Irish House of Commons had desired him "to recommend their condition to the King." These protestants asked that "such of them as will take the oaths and subscribe the declaration" should be able to import into Ireland, "custom free," the "goods, utensils and tools, belonging to their several trades"; and that, for seven years, they might be made freemen of "the several corporations" and provided with "a competent number of orthodox ministers, with such allowance as his Majesty shall think fit."

Lord Capell also enclosed for the King's consideration a memorial, delivered to him by Baron de Virazell, the chief agent for the French protestants in Ireland. In



this it is set forth that there were at Dublin "two ministers, to each of whom his Majesty promised 50*l.*," and one at Cork, one at Waterford, one at Carlow and one at Portarlington; to each the King had promised a like sum. "At Castle Blaney there is a French Colony, established about two years, upon the promise of a minister being allowed them, but without the King's bounty he could not be subsisted"; however, adds the Baron, "those people have always had hopes given them, and it is absolutely necessary they should have a minister there at 50*l.*" The total asked would be 350*l.*, which he considered "a small sum," and he thought it "would be strange that the Parliament should give liberty to the French protestants to settle in Ireland and to serve God, and have their assemblies according to their own forms, which would be useless if his Majesty did not subsist their ministers, because they are not capable of allowing them a maintenance, having been themselves turned out of their legal inheritances." He concludes his memorial with the somewhat mysterious words: "what has been added to the article of the ministers, in the address to Lord Capell, is rather the work of an individual than the intention of the House of Commons; several members have since told me that they were ashamed of it."

Lord Capell's comment on the memorial is as follows:—"Your Grace may please to observe that the address limits the ministers to be such as conform to the liturgy of the Church of England; but the memorial is for such as observe the discipline of the churches of France and Geneva, with a list of the places designed for them where French colonies are already planted. I humbly conceive that the establishing such ministers among the French as observe their own discipline will more answer the ends of the address, and invite those strangers to come over and inhabit this country, than the limiting them to such as conform to the Church of England, the doctrine of which, being not so well known to the ordinary people abroad, may discourage them from transporting themselves into Ireland. But this I humbly submit to his Majesty's great wisdom" (*pp.* 4-6).

In reply to the memorial the King directed the Duke of Shrewsbury to inform Lord Capell that, when he (Capell) expressed his own opinion as to the merit of the proposal, he would declare "his further pleasure" (*p.* 23). It would seem that the French protestants in Dublin had, by May, no fixed place for public worship, and it was suggested that a chapel, built by the Jesuits "in King James's time" and then forfeited, should be given to them (*p.* 163). The suggestion was adopted (*Calendar to Treasury Papers, 1557-1696, p.* 571).

There are, amongst the minutes of the Lords Justices, some interesting entries regarding the non-jurors; John Heron, ordained by the Bishop of Norwich since his deprivation, was examined as to the circumstances of his ordination, and told the Lords Justices that it took place in the Bishop's "private oratory" at his house at Hoddesdon (*p.* 227). The Law Officers of the Crown considered the Bishop's action a "high misdemeanour," punishable by fine and imprisonment; but that, unless Heron would voluntarily offer himself as a witness, proof of the ordination would be "pretty difficult" (*p.* 212). Finally the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that the Bishop's offence was pardoned by the Act of Grace, and the matter was left to be laid before the King in Council (*p.* 406). Perhaps it was this action of the Bishop of Norwich which led the Lords Justices to refer to the "late ill-behaviour of the non-jurors," and to show no inclination to allow "Mr. Smith of Magdalen College, and the late Bishop of Bath and Wells" (Bishop Ken) to assist Sir John Fenwick as divines during his imprisonment (*p.* 385).

Apart from political matters, there are in the present calendar many entries of what may be termed social interest—illustrations of life and manners of the time—and with reference to one of these I will close this preface.

On the 11th of August the coal heavers of London, employed in unloading colliers on the river, petitioned the Lords Justices, against the "new imposition" which the Corporation authority had laid upon them, and upon which they *struck*:—"refused to work," as the minute puts it; the Lords Justices' order, though it

commends itself to rational minds, reads strangely to ears accustomed to modern methods of dealing with labour disputes: "the Lord Mayor to be heard on Thursday," and in the mean time the coal heavers were "*to go on with their work*" (p. 338). From a news letter of the 13th of the same month, we learn a little as to how the trouble arose; it seems that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had "lately erected a fellowship or fraternity"—a trade union, in fact—to "take care" of the unloading of colliers on the Thames, and to "appoint" coal-heavers at 16*d.* a chaldron; of which sum, 2*d.* was to be disposed of by the Corporation towards "hospitals, etc." Masters and men were dissatisfied; for the former had previously "employed whom they would" and paid them 9*d.* or 10*d.* a chaldron. Finally the Lords Justices ordered that if the Corporation "stood upon their rights of making such a regulation they should make it out at Westminster Hall," and that in the mean time, the ship owners might employ "whom they would" and at such rates "as they could agree for" (p. 343), and so free labour gained the victory.

W. J. HARDY.

15, Old Square,  
Lincolns Inn,  
December, 1912.







# CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS

## (DOMESTIC).

### WILLIAM III.

1696.

Jan. 1.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Coventry. The King is informed by the Earl of Macclesfield that five troopers belonging to his regiment now quartered at Coventry, who had been imprisoned for disobeying orders, were on the 31st past released in a tumultuous manner in the night, by a number of persons of that town. His Majesty therefore commands that an enquiry be made as to who the said persons were, that they may be prosecuted for the same. The King expects you take so much the greater care herein, as it concerns the discipline of his forces, in the strict maintenance whereof the country finds an ease and benefit. You will therefore send up an account of your proceeding in this matter, for such further directions as the case shall require. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 181.]

Jan. 1.  
Kensington.

Commissions for Mr. Thomas Belasyse to be ensign to Captain Onslow, in Sir Henry Belasyse's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 252]; for Mr. Edward Rivet to be captain of that company of which Captain Franks was captain, in the second regiment of foot guards; for Mr. Charles Nicholson to be captain of Captain Royce's company in Sir Henry Belasyse's regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 253]; for Mr. Joseph Fletcher to be captain of Captain Shephard's company in Colonel Fairfax's regiment, [*Ibid.*, p. 255]; for Mr. Roger Elliot to be lieutenant-colonel to Sir Bevill Granville's regiment; for Mr. Alexander Spotswood to be lieutenant to Captain Bernard Granville, in the same regiment; for Mr. George Green to be lieutenant to Captain James Granville in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 257]; for Mr. Thomas Saville to be ensign to Sir Bevill Granville; for Mr. Thomas Rawley to be major in the same regiment; for Mr. Thomas Carney to be captain of Captain John Waddon's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 258]; for Mr. Francis Otway to be ensign to Captain Sedière in Colonel Colt's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 271]; for — Jackson to be chaplain to the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Henry Bellasys [*Ibid.*, p. 297]; for Charles May, gent., to be ensign of that company, whereof Captain Fairbones [Fairborne?] is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn; for Benjamin Buller, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain George Coote was late captain in the regiment of foot



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commanded by Colonel William Northcote ; for Francis Blynman, gent., to be captain-lieutenant of the colonel's company in the same regiment ; for Walter Elliot to be lieutenant of that company whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Lutterell is captain in the same regiment ; for Daniel Skibbow to be ensign of that company whereof Captain George Blakeney is captain in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 163] ; for Nehemiah Farmer to be major of the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Brudenel, and likewise to be captain of a company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 166] ; and for Huntly Walsh, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Edward Sprag was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir George St. George [*Ibid.* p. 172.]

Jan. 1. Pass for Captain James Ricotier, with his servant, Cornelius Dierckson de Loch, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, and embark for Holland or Flanders. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 457.]

Jan. 1. Proceedings upon the petition of Margaret Abernathie, widow.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that her husband, William Abernathie, served King Charles II many years, and was with him in exile. He has served the crown ever since, till of late, being grown aged, he was admitted to be a pensioner at three shillings a day. He laid out two hundred pounds in the aforesaid service (as certified by the Earl of Marlborough), which has never been paid. The petitioner is left in a destitute condition with four small children. She prays the continuation of the said pension, or some other provision. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 43.]

Jan. 1. Warrant to Lord Capell, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, to pay to Sir  
Kensington. Richard Reynell, bart., late chief justice of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, his salary as such from Christmas, 1694, to 5 June, 1695, 300*l.* in all. In future salaries on the Irish establishment shall be paid in full to the last day of performance of the duty, and not merely to the preceding Christmas or Midsummer, as has hitherto been customary. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 267.]

Jan. 1. Warrant for an additional allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, to make  
Kensington. a total allowance of 5*s.* to Jean Bayze, a reformed lieutenant of foot, pensioned on the establishment of the forces in Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 271.]

Jan. 2. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges. I enclose a  
Whitehall. memorial presented by Captain Hepburne, of Sir David Collier's regiment, concerning two Scotchmen now in the Marshalsea, taken, as is alleged, by a French privateer between Skye and Glasgow, and afterwards taken on board a French ship at sea by one of his Majesty's ships ; and desire your opinion

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whether there be ground sufficient for their discharge, in order to serve in the abovesaid regiment in Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 246.*]

Jan. 2. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. The King  
Whitehall. has directed, upon the petition of Mary Kercher, widow of Captain Thomas Kercher, late commander of his Majesty's ship the *Rupert*, that the petitioner should be allowed bounty money in consideration of the services and loss of her husband, as he has been pleased to do to the widows of the captains mentioned in her petition. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 111.]

Jan. 2. Warrant for leave of absence for Theodore Morris, gentleman,  
Kensington. ensign in Viscount Charlemont's regiment of foot, now in Ireland, for three months, for the purpose of settling his private affairs in England. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 74.]

Jan. 2. Commission for Henry Thornicroft, gent., to be ensign of  
Kensington. that company whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Billing is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 164.]

Jan. 2. Passes for Mr. Robert Nettles to go to Portsmouth and Spain  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 453]; for Erasmus Hansen and Hans Dismer, both subjects of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 456]; and for Jacob Jansen, a Dutchman, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 195.]

Jan. 2. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to take into his custody  
Whitehall. John Murphy for coming out of France into England, without leave. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 2. Warrant to the same to keep in custody Thomas Pyke, other-  
Whitehall. wise called John Latham, charged with high treason. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 2. Warrant to William Sutton, messenger in ordinary, to apprehend  
Whitehall. James Rothwell for a high misdemeanour. [*Ibid.*, p. 196.]

Jan. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Sayle, mayor of  
Whitehall. Pontefract, and Hastings Sayle, alderman of the same place. They show that they are prosecuted by the Attorney-General upon an information for altering an assessment on the said town for the quarterly poll, in the third year of the King's reign, and pray for an order to the Attorney-General to enter a *Nolle Prosequi* upon the said information. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for his report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 148.]

Jan. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of James Piskrow. The peti-  
Whitehall. tioner shows that he served the King in Ireland in Lord Cutts' regiment, and received a wound in the thigh. He was therefore discharged, and had nothing to maintain his family. He prays the King to grant him a bedesman's place vacant in Trinity College. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 43.]

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- Jan. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward May, esquire. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that, when the King landed in England he was in Ireland, and entirely adhered to the King's interest. The King's enemies in and about Waterford observing this, the petitioner was forced to quit his habitation there, and fly to England, whereupon the rebels seized his cattle, household goods, etc., not leaving his numerous family of children wherewithal to find them bread. He has faithfully served the King in the stations of one of the commissioners of the revenue and of the forfeitures in that kingdom. That part of Lord Galmoy's forfeited estate, in the annexed schedule mentioned, is liable to an encumbrance of seventeen hundred pounds, due to the petitioner and others in trust for him, by judgments executed and other encumbrances, the interest whereof equals, if not exceeds, the rents of the said lands. They are not likely to be improved, unless the King will grant a sure estate in fee simple thereof to the petitioner, or some one who may thereby be encouraged to pay off the said encumbrances and to improve and plant the premises with protestants. He therefore prays the King to grant him the redemption and inheritance of the premises under the yearly crown rent of 40*l*. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 44.]
- Jan. 3. Passes for Samuel le Conté to go to Harwich and Holland; for  
Whitehall. Mary Huffman, a trooper's wife, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. Griffith, Lord Scarborough's secretary [*Ibid.* 344, p. 456]; for John Henry Krick, a Dutchman, to go to Holland; and for Isaac Carsoose, a Dutchman, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 196.]
- Jan. 3. Warrant to James Kitson, messenger in ordinary, to apprehend  
Whitehall. George Christopher Kast, as an alien enemy and spy. [*Ibid.*]
- Jan. 3. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Lord Lexington, envoy extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany, 1st Dec., 1694, to 1st Dec., 1695, including expenses in following the court to Nieustadt, and for entertainments given to the Elector of Saxony and to the ministers, and for public rejoicing at the taking of Namur. [*Ibid.*, p. 197.]
- Jan. 3. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The House of  
Dublin Castle. Commons for an encouragement to the French refugees, who have quitted their native country upon the score of their religion, have desired me to recommend their condition to his Majesty's consideration. They ask that such of them as will take the oaths and subscribe the declaration, may import their goods, utensils and tools belonging to their several trades, custom free; that for seven years to come they may be made free men of the several corporations, and that they may be provided with a competent number of orthodox ministers, with such allowance as his Majesty shall think fit. I have herewith transmitted the address of the House of Commons, which I desire your Grace will



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please to offer to his Majesty's consideration, as also the enclosed memorial delivered me by the Baron de Virazell, the chief agent for the French protestants here. Your Grace may please to observe that the address limits the ministers to be such as conform to the liturgy of the church of England, but the memorial is for such as observe the discipline of the churches of France and Geneva, with a list of the places designed for them where French colonies are already planted. I humbly conceive that the establishing such ministers among the French as observe their own discipline, will more answer the ends of the address, and invite those strangers to come over and inhabit this country, than the limiting them to such as conform to the church of England, the doctrine of which, being not so well known to the ordinary people abroad, may discourage them from transporting themselves into Ireland. But this I humbly submit to his Majesty's great wisdom. Your grace will herewith receive three other addresses, one from the Lords, in behalf of the Earl of Cavan, and the others from the Commons in favour of Dr. John Lesley, and the widow Maxwell, which being all matters purely of grace and favour, I desire you will lay them before his Majesty for his most royal consideration, and let me know his good pleasure therein. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 1.] *Enclosing:—*

(1) *Copies of address of the House of Commons of Ireland to Lord Capell (not dated), advising encouragement to the French refugees as set forth in the above letter. [Ibid., No. 1.i.]*

(2) *Address of the same to the same [November, 1695]. The Earl of Cavan, by his petition on the twenty-first of November, represented his distressed condition by reason of the unjust impositions of several persons, who have taken advantage of his necessity, and defrauded him of the whole benefit of his estate, so that he has nothing wherewithal to subsist himself, nor any means left to preserve himself from starving, without descending to mean shifts unworthy of his quality. We in compassion of an ancient noble family, humbly entreat your Excellency to lay before his Majesty the said earl's present deplorable condition, not doubting that his Majesty upon your Excellency's representation, will be graciously inclined to afford this distressed nobleman some competent pension, until provision may be made for him out of his own estate. This, we hope, may soon be done by your Excellency's care in furthering the heads of the Bill prepared by this House to that purpose and in the mean time that you would be pleased, for the ends aforesaid, to order some weekly maintenance out of such fund as your Excellency shall think fit. [Ibid., No. 1.ii.]*

(3) *The petition of Charles, Earl of Cavan, to the House of Lords in Ireland [21 November, 1695], representing his necessitous condition. [Ibid., No. 1.iii.]*

(4) *Address of the House of Commons to Lord Capell, recommending to the King's favour John Lesley, D.D., who suffered great expense during the late troubles by mounting and arming a number of men; he fought and distinguished himself in several engagements, and is now reduced, with his family, to a very low*

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condition. His eldest son was killed at the battle of Aughrim, fighting for his present Majesty at the head of a troop of dragoons, raised by the said Dr. Lesley at his own charge. The House is satisfied of his sober, pious and Christian life, and his diligent attending at all times on his duty as a clergyman. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 1.iv.]

(5) Address of the same to the same (not dated.) Mrs. Margaret Maxwell, the widow of Mr. George Maxwell, has presented a petition representing her distressed condition. Mr. George Maxwell was executed as a traitor to the late King James after quarter given, being taken in his landlord's house in the Queen's County. He might have saved himself by becoming evidence against the rest of the protestants, but chose rather to die than become an accuser of them, in a time when none could expect to find justice or mercy from either judge or jurors. He left a wife and four small children that are in a deplorable condition, depending only upon charity for their subsistence, which appears fully in her letter, and state of her case attested by several members of this house, who were witnesses of the same. We recommend them for some pension or provision, being desirous to express our sense of their condition and to encourage all who by their courage and constancy, and their so early appearing, did their Majesties great service. [Ibid., No. 1.v.]

(6) Baron Virazell's memorial of the French churches, which observed the discipline of the churches of France and Geneva. (Not dated.) At Dublin, two Ministers, to each of whom his Majesty promised 50l. ; at Cork, Waterford, Caterlow [Carlow?], and Portarlinton, one minister at each, each to receive 50l. At Castle Blaney, there is a French colony, established about two years, upon promise of a minister being allowed them, but without the King's bounty he could not be subsisted; however, those people have always had hopes given them, and it is absolutely necessary they should have a minister there at 50l. The total would be 350l. It is a small sum and would be strange that the parliament should give liberty to the French protestants to settle in Ireland, and to serve God, and have their assemblies according to their own forms, which would be useless if his Majesty did not subsist their ministers, because they are not capable of allowing them a maintenance, having been themselves turned out of their legal inheritances. What has been added to the article of the ministers, in the address to Lord Capell, is rather the work of an individual than the intention of the House of Commons; several members have since told me they were ashamed of it. [Ibid., No. 1.vi.]

Jan. 4. Warrant for a charter, under the great seal of Ireland, to the  
Kensington. protestant curriers of Dublin, in accordance with a petition preferred by Edward Geyton, Joseph Carr and John Bee, on behalf of themselves and others. The said curriers are to be erected into one guild or fraternity, consisting of one master, two wardens and the brethren of the mystery of curriers, to be one body politic and corporate with power to purchase lands, etc.,

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not exceeding the yearly value of 10*l*. The master and wardens, to be chosen yearly on Monday next after the feast of All Saints, shall take the several oaths, and subscribe the declaration contained in the Act of 3 Wm. and Mary for abrogating the oaths of supremacy in Ireland. Every brother admitted free of the guild shall also be free of the city of Dublin, and shall take the oath and subscribe the declaration accordingly. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 98; and *S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 268.]

Jan.  $\frac{4}{14}$ .  
The Hague.

— to —. In my last letter I spoke of our inclination, on this side, to the negotiation you then offered me. I know nothing of any change here, so that you have only to state the reasonable conditions of which you spoke in your letters, and I will not fail to submit them, and to send you an answer as soon as possible. The present seems a favourable opportunity, because I shall start for England with the first favourable wind.

If you favour me with any letter on this subject, kindly address me under cover to Mons. de Lille, agent for Dutch packets. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 1.]

Jan. 4.  
Kensington.

Commissions for Thomas Somner, esq., to be captain-lieutenant of that company in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Henry Mordaunt, whereof he himself is captain; for Theophilus Du Chesne, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Johnson is captain, in the same regiment; for Harry Mordaunt, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Rufain is captain in the same regiment; and for John Moyle, esq., to be captain of the company whereof Captain Henry Seymor was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Frederick Hamilton. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 165.]

Jan. 4.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir George Rooke. I send you the King's orders, authorizing you to treat with the Emperor of Morocco touching the redemption of captives. As I understand, all that is to be done in it at present is to ascertain to what the demands may be reduced for the ransom of those captives, and how far the sum may be discharged by merchandize, for it is necessary we should be eased as much as possible in the exportation of money for any foreign payments.

The enclosed papers I have received from the council chamber will inform you of the number and names of those that are to be redeemed, and perhaps give you some further light as to the method to be taken for effecting it.

When you return an account of what may be insisted on, it will be here considered how it may be complied with. It is the King's further pleasure that the person employed in this negotiation shall likewise make proposals for renewing the peace with the emperor, and, according to the dispositions he finds towards the same, such powers as may be necessary will be sent you for concluding it. [*Ibid.* 205, p. 186.]



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Jan. 4. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Richard Verney, knight.  
Kensington. He shows that Sir Robert Willoughby, K.G., his ancestor, whose heir he is, was summoned to parliament as a baron of this realm, 7 Henry VII, the writ being directed to Robert Willoughby de Broke, chevalier. He was also summoned to ensuing parliaments. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Willoughby, his son and heir, who was also summoned to Parliament, *temp.* Henry VIII. After his death the title came to Elizabeth, Lady Grevile, his grandchild and only heir, and has now come to the petitioner as heir of Margaret, Lady Verney, the grandchild and heir of the said Elizabeth. He prays that he may have a summons to parliament. Referred to the House of Lords for their opinion. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 149.*]

Jan. 4. Pass for Jacob Hamer and Living Janson, Dutch seamen, to  
Whitehall. go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 197.]

Jan. 4. Proclamation that clipped money shall be received in payment  
Kensington. of taxes, and upon loans into the exchequer, until the 3rd of February next, at any place within the city of London, or within forty miles thereof; and until the 22nd of February for all other places in England, Wales or Berwick-on-Tweed. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4, No. 123.*]

Jan. 5. Pass for Mrs. Day to go to Holland, on the recommendation  
Whitehall. of Colonel Bartholomew Ogilby. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 197.*]

Jan. 5. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to permit Catharine  
Whitehall. Murphy to have access to John Murphy, now a prisoner, in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.*, p. 198.]

Jan. 6. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Secretary Johnston. Whereas  
Whitehall. there are repeated complaints made to the King of the great trade that is carried on between Scotland and France, notwithstanding that notice has been several times before given thereof, and that, among other inconveniencies that may happen from it, East Indian goods may not only be brought from thence to Scotland, but they may also be conveyed from Scotland to England, his Majesty would have you immediately think of some method proper to be taken, to break off a practice so prejudicial to his service and the trade of the kingdom. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 246.]

Jan. 6. The same to the Recorder of London, directing that Thomas  
Whitehall. Johnson, condemned at the last sessions to be transported, be delivered to Colonel Rous, he having declared himself willing to serve as a soldier in Flanders. [*Ibid.*, p. 247.]

Jan. 6. Commission for Mr. John Maclean to be lieutenant of Major  
Kensington. Hamilton's company in Sir David Colyar's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 253.]

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Jan. 6. Instructions for Sir George Rooke, admiral of the Mediterranean fleet, signed by the King and countersigned by the Duke of Shrewsbury. By instructions given you by the lords of the admiralty, dated 30th August last, you are directed to use your utmost endeavours to prevent the French ships of war from passing or repassing the Straits, either from or towards Toulon. It is our pleasure that the said article be understood not only in relation to single ships, but with respect to the French fleet or any part thereof.

The instructions given you by the late Lords Justices, dated 3rd September, required that, in case the French fleet, or any part of it, now in the Mediterranean, shall pass the Straits in order to come into these seas, you take care to follow with, or send after them, at least an equal force of the ships under your command, either to engage or stop them, or, in default thereof, to come away for England. You are to interpret this article so as to take yourself to be at liberty to engage or stop the French as well before as after the Straits, as you shall judge it fittest to be done. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 205, p. 187.*]

Jan. 6. Passes for Mr. François van Doore, a merchant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 197]; for Peter Braaf, a Dutch pirate (*sic*), ditto; and for Jacob Baillergeau, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 198.]

Jan. 6. Warrant to Richard Hopkins and John Morris to apprehend Whitehall. — Jackson, — Collins and — Collins for treasonable practices against the King and government. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 6. Like warrant to John Morris, messenger in ordinary, to Whitehall. apprehend Thomas Guilford and Thomas Wilmore. [*Ibid.*, p. 201.]

Jan. 6. Warrant for letters patent granting to Samuel Cock of Kensington. Wapping, Middlesex, clockmaker, for fourteen years the sole use of the engine which the said Samuel Cock has invented for drawing or lifting water, moved by the rotation of a lantern and teeth, which, shifting itself, is continually raised or depressed, and is known by the name of the shifting motion. [*Ibid.*, p. 205.]

Jan. 7. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. Whitehall. I have laid the extract of Captain Mitchell's letter before his Majesty, who desires that you give the necessary orders for the bringing in of any ships mentioned in the said extract, that shall be found coming from France. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 187.]

Jan. 7. Proceedings upon the petition of William Oldys, "doctor of the civil laws." The petitioner shows that Charles Domville "*quitam*, etc.," obtained a judgment against him upon a prohibition out of the exchequer. This was afterwards affirmed upon a writ of error returnable in the council chamber, in which judgment and affirmation is manifest error, he being only "receivable" by a writ

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of error returnable in the high court of parliament. He prays the King to grant him a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 46.]

Jan. 7.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Joseph Stepney, esquire. The petitioner shows that the lordship of Abbingdon *alias* Abbyowney, his whole estate, being within five miles of Limerick, on the road from Athlone, was spoiled in the late wars, his houses burned, and two good mills destroyed by the armies during the siege. It has been without profit to him ever since, and he cannot dwell there, as there is no defence left against thieves and raparees, that infest all the country. The lands of Brittas, containing 154 acres, 1 rood, Balleart, containing 262 acres, 2 roods, 10 poles; Inch Lawrance and Grenalbeg, 358 acres and 38 poles; Eyne 230 acres, and Gurtenascath 200 acres, in all amounting to 1,205 acres and 8 poles, next adjoining to the petitioner's lands, and forfeited to the King by the rebellion of Lord Brittas, are subject to a mortgage of 1,500*l.* to Roger Moore, esquire, and to a farther encumbrance on Eyne of 230*l.* to Stephen Creagh, the interest being three pounds per annum more than the present yearly value of Eyne, and to a lease of Gurtenascath for three lives (all in being) to Captain Oldfield at twenty pounds per annum. There is upon the premises the ruins of a dwelling house, with a courtyard walled, and other improvements which encouraged the petitioner to become the said Moore's tenant during his mortgage at 136*l.* 5*s.* per annum, which is short of the mortgage money by 13*l.* 15*s.* per annum. He prays the King to grant him the inheritance and power of redemption of the said lands and mortgage, to secure him such further improvements as he may be obliged to make. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 7.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Alexander Forbes, merchant. The petitioner shows that in the year 1693 he furnished Colonel George Hamilton and all his officers with clothing amounting to 465*l.* 12*s.* still unpaid, which by agreement was to have been stopped out of each officer's monthly subsistence, and paid by four quarterly instalments, the last to end in November, 1694. He is informed that the Colonel has stopped each officer's share of subsistence, but the petitioner has not yet been paid. He prays the King to direct Lord Ranelagh to stop the said Colonel Hamilton's subsistence till the debt is paid. Referred to the Earl of Ranelagh for his report. [*Ibid.*, p. 49.]

Jan. 7.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Christoph Fabritus and Phillippe Helbot to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 457]; for Daniel Fabrot, a French refugee, to go to Scotland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 200]; and for Mr. John Rigmaiden, one of the third troop of guards, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.*, p. 203.]

Jan. 7. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I find, by a letter Dublin Castle. of Mr. Vernon's of the 28th December, that the lords of the Admiralty had given the employment of vice-admiral of



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Connaught to Col. John Eyre before my recommendation arrived in favour of Sir George St. George. Mr. Vernon also acquaints me with the obliging letter your grace wrote to their lordships, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that they should prepare a commission for the constituting Sir George St. George vice-admiral of that province, but that the lords of the Admiralty thought their authority would be exposed, if they should be obliged to retract what they had done, and that it would be hard upon them to alter it.

I must crave leave to say upon this occasion that, although there are many offices relating to Ireland, the gift whereof his Majesty has thought fit to reserve to himself, yet he has been pleased by his instructions to command that, upon all such vacancies, the chief governor is forthwith to advise him thereof, and that no grant shall be made of any such place to any person, till it be first known what objection he has against it; and if this method has always been observed in relation to offices in the King's own disposal, I am sure it is but necessary the like should be practised in other subordinate commissions, and the reason thereof will appear even in this very case.

Sir George St. George, the person I recommended, is the chief of a numerous family, well related, who have all behaved themselves with great faithfulness in his Majesty's service, and this gentleman has appeared particularly zealous for his Majesty's interest during this whole sessions of parliament. Whereas, on the other side, no man in the House has been more ready or forward in thwarting it than Col. Eyre. To mention only one instance of his behaviour, when the poll bill was read the second time, he moved that it might lie on the table, and that a committee might be appointed to enquire what was become of the *Habeas Corpus* bill, and bill of Rights. But his motion not being acceptable to the House, there appearing a great majority against him, the debate fell.

My Lord, when I write at any time in favour of any person whom I recommend to his Majesty's goodness, I do it always with a true regard to his service, and upon no other consideration whatever, and it was with this respect that I recommended Sir George St. George to be vice-admiral of Connaught, being an employment of no profit, but only a mark of his Majesty's grace, which this gentleman, in my humble opinion, has deserved of his Majesty. And, therefore, I humbly hope his Majesty will please to order the lords of the Admiralty to give him a commission accordingly. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 2.]

Jan. 8. Sir William Trumbull to the governor of Barbados, acknowledging his congratulations on Trumbull's appointment as secretary. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 99, p. 248.]  
Whitehall.

Jan. 8. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, referring for their report the petition of Mrs. Umfrey, with the order of the council, the state of her pretensions, the report of the Attorney-General of Ireland and the Lord Deputy's letter thereupon. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 182.]  
Whitehall.

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Jan. 8. Commissions for Henry Hickman, esq., to be lieutenant-colonel  
Kensington. of the regiment of foot commanded by Charles, Duke of Bolton, and likewise to be captain of a company in the same regiment; for John Aspin, esq., to be major of the same regiment and likewise captain [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 168]; for James Manley, esq., to be captain of the company whereof Lieutenant-Colonel William Norton was late captain in the same regiment; for Richard Coleman, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain Philip Gery is captain in the same regiment; for John Busterd, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain John Powel is captain in the same regiment; and for Edward Pyle, gent., to be adjutant of the same regiment. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 169.]

Jan. 8. Passes for Samuel Cervay, a poor French protestant, to go to  
Whitehall. Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 457]; and for Jean Lerre to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 201.]

Jan. 8. Warrant to Simon Chapman to apprehend John Writtle, John  
Whitehall. Paine, — Noel, — Bromfield, and — Coke, now coming, or lately arrived, from France without the King's leave. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 293.]

Jan. 9. G. C. Kast to William Scawen. I beg leave to tell you that I rejoice in the method you have taken to be satisfied of my sincerity for the King's service. I have told you how I was carried prisoner into France, how Mons. de Chamlay encouraged me to stay there by promises to restore me to the possession of the effects which had been taken from me, and to put me into a considerable employ, by telling me that the King had appointed me a pension of 2,000 *livres per annum*, and by presenting me with 100 *louis d'or*. I enjoyed the pension, but the other promises continued without performance from September 1691 till August 1695, and when I pressed hard for that employment my religion stood in the way.

The restitution of my effects was put upon Mons. de Pontchartrain, where I could see no end, after having spent about 3,000*l.* in law, notwithstanding Mons. de Chamlay's protection. I had reason to believe that these effects were kept from me for fear I should return for England. Being well satisfied of the deceitfulness of the court, and having considerable pretensions in England and Jamaica, I resolved to come hither with good passports.

I forgot to tell you of a further proof of their deceitfulness. The same day the French King went to Flanders to besiege Namur, Mons. de Chamlay ordered me, in the King's name, to go immediately to Switzerland to transact some secret affairs, and with my instructions gave me 100 *louis d'or*. I made it appear that I had occasion for more, and he ordered me to take up what I thought fit, and to give bills upon him. Accordingly I received 600 *livres* of Mons. Correr, rue Montmartre, and 350 *livres* of Mons. Joseph d'Olivier, rue St. Denis. Mons. de Chamlay has often promised to pay Mr. Correr, but never

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performed. As to Mr. d'Olivier, he never demanded it. These persons, being like to lose their moneys, will say of me all the harm they know. Let me tell you of another person in Paris, who may have some knowledge of me, Mons. Claude Tourton, brother to Mons. Tourton in London. I conceive he ought not to be suspected, his religion and interest should save him, besides the little acquaintance I have with him. I dare not hope that you will believe in anything I say; I only hope you will take all speedy means possible to be satisfied.

I beg you may cause enquiry to be made of the character I bear at Strassburg, where my father lives, who is one of the Council of Twenty-One, and a member of the chamber called the Policy, as also oberherr of Smitshaal. *Endorsed with the queries*:—When he came from France? Which way he came? If he was ever in the north, at Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm? If he ever knew one Nargone? If he was acquainted with Moreau? [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 1.*]

Jan. 9. Warrant for Sarah Robinson, widow of Captain Oswald  
Kensington. Robinson, deceased, to be chosen matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the next vacancy that shall occur. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 162, p. 70.*]

Jan. 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. In  
Whitehall. answer to your letter of the 8th inst., asking that the Dutch convoy now at Spithead, bound for Bilboa, may have orders to stay for some merchant ships from the Downs, the King is not satisfied how far it may be fit or reasonable to send such orders, or to put any stop upon their sailing, since it is so long that they have been detained here by contrary winds; besides, they expected to meet with a convoy of English men-of-war and merchant ships, ready to join and proceed with them. [*Ibid. 205, p. 188.*]

Jan. 9. Warrant for a bill under the great seal for a pardon to John  
Kensington. Wyvell, who is outlawed for the murder of John Wheeler. [*Ibid. 346, p. 199.*]

Jan. 9. Warrant for a like bill granting to Evan Jones, for fourteen  
Kensington. years, the sole benefit of the engine he has invented for raising water out of mines and coal pits, for blowing the bellows and working the hammers in the melting and forging of iron, etc. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 9. Warrant for a like bill for a pardon to John Weaver, Thomas  
Kensington. Johnson, John Davis, Richard Scott, Humphrey Burton, John Marshall, John Shaw, John Terry, George Derrick, William Wake, Thomas Butcher, William Morgan, Peter Lowman, William Ingram, Thomas Mitchell, John Jones, John Thompson, and Francis Buckley, convicts in Newgate, upon condition of transportation. [*Ibid., p. 202.*]



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Jan. 9. Warrant for George Piozett to be inserted in the military list  
Kensington. of French pensioners upon the Irish establishment, with an allowance of 3s. 6d. per day, during the King's pleasure. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letters* 2, p. 101; and *S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 273.]

Jan. 10. Passes for John Jochumse, a mariner and subject of the  
Whitehall. States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, on the recommendation of Mr. Duer, Dutch Minister; for Sarah Cousie, a protestant Dutch woman, to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of Mr. Cuylenburgh, Dutch minister [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 458]; and for John la Vie, a poor protestant refugee, and his son, being nine years old, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 201.]

Jan. 11. Sir William Trumbull to Dr. Hyde. I have spoken to the  
Whitehall. lords of the Treasury, to Mr. Finch and others, concerning the grievance you complain of in your letter of the 31st ult., and am assured on all hands that there is no way for you to be relieved against the processes you mention issuing out of the Exchequer for small sums pretended to be in arrears of taxes of two or three years' standing, but by moving the court of exchequer by counsel, and desiring redress therein, which will be granted upon proof of the wrong or mistake, and the joining a number together may make the charge easy. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 248.]

Jan. 11. License for Sir Thomas Rolt, high sheriff of Herefordshire, to  
live out of that county. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 72.]

Jan. 11. Proceedings upon the petition of Colonel Richard Coote. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that a grant of 3,300*l.* was made to his father, Charles, late Earl of Montrath, but not received by him, in consideration of which Charles II granted the petitioner a like sum of 3,300*l.* to be received out of the forfeited bonds for exporting wool out of the kingdom of Ireland. He received but 500*l.*, so that 2,800*l.* remain due to him. He suffered great losses in his real and personal estate by reason of the late rebellion in Ireland. He is informed that the late Earl of Clanricarde bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Honor Burke, who since married Colonel Sarsfield, the sum of 3,500*l.* by his last will and testament, which is forfeited to the King by her marriage with the said Patrick Sarsfield, who since died in rebellion. The said Lady Honor is now in France and lately married to the Duke of Berwick. He prays for the King's title to the said legacy. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 151.]

Jan. 11. Proceedings upon the petition of Nicholas Roope, esqre, governor  
Whitehall. of the forts of Dartmouth, and John Stephens, commander of a privateer called the *Guernsey* galley. The petitioners show that upon information they seized as prize in the port of Dartmouth a ship called the *Toldrodighed*, Lawrence Rolfson, master, which had carried a lading of tin to France, and had returned from thence

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with French linen cloth. But the act of parliament directs that all ships seized in port as prize shall be adjudged to the King. They pray the King to bestow the said prize on them. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges, knight, judge of the High Court of Admiralty for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 48.]

Jan. 11. Passes for John Mey, a Zealander, to go to Holland; and  
Whitehall. for Gil Renies, a subject of the King of Spain, to go to Flanders.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 201.]

Jan. 11. Reasons against the bill for allowing Irish lords to send  
Dublin. over their proxies. It was proposed in the House to bring in heads of a bill to repeal a clause in the English statute 3 William and Mary, that obliges every lord, before he vote or make a proxy, to take the oaths and subscribe the declaration at the clerk's table. This was opposed in the House as being a dangerous step to make, before we knew how it would "relish" in England, which perhaps might take it ill to have the acts made there repealed in Ireland. But I hear that a bill to that purpose has been brought into the House of Lords in England this session. I need not tell you that it will be of very ill consequence to this kingdom, if it take. The design is, that such noblemen as are in England may make proxies here without coming themselves, if they take the oaths in chancery there. This is thought unreasonable by most here, for these reasons:—

(1) It will give an advantage to the noblemen that live in England above those that live in the kingdom; that is, it gives an advantage to such as least deserve it, and are least useful to the kingdom. For, by the act, a nobleman that lives in Ireland cannot make a proxy till he come personally and take the oaths, and then, why should a greater liberty be allowed to the Irish noblemen that live in England?

(2) It will put the power of the House of Lords in two or three hands, for the noblemen that live in England being more than live in Ireland, if they send over two or three with proxies, these will overvote all the rest, nor will the order against one nobleman's having more than three proxies be any help, for the House is master of its own orders.

(3) It will discourage the lords that live here from attending, for to what purpose should they come into the House, when two or three will have the whole power of it?

(4) It will be dangerous to his Majesty's interest, for such as are factious will be most diligent to get proxies, and if, as heretofore, the chief governor assume the naming of proxies, this will be dangerous to the kingdom, by putting the power of the House of Lords into the hands of a person that generally has no interest to study the good thereof, and we need not go far for an example to shew that this would be mischievous, both to his Majesty's interest and the kingdom's.

(5) As the matter stands at present, the bishops are considerable in the House, and they are staunch to his Majesty's

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interest and the kingdom's, and the very design and motive that puts some on this project is, between you and me, to be able to outvote them; and you may judge whether that be safe, either for his Majesty, the kingdom, or the church.

(6) The Irish noblemen, that live out of the kingdom, for the most part have no estates in it, and it seems unreasonable to make a law on purpose to give them power to dispose of the affairs of a kingdom, where they have no stake.

(7) The parliament of England thought it not reasonable to allow any English nobleman a vote, till he had actually taken the oaths, etc., in the House; and what reason can there be to allow a greater liberty to Irish noblemen than to English? Their living out of the kingdom ought not to entitle them to that favour, for it is a fault in them to do so, as appears by the act of absentees. If they do not think it worth their while to come to Ireland to serve the country whence they have their titles, and where some have their estates, I see no reason that a good law should be repealed to give them a power over it, which they must manage by a second hand, for it can be of no use to them and may be hurtful to the kingdom.

Lastly, as to taking the oaths in England and certifying them here, many fallacies may happen, and the security of the protestant religion be endangered by it. These reasons are thought of moment here, and would have stopped any such act, both in the parliament and at the council board. Therefore I hope you will consider them well there before you pass such an act. Proxies are not thought very reasonable in themselves, and therefore to repeal a law, that is indeed the Magna Charta of Ireland and the great security of the protestant religion, in favour of them, seems a step beyond what might be expected, and I hope it will not be done suddenly. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 3.]

Jan. 12. Commission for Mr. Abraham de Levereon to be captain of  
Kensington. that company whereof Captain Rivet was captain in Colonel Seymour's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 253.]

Jan. 13. Proceedings upon the petition of James, Earl of Tyrone.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that, at the surrender of Waterford in Ireland, he came over to the King, who promised him a pardon. A warrant was signed in January or February, 1693, for passing him a free pardon, which contained a clause that the same should not prejudice a grant of a mortgage made by his father to Sir Edward Scott, who transferred the same to Colonel Curry. The said clause occasioned a stop of the said pardon, but the petitioner is willing now to have the clause in favour of Colonel Curry's grant inserted in the pardon. He prays for a new order for passing the pardon with the said clause. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 157.]

Jan. 13. Passes for Moses Pharo of Amsterdam to go to Harwich or  
Whitehall. Gravesend for Holland; for Gritie Steengibs, a subject of the States General, ditto; for Isaac and Jan Besour, ditto, upon the



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recommendation of Emilius van Cuylemburgh, Dutch minister ; for Lieutenant Jean Frisching, a Dutch officer, and his two servants, ditto, upon the recommendation of Mr. Scheffer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 459]; and for Jannetje Stevens, with her young son and daughter, and Isabella Simons, both soldiers' wives, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 460.]

Jan. 13. Warrant to the keeper of the gaol of Lancaster to receive  
Whitehall. into his custody Matthew Mainwaring, charged with high treason. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 203.]

Jan. 13. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary disbursements  
Whitehall. of Edward, Lord Villiers, envoy extraordinary to the States General and plenipotentiary at the congress, from the 28th September to the 28th December, 1695. [*Ibid.*, p. 204.]

Jan. 13. Warrant for a patent under the great seal of Scotland,  
Kensington. creating Lord George Hamilton, son of the late Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Kirkwall and Lord Degmont [Dechmont] in that kingdom, in consideration of the services of his ancestors to the Crown, and especially of the service of the said late Duke, who was most eminently instrumental in procuring the settlement of Scotland under the King's authority. The said Lord George has maintained the traditions of his family, and given many demonstrations of his fidelity and zeal, at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, Steinkirk and Landau, and in the sieges of Athlone, Limerick and Namur. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 121.]

Jan. 14. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Hough. I have sent down a  
Whitehall. messenger to receive into his custody William Ryan, whom you report that you have detained on his coming from beyond the sea without a pass, under orders to that effect sent you by the commissioners of customs. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 249.]

Jan. 14. The same to the Attorney General. The King being informed  
Whitehall. that Sir Henry Dutton Colt, one of his justices of the peace, has been violently assaulted in the execution of his office and dangerously wounded by one Mr. Fielding, who has fled for it, his Majesty would have you inform yourself of the matter, and prepare a proclamation with a reward in blank for the apprehension of the said Fielding to be read and passed at Council on Thursday next. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 14. The same to the mayor and jurats of Faversham. George  
Whitehall. Theobald, condemned at Faversham for felony, has received the King's pardon, and his execution is to be prevented accordingly. [*Ibid.*, p. 250.]

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Jan. 14. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. The King has been  
Whitehall. pleased to direct, on the petition of William and John Maret, French protestants, that they shall be admitted midshipmen extraordinary on such ships as you shall think fit. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 112.*]

Jan. 14. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Earl of Montagu. The men of  
Whitehall. war, that I thought might have taken in the presents prepared for the governments of Algiers and Tripoli, having left the river, I desire you will give order for their being sent by land to Portsmouth, and put into convenient chests for that purpose, and kept distinct. They might be directed to the commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth; I think his name is Mr. Greenhill, and I will write to him to put them on board one of the men of war that is bound for the Straits. [*Ibid. 100, p. 182.*]

Jan. 14. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. desiring that orders  
Whitehall. be given to the commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth for putting on board one of his Majesty's ships, bound for the Straits, the above mentioned presents, and that they be carried to Sir George Rooke. [*Ibid., p. 183.*]

Jan. 14. The same to the same. His Majesty desires that you give  
Whitehall. order for Sir Thomas Lawrence to be received on board the *Woolwich*, now bound to the West Indies, together with his son, and a man-servant and a maid-servant, and his goods, and that they have a passage on board the said ship to Maryland. Further his Majesty desires that you give the like orders for Mr. Stephen Force, a French minister, to have a passage on board the said ship to Virginia, and that they have the ordinary allowance of the King's provisions. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 14. The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, directing that  
Whitehall. a stop be put to the order lately sent for the regiments of Mitchelburne and Atkins to be brought into England, care only being taken that they are held in readiness to march and embark on receipt of further orders. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 95.*]

Jan. 14. Warrant for Nathaniel Trotman, a child of the college school  
Kensington. near Winchester, to be elected to New College, Oxford, in 1697. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 163, p. 73.*]

Jan. 14. Passes for Augustin Girod, a French protestant, to embark at  
Whitehall. Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, upon the recommendation of Mr. Blanc. [*Ibid. 344 p. 458*]; and for Daniel la Combe, of Colonel Steynbock's regiment, to go to Holland [*Ibid. 346, p. 203.*]

Jan. 14. Warrant to John Morris, messenger in ordinary, to apprehend  
Whitehall. William Ryan for coming out of France into England without leave. [*Ibid.*]

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- Jan. 14. Warrant to the Commissioners of the Admiralty to admit  
Whitehall. William and John Maret, French protestants, as midshipmen  
extraordinary. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 206.]
- Jan. 15. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Greenhill, with regard to the  
Whitehall. shipping of the presents for the governors of Algiers and Tripoli.  
[*Ibid.* 100, p. 184.]
- Jan. 15. Passes for Christian Sigismund Sultzberger, a German student,  
Whitehall. to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of  
Mr. Crusius, minister of the Savoy; for John Faverel, servant  
to the Prince of Denmark, ditto, on the recommendation of  
Mr. Puiker; for Andrew Heitridder, John Kunnath, and Henry  
Erichs, German protestants, ditto, on the recommendation of  
Mr. Edzard, Lutheran minister. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 460]; and for  
Jude Solomon to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 206.]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the mayor and aldermen of Reading, Berks.,  
Kensington. confirming the appointment of Henry Deane, gentleman, as  
their common clerk, in the place of Richard Grover, gentleman,  
deceased. [*Ibid.*, p. 207.]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to forbear putting into execution till the King's  
Kensington. pleasure be known, the sentence of burning in the hand (should  
it be passed) in the case of Edward Rogers, if he be found  
guilty of manslaughter at the next sessions at the Old Bailey;  
he is to be tried there for killing William Norton. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 208.]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the Privy Council of Scotland to set free George,  
Kensington. Duke of Gordon, upon bail. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16,  
p. 124.]
- Jan. 15. A like warrant for Sir William Bruce of Kinross. [*Ibid.*]  
Kensington.
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the same to accept bail of Sir William Sharp of  
Kensington. Scotsraig, to live peaceably under the King's government, and  
to appear before the lords of the council when called upon.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 125.]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the same to set at liberty Sir Patrick Maxwell of  
Kensington. Sprinkell upon bail. [*Ibid.*, p. 126.]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the same to confine — Murray of Drumcairn to  
Kensington. his house in the country, he finding bail to keep within the said  
confinement. He was imprisoned in April last for refusing to  
give the proofs of loyalty required by law, and his health has  
been impaired by the imprisonment. [*Ibid.*]
- Jan. 15. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland to receive  
Kensington. Captain Binning, of Glasgow, among the number of invalids,  
who receive 2s. 6d. a day, in consideration of his services since  
the Revolution, and that he has now become old and indigent.  
[*Ibid.*,



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Jan. 15. Warrant for the appointment of John, Lord Murray, to be  
Kensington. one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 128.]

Jan. 15. Warrant for a grant, under the privy seal of Scotland, to  
Kensington. Lord John Murray of a pension of 1,000*l.* yearly during pleasure. [*Ibid.*, p. 130.]

[Jan. 16.] An account of the subsistence due to the officers of Colonel Lillingston's late regiment of foot, for themselves and their servants, from 22nd November, 1695, to 16th January, 1696, viz., to Lieutenants James Smyth, Cook, Dornand, Rabesnière and Lyons, Ensigns Vansisterfleet, John Foulkes and John Edwards, and George Milford, chaplain. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 2.]

Jan. 16. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty,  
Whitehall. transmitting Lady Wheeler's petition for their opinion. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, p. 113.]

Jan. 16. Passes for Mr. John Bernard and Mr. Lawrence Loveroo,  
Whitehall. merchants, to go to Gravesend or Deal for New England, at the recommendation of Francis Tierens [*Ibid.* 344, p. 461]; and for Jacob Daniel Hulet and Magnus Fischem, subjects of the King of Sweden, to go to Sweden. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 207]

Jan. 16. Warrant to the Lords of the Admiralty for the payment of  
Kensington. the sums disbursed by Edward Russell, esquire, for the contingent charges of the fleet under his command. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 301.]

Jan. 16. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit any persons,  
Whitehall. that shall desire it, to have free access (from time to time) to John Murphy, imprisoned for coming out of France into England without leave. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 206.]

Jan. 16. Warrant to the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses of  
Kensington. Monmouth confirming the appointment of John Stratford, esquire, as their recorder in the place of Henry Milburn, esquire, deceased, [*Ibid.*, p. 209.]

Jan. 16. Warrant to the same, confirming the appointment of John  
Kensington. Fortune, gentleman, as town clerk of Monmouth in the place of Walter Fortune, gentleman, deceased. [*Ibid.*, p. 210.]

Jan. 16. Warrant for a *Nolle Prosequi* upon the indictment of Daniel  
Kensington. Mackay and Charles Maccalesteyne at the last Admiralty sessions in the Marshalsea, on the 9th December, 1695, for high treason in acting under a French commission in a French ship called the *Loyal Clancarty* in July last past the Downs. [*Ibid.*, p. 211.]

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Jan. 16. Warrant to the keeper of the Marshalsea prison to set at  
Kensington. liberty the abovesaid Daniel Mackay and Charles Maccalesteyne.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 212.]

Jan. 16. Proclamation of a reward of 200*l.* for the apprehension of  
Kensington. Robert Fielding, who, on the 11th inst., assaulted and dangerously  
wounded Sir Henry Dutton Colt, J.P. for Middlesex, for doing  
his duty in his said office. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations*  
4, No. 124.]

Jan. 17. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Ormonde, enclosing  
Whitehall. a petition of Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe, concerning the erecting of  
Gloucester Hall, Oxford, into a college, delivered by the  
Archbishop of Canterbury, and requiring the Duke's opinion  
thereon as chancellor of the university. *Enclosure not entered*  
*here.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 251.]

Jan. 17. Proceedings upon the petition of Colonel Cornelius Wood.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that, whilst in the King's service in Ireland,  
until the reduction of that kingdom, he was solicited by many  
of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom to move the King for  
a grant of some of the forfeited estates there. But in the last  
action there he broke his leg and was ill about six months, after  
which he came to England, and went with his regiment to  
Flanders. Since his return his friends in Ireland have sent him  
an account of one Lavallin's estate in that kingdom, which is  
forfeited to the King, but has been enjoyed by one of that name  
since the reduction of Limerick, under pretence of a deed of  
settlement, which is now found to be altogether invalid. He  
prays the King to grant the said estate, with the arrears due  
thereunto, to him and his heirs for ever. Referred to the Lord  
Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 152.]

Jan. 17. Passes and post-warrants for Mr. John Smith to go to Holyhead  
Whitehall. with one horse and a guide; for Jacob Pieters, a subject of the  
States General, to go to Harwich and Holland, at the recom-  
mendation of Mr. Wiltens, Dutch minister [*Ibid.* 344, p. 461];  
for Mauritz Berlocker, John Grave and Lewis Backer, Hollanders,  
to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 208]; for Francisco Pitozo,  
Piero Quatrin, Stephano da Venezia, Carolo di Franco and  
Domenigo Cassado, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 214]; and for John Norris to  
go to Konigsberg in "Ducal" Prussia. [*Ibid.*, p. 225.]

Jan. 17. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Sir Paul Rycaut, knight, resident at Hamburg with the Hans  
towns of Lower Saxony, from the 1st October, 1695, to the 1st  
Jan., 1696. The expenses include an entertainment on the  
King's birthday and on the 5th November. [*Ibid.*, p. 213.]

Jan. 17. Warrant for a grant of pardon to George Theobald, of Faver-  
Kensington. sham, who was sentenced to death on a charge of felony at the  
sessions held there on Tuesday, the 31st December last. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 214.]

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Jan. 17. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary disbursements of Mr. Matthew Prior, residing for the King's service at the Hague (including three months' pension which the late Queen allowed him) from the 1st August, 1695, to the 1st November following. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 215.*]

Jan. 18. Captain David Lloyd to the principal officers of the King's navy. I have here enclosed sent you the defects of the King's ship *Experiment*, which my carpenter has inspected, and gives me this account. I could not send it sooner by reason the ship was not clear. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 2.*] Enclosing: — *An account of the defects of the King's ship Experiment. Undated. [Ibid., No. 21.]*

Jan. 18. Warrant for William Cheslyn, esquire, high sheriff of Leicester-Kensington. shire, to live out of that county. [*Ibid. 163, p. 73.*]

Jan. 18. Warrant for John Murant to be admitted one of the children Kensington. on the foundation of the Charterhouse at the next vacancy. [*Ibid., p. 75.*]

Jan. 18. Commissions for James Leslies, gent., to be lieutenant of that Kensington. company whereof Captain Thomas Whitney is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Emanuel Scroop How; and for Robert Barton, gent., to be ensign of that company in the same regiment, whereof Colonel Emanuel Scroop Howe is captain. [*Ibid. 168, p. 168.*]

Jan. 18. Warrant for the insertion of William Challoner in the next Whitehall. general pardon of the poor convicts in Newgate, without any condition of transportation, upon the representation of the governor of the Bank of England that the said Challoner has made discoveries of persons concerned in counterfeiting and uttering certificates and bills of the said bank, together with other "cheats" that are of great concern to the public to be known. [*Ibid. 345, p. 294.*]

Jan. 20. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, Whitehall. referring for their report the petition of Brigadier Fitzpatrick and his brother, Captain Fitzpatrick, for a grant of the forfeitures of Edward Mores, with the Lord Deputy and Attorney General of Ireland's report thereupon. [*Ibid. 100, p. 185.*]

Jan. 20. Commission for Peter de la Brissonnière, esq., to be captain Kensington. in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Peter de Belcastel. [*Ibid. 167, p. 254.*]

Jan. 20. Passes for Mary Haste to go to Holland [*Ibid. 346, p. 215*]; Whitehall. and for James Cowen, a Scotchman, his wife and a child, ditto. [*Ibid., p. 216.*]



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Jan. 20. Warrant for leave of absence for William Carr, M.A., bachelor  
Kensington. in physic, and fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that he  
may travel abroad for three years, for his improvement in the  
"art of physic." [*S.P. Ireland King's Letters* 2, p. 95.]

Jan. 21. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.  
Whitehall. I have received your letter of the 3rd inst., enclosing addresses  
on behalf of the Earl of Cavan, the widow Maxwell, Dr. Leslie  
and the French protestants. As to the two former, the King  
defers signifying his pleasure, till he has received your opinion as  
to what may be fit to be done for their relief.

His Majesty thinks Dr. Leslie ought to have some suitable  
preferment given him in Ireland, and that you may have some-  
thing in your own disposal, which he will be willing to accept.

As regards the French refugees, the King observes that you  
refer to a memorial of Baron de Voronel [?], as to an allowance to  
the French ministers, but that you do not deliver your opinion  
thereupon. When he is informed of what you think fit to be done  
upon that and the other things asked for on behalf of the refugees,  
he will declare his further pleasure. [*Ibid.*, p. 97.]

Jan. 21. Sir William Trumbull to the mayor and jurats of Rye.  
Whitehall. Edward Goldwin of Clapham, Surrey, John Goldwin and John  
Lloyd of the same place, detained at Rye on suspicion, are (as  
enquiry shews) all persons of indifferent reputation and substance;  
but unless you have some particular matter against them, there  
is no occasion to detain them longer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99,  
p. 251.]

Jan. 21. Proceedings upon the petition of Bennet Swaine. He prays  
Whitehall. a writ of error upon the judgment given against him in the court  
of King's Bench in behalf of Benjamin Midleton. The petition is  
allowed. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 50.]

Jan. 21. Passes for Mr. Edward Talbot to go to Harwich or Gravesend  
Whitehall. for Flanders, and to return, on the recommendation of Mr. Arden  
[*Ibid.* 344, p. 461]; for John Elinck, a subject of the States  
General, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 462]; for  
Thomas le Heup, a French protestant, with one servant, to go  
to Holland; and for Mrs. Margaret Morice and her son, Thomas  
Morice, with Elizabeth Junge, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346,  
p. 215.]

Jan. 22. Proceedings upon the petition of the mayor, aldermen and  
Whitehall. common council, divers merchants, tradesmen and other prin-  
cipal inhabitants of the city of Exeter. The petitioners show  
that they have enjoyed considerable trade for several years under  
the influence of the King's government, and are sensible of the  
great mischiefs occasioned by the abasing the coin of the kingdom.  
It causes a total obstruction to their trade, and many of the  
poor inhabitants are reduced to the greatest extremities. As it

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is under consideration to remedy these mischiefs by erecting several mints in various parts of the kingdom, they pray that a mint may be settled in the city of Exeter. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 50].

Jan. 22. Passes for James le Roux and Catherina, his sister, two  
Whitehall. French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Messrs. Touchet and Blanc, French ministers; for Mr. James Moyer, agent to Colonel Brewer, with one servant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 462]; for Miss Ann Wallers and Margaret Gill, her maid, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders, on the recommendation of Mr. Gallaway; for Alexander Jacobs, with Anna Moses his wife, Jews of Amsterdam, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 463]; for Nicholas Frederick Heyle, a Dutchman, to go to Holland; for Baptist Bettini, a Dutch seaman, ditto; and for Mons. Daniel Francis de Merveilleux, one of the King's engineers, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 216.]

Jan. 23. Passes for Mr. John Jennings and Richard Howlett, his man,  
Whitehall. to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, p. 462]; for Mr. Joel Paul Geysel, a protestant, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 463]; for Leonard Jacob and Jacob Henricks to go to Germany [*Ibid.* 346, p. 213]; for Joseph de Rim and Francisco Bayaret, subjects of the King of Spain, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 214]; for Carsten Jacobson, a native of Sweden, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 215]; for Elizabeth Cluyth, ditto; and for the Comte de Stratman with three servants, ditto. [*Ibid.* p. 216.]

Jan. 23. Warrant to Sir Thomas Pinfold, knight, Advocate General,  
Kensington. and Samuel Franklin, Esqre, Procurator General, commanding them to appear before Sir Richard Raines, knight, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, to procure a process against Thomas Weedon, Charles Shales and — Goodman, to bring the will or inventory of goods of Francis la Peyre Ston [*sic*], deceased, into court for the administration of the same. Francis la Peyre and Daniel Dutasta, of Bordeaux, France, came lately from France to London without a pass, and are now in the custody of Charles Maris, messenger in ordinary, as spies, being taken in the house of Mr. Goodman, merchant, in Hart Street, London. The said Francis la Peyre Ston, a merchant and native of France, who died in the house of the said Mr. Goodman, left a very considerable personal estate to the said Francis la Peyre, and the will and inventory of the goods and estate are in the possession of the said Thomas Weedon of London, wine merchant, and Charles Shales of Lombard Street, London, goldsmith, and of Mr. Goodman. [*Ibid.*, p. 217.]

Jan. 23. Edward Holland to —. On the 18th of January last, cruizing in the Mediterranean between the west-end of C . . . and the island of Pantalarea in his Majesty's ship *Plymouth*,

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Captain James Killigrew, commander, about 6 a.m., we saw two ships to windward coming right before it to us. As Captain Killigrew was on his station, he had thought fit to lie by all the preceding night and this morning, with his courses furled with rope-yarns. Upon sight of these ships, men were instantly ordered to stand by all our small sails. They came so near as to make our hulls very plain, which doubtless did not please them, for they immediately tacked and stood away to the southward, with all the sail they could possibly make. Captain Killigrew instantly did the same with the rest of the ships under his command.

The captain of the *Trident*, perceiving we gained much upon them, laid his foretopsail to the mast, and fell astern a small distance from his commodore, with a resolution to stand by him, since there was a necessity for fighting. The chase continued till past 2 p.m., when we were within pistol shot of them, the least on our quarter, and the biggest on our bow. In this posture we lay a considerable time, observing one another, for Captain Killigrew had ordered that not a man should stir till he gave the command, for he resolved to be fairly abroadside the biggest before he fired. To this end our lower guns were loaded with double and round, and our upper guns crammed with pound, partridge and bar shot. They, on the other hand, perceived their advantage, for we were alone and very far ahead, on account of the excellence of the *Plymouth's* sailing; so, upon a signal given from the great ship, they saluted us with both their broadsides at once, which did little or no damage to the hull or men, but an infinite deal to the masts, yards, sails and rigging. We answered them in the same language, bending our guns abaft the mast on the *Trident*, and those before the mast on the *Content*; and so we continued a good half-hour before any ship came in to our assistance. The *Falmouth* was the nearest, and she not within two miles; the *Adventure* next her; the *Southampton* on our lee quarter, about a mile; the *Carlisle* abreast and to leeward of the *Adventure*, and the *Newcastle* astern, hull-to.

We fought all sails standing. The *Content*, being a lofty ship, kept our wind from us, so we could not creep ahead of her, although we outsailed her. The *Trident* did us much mischief, being on our quarter and so near; a shot from her took our tiller about six feet from the rudder-head, and broke it clear off, so that we were forced to clap a luff tackle on the remaining part to command our ship. The *Falmouth* coming in rid us of this trouble, but a worse accident happened soon after; our poor captain, after he had been in all places where the care of his command required him, giving necessary orders to his lieutenants, and encouraging the people, and after he had shewn as much courage, bravery and resolution as could be expected from man, was unfortunately taken off by a shot, and the effect of our loss was soon apparent.

Soon after our foretopmast came by the board, which caused us to fall astern very much. The *Content* kept her course, but, being unable to weather the island of Pantalarea, she bore away, and was followed by the *Carlisle* and *Southampton*. The *Falmouth* and *Adventure* stuck close to the *Trident*, and about



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9 o'clock she struck to them. We were left by ourselves in a shattered condition, night coming on, and the wind beginning to blow fresh at S.E. and S.S.E., which put our officers upon thinking what they should do with the ship. At length it was agreed to put into the next convenient port to repair damages. They therefore bore away to Messina, where we arrived safe, buried our captain, and repaired our defects. The officers drew up an instrument to justify their proceedings, in regard the cruize was not out.

The following account of the taking of the *Content* I had from several hands, particularly from her boatswain, a Provençal, and one that spoke good English :—

The Marquis de Chalard, the commander of the *Content*, when he found himself rid of the great ship, as he called her, was somewhat at ease, but soon found he was closely followed by two others. He had some hopes of escaping under cover of the night, by a project that the boatswain had put into his head, which was to double canvas their yards, the old sails being mightily torn and rent. This was accordingly done. The wind blew that night extremely hard, which, together with the great weight of canvas that the French had put on their yards, carried their masts by the board, for they had been much wounded before. The boatswain affirmed they had received their principal damage from the *Plymouth*, before any other had fired at them. Captain Bennett afterwards affirmed that, if Captain Killigrew had not engaged so soon and so briskly as he did, they would not have been taken. His reason was, if Captain Killigrew had waited for the coming up of any of the rest, or shortened sail in expectation of them, they might have gained time, and escaped in the night.

The *Carlisle* next day took the *Content*, and, for want of his boat, was obliged to board her with his ship. He then brought her into Messina. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 1.]

Jan. 24. *Caveat* that a *nolle prosequi* is not to pass for the town of Wexford in Ireland, in the suit now depending against them for exercising an admiralty jurisdiction independent of the crown of England, nor any new charter to be granted to the town, without notice to the Admiralty. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 3.]

Jan. 24. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have  
Whitehall. the King's commands that you give directions to the commander of his Majesty's ship the *Burlington*, bound to Lisbon, to receive on board Mr. Robert Nettles, and convey him to that place; also to enclose for your opinion the proposal of Mr. Peter Fontaine for the increasing and encouraging of seamen. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, p. 113.]

Jan. 24. Passes for Mrs. Elizabeth Wall, with her servant Catherine  
Whitehall. Ward, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Dr. Wake, minister [*Ibid.* 344, p. 463]; and for Francis Terond and Gaspart Masclary, French protestants, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 216.]

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Jan. 25. Commission for Mr. Theophilus Warren to be quartermaster  
Kensington. of Sir George St. George's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*  
167, p. 255.]

Jan. 25. Passes for Anne Gill and Frances Waters to go to Holland or  
Whitehall. Flanders; and for Esther Walker with her daughter to go to  
Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 216.]

Jan. 26 M. Guiraud[?] to —, apologizing for not answering his letter,  
Feb. 5 of three months' since. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16  
Ninan. No. 3.]

Jan. 26. Warrant for Mr. Henry White, high sheriff of Anglesey, to  
Kensington. live out of that county. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, p. 75.]

Jan. 26. Proceedings upon the petition of Johanna [*sic*, John?] Smith,  
Whitehall. executor of the last will and testament of Mary Thwaites, late of  
Rookewith, county York, spinster, deceased. The petitioner shows  
that the said Mary Thwaites made her will in writing and thereof  
your petitioner, her uncle, sole executor and gave the residue  
of her estate to be divided betwixt another uncle and two aunts.  
This will was contested in the prerogative court of York by  
Thomas Thwaites, brother to the deceased by the half blood, and  
the judge gave sentence for the validity thereof. The said  
Thomas Thwaites appealed against this sentence to the court of  
Delegates, and there the question came before the judges,  
whether two of the three subscribed witnesses were not to be  
suppressed, as they were son and daughter to two of the  
residuary legatees. Upon hearing the matter, the said judges  
suppressed the evidence of the said son and daughter, contrary  
to the practice of York and the known laws of the nation.  
Upon defect of proof by suppressing the said two witnesses, they  
gave sentence against the said will. The petitioner prays a com-  
mission directed to the judges of the common law with a clause  
of *quorum*, to plead any new matter not pleaded in either  
of the former instances. Referred to the Keeper of the Great  
Seal to grant a commission, if he see sufficient cause for so doing.  
[*Ibid.* 238, p. 51.]

Jan. 27. Order by the Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Hopson,  
Admiralty commander of the advice-boat the *Germoon* prize, directing him  
Office. to carry out such orders as he shall receive from the Duke of  
Shrewsbury. [*Ibid.* 205, p. 188.]

Jan. 27. Order by the Duke of Shrewsbury to the same. You are to  
Whitehall. proceed, with the first opportunity of wind and weather, to  
Cadiz in Spain, or wherever you may soonest find Sir George  
Rooke, and deliver to him the packet herewith enclosed, after-  
wards following such orders as he shall give you. If on your  
voyage you shall meet with any of the enemy's ships, and find  
yourself in danger of falling into their hands, you are to take  
timely care that this packet be thrown overboard, with a weight  
fastened to it, so as to sink it. [*Ibid.* p. 189.]

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Jan. 27. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, asking  
Whitehall. for a copy of the Rules and Instructions to be observed by his Majesty's men of war, signed by the Queen, and dated 20th May, 1693. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, p. 114.]

Jan. 27. Proceedings upon the petition of the members of parliament  
Whitehall. for the northern counties. The petitioners show that the late act of parliament, entitled, an act for remedying the ill state of the coin of this kingdom, enacted that the King would erect not less than four mints in convenient places of the kingdom for the benefit of his subjects who live in the remote parts. There has heretofore been a mint at the city of York, which is very convenient for the King's subjects in the northern parts; and they therefore pray the King, should he think fit to settle any mints "in the remote parts," to appoint one at the city of York. Signed by 36 members of parliament. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 153.]

Jan. 27. Proceedings upon the petition of George Capstack, citizen and  
Whitehall. glover of London. The petitioner prays for letters patent for the sole use of an engine or mill, with iron and wooden rolls, lately invented by him, for grinding and breaking all manner of seeds for making oil in less time and greater quantity than by any mill or engine now used in England. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 155.]

Jan. 27. Proceedings upon the petition of Henry Killigrew, esquire, and  
Kensington. Sir Ralph Delaval. The petitioners show that the King appointed them, together with the late Lord Falkland, etc., to be lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and they desire to receive their quarter's salary ending at Midsummer, 1694, as the rest of the commissioners, and the executors of the said Lord Falkland received it. The commissioners of the navy refuse to make out bills for them to receive their quarter's salary without special orders from the Admiralty Board, and the commissioners of the Admiralty refuse to send any such order until the King's pleasure is known therein. The petitioners further represent that it is, and has been, the ancient practice of the navy for such persons as have served as flag officers in the royal navy to receive half pay during such time as they are not employed. They desire the King to require the lords of the Admiralty to issue out their order for their receiving their half pay and also the quarter's salary ending at Midsummer, 1694, as commissioners of the Admiralty. Referred to the commissioners of the Admiralty for their report, [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 27. Proceedings upon the petition of Maurice Annesley, esquire.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that he had a very valuable wood in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, consisting of 30,000 oak trees. This, being near the King's camp at Dundalk, was cut down and destroyed by the soldiers, as certified by the Lord Lieutenant and member of parliament for that county. He prays the King to



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grant him his title to such discoveries as are already made by him, and such further discoveries as he shall be able to make of concealments not exceeding 2,000*l.* sterling, besides a fourth part promised by the commissioners for Forfeitures, as a reward to every discoverer in regard to his services. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 52.]

Jan 27 Passes and post warrant for Mr George Collins, messenger, Whitehall. to go to Plymouth and return, with one horse and a guide; for Peter Jager, a German, to embark at Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Mr Liniker, secretary to Comte d'Aversberg [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 464]; and for John, Master of Tarbart, and Murdock McKenzie, his servant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 220.]

Jan. 28. Examination of George Christopher Kast. He came out of France the latter end of July last, and went to Strassburg by leave of Mons. Chamlay. He stayed there about a month, from thence he went to Basle, and thence to Zurich, and so to Frankfort and down into Holland. He is a protestant and was always so, and received the sacrament in a Lutheran church in Holland. He has received one letter since he came into England, from Mons. d'Olivier, for some money he pretends to be owing to him from the examinee. He does not know such a man as Nargone, nor has he been at Hamburg or in Denmark. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 4.]

Jan. 28. Commission for Mr. John Cruseau to be cornet to Baron Kensington. de Malerarguet in the Duke of Schomberg's regiment of horse. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 255.]

Jan. 28. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon Whitehall. the petition of Arthur le Comte, a French protestant, praying to be a midshipman extraordinary in the fleet, if there be any vacancy in the number his Majesty has reserved for French protestants, the King would have the petitioner gratified; otherwise he is to be put into the first vacancy. [*Ibid.* 204, *p.* 114.]

Jan. 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Consul Parker at the Groyne, Whitehall. enclosing a packet for Mr. Stanhope to be sent express to Madrid. [*Ibid.* 205, *p.* 190.]

Jan. 28. The same to Mr. Stanhope, directing him to forward at once Whitehall. to Sir George Rooke the packet he will receive by express from the consul at the Groyne. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 28. Proceedings upon the petition of Richard Povey, esquire. Whitehall. The petitioner shows that when the King made him receiver of the wounded seamen, he quitted an employment worth 300*l.* a year. His predecessor, Henry Osborne, in the year 1692 was allowed 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for his salary, but immediately after it was advanced to 400*l.*, with a further

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allowance of 50*l.* for a clerk, 20*l.* for his office, and 30*l.* for contingencies, amounting in all to 500*l.* per annum. The petitioner has in all only 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, including 60*l.* for clerk, etc. He prays the King to augment his allowance to 350*l.* per annum, out of which he will bear the charge of a clerk, etc., and all other expenses. Referred to the Admiralty for their report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 53.]

Jan. 28. Passes for Abraham Rosa, a poor Jew, to go to Harwich or  
Whitehall. Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Mr. Rodrigues [*Ibid.* 344, p. 463]; for Christina Hickman, a trooper's wife, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. Hoffman [*Ibid.*, p. 464]; for Heronimus Möring, a native of Dantzic, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 219]; and for James David Vivier and Marget Vivier, his wife, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 220.]

Jan. 29. Commissions for John Boicott, gent., to be quartermaster to  
Kensington. the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Richard Atkins [*Ibid.* 168, p. 169]; for Evan Roberts, gent., to be lieutenant of the company whereof Captain Thomas Stringer is captain, in the same regiment; for Walter Trevillian, gent., to be lieutenant of the company whereof Captain Owen Norton is captain, in the same regiment; for Richard Bankham, gent., to be adjutant to the same regiment; for Jacob de Graveron, Esq., to be captain-lieutenant of the company in the regiment of foot commanded by Frederick, Count de Marton, whereof he himself is captain; and for Alcide Mainaudue, gent., to be lieutenant of the company whereof captain Daniel de Virazel is captain in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 170.]

Jan. 29. Proceedings upon the petition of Moses Pitt. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that in 1684 he was the owner of a large new brick house in Duke Street, Westminster, near St. James's Park, which he let to the then Lord Chancellor Jeffereys. The said house adjoined upon a slip of waste ground belonging to the Crown, 25 feet in breadth from the house to the outside of the park wall, and 800 feet or thereabouts in length all along the outside of the wall. The late Lord Chancellor obtained the promise of a grant to the petitioner of the said waste ground for 99 years, at a peppercorn rent, from the late King, and upon this the petitioner built two large wings of buildings across the said waste ground, which cost him 4,000*l.* sterling. But before the grant was perfected the Lord Chancellor, upon the late revolution, fled, and soon after died. Upon the King's accession, Sir Henry Fane, about 1690, obtained a grant from the King of the said piece of waste ground, and has possessed himself of that and of the buildings erected by the petitioner, without making him any satisfaction. The petitioner has contracted several great debts on this account, and has had an estate of 1,500*l.* wrested from him. Some of his creditors have cast him into prison, and his wife and family are reduced to a starving condition. He prays some compensation. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 54.]

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- Jan. 29. Proceedings upon the petition of Henry Glover and others.  
Whitehall. They show that they have, with great expense, discovered a new art of making and tinning iron plates with English manufactures, usually call Crooked Lane plates, which are now imported from places beyond the seas. They pray the King's letters patent for the sole benefit of the said invention for 14 years. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 56.]
- Jan. 29. Proceedings upon the petition of Robert Caddell. The petitioner shows that he was a freeman and grocer of Dublin, and never had either civil or military employment under the late King James, yet he was outlawed for high treason. There were several sums due to him, which he cannot recover by law by reason of the said outlawry. He prays a writ of error to reverse the outlawry. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 58.]
- Jan. 29. Passes for Moses Duarte, a poor Jew, to go to Holland;  
Whitehall. for Elizabeth Flemming and Mary Roberts, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 219]; and for William Dawson and Alexander Dunbar, ditto. [*Ibid.*, 221.]
- Jan. 29. Warrant for a bill to pass the great seal for making Abraham  
Kensington. Valverde *alias* Greene (an alien born), a free denizen of England. [*Ibid.*, p. 221.]
- Jan. 29. Warrant for revoking the commission for inquiring into all  
Kensington. forfeitures in Ireland, and for issuing letters patent, authorizing the commissioners of the revenue in that kingdom to manage and inspect all such forfeitures. James Bonnell, secretary or registrar to the said commission, to be appointed registrar of the said forfeitures. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 272.]
- Jan. 29. Warrant for the passing of a lease to Nehemiah Donellan,  
Kensington. esquire, one of the barons of the exchequer of Ireland, of the manor of Longwood and Dirrinligg, co. Meath, for 61 years, and of the lands of Clonguffin in the same county, for 15 years, to commence from the determination of the lease granted him by the commissioners of forfeitures.
- The premises came into Donellan's hands by virtue of a mortgage in 1686 from Sir Edward Tyrrell of Longwood, bart., since attainted, and Dr. Patrick Tyrrell, to Richard Shuckburgh, of Borton, co. Warwick, gent., for 900*l*. In December, 1690, John Shuckburgh, son and heir of the said Richard, assigned his interest to Donellan. The lands of Clonguffin are held under a lease by a rent of 16*l*. payable to Goodwyn Swift, esquire. Donellan's present interest therein is too short to enable him to find tenants, so that a great part of the lands have lain waste on his hands. [*Ibid.*, p. 273.]



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Jan. 30. Warrant for payment to Hugh Greg, esquire (appointed resident  
Kensington. at the court of Denmark) of 20s. a day for his ordinary entertain-  
ment from 28th December last, with extraordinary expenses to  
be certified by a secretary of state. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346,  
p. 260.]

Jan. 30. Warrant for John, Marquess of Tweeddale, Lord Chancellor,  
Kensington. James, Duke of Queensberry, Archibald, Earl of Argyll,  
William, Earl of Annandale, Alexander, Lord Raith, and  
Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, to be inserted in the new com-  
mission to the Treasury of Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant*  
*Book* 16, p. 132.]

Jan. 30. Warrant for a commission to the abovesaid to be commis-  
Kensington. sioners of the Treasury, and receivers-general of the revenues  
of Scotland. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 30. Warrant for the appointment of Charles, Earl of Selkirk, to  
Kensington. be clerk of the registers and rolls of the Council and Session,  
and of the Exchequer, of Scotland, during pleasure. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 138.]

Jan. 30. Warrant for a yearly pension of 400*l.* to Charles, Earl of  
Kensington. Selkirk, as clerk of the councils, registers and rolls of Scotland.  
[*Ibid.* p. 139.]

Jan. 30. Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* to Sir Charles Porter, knight,  
Kensington. chancellor of Ireland, for his services as speaker of the House of  
Peers of that kingdom, and as a mark of the royal grace and favour.  
[*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 276.]

Jan. 30. Warrant for a like payment to Robert Rochford, esquire,  
Kensington. attorney-general of Ireland, as speaker of the House of Commons  
there. [*Ibid.*]

Jan. 31. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury. The  
Whitehall. king, being moved upon the petition of Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who  
was sent for from Ireland by Mr. Secretary Trenchard, to be  
a witness at Crosby's trial, thinks it reasonable he should be  
allowed the expenses he will be at in his return thither, and is  
pleased to direct that some money be given to him to defray  
the same. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 185.]

Jan. 31. Warrant for Francis Herbert, esquire, high sheriff of Salop,  
Kensington. to live out of the said county. [*Ibid.* 162, p. 71.]

Jan. 31. Warrant for Samuel Welford to be admitted one of the old  
Kensington. men on the foundation of the Charterhouse at the next vacancy.  
[*Ibid.* 163, p. 76.]

Jan. 31. Commissions to Richard Treherne to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Emanuel Hobbes in Colonel Henry Trelawney's regiment of foot  
[*Ibid.* 167, p. 255]; for James Lavalley, gent., to be ensign of

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that company whereof Captain John Morden is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel James Stanley; for John Brooke, esq., to be captain of the company whereof Captain Richard Courtenay was late captain in the marine regiment of foot commanded by John, Lord Berkeley. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 171.]

Jan. —. Warrant by the King, countersigned by the Duke of Shrewsbury, Kensington. to Sir George Rooke. Having taken into our serious consideration the distressed condition of several of our subjects, who are in slavery at Mackanness, Sally and elsewhere in Barbary, and being desirous to put an end to their sufferings as soon as may be, we authorize you to treat with the Emperor of Morocco for the redemption of the said captives in those parts. For the more effectual carrying on of that service, you shall send some fit person to the Emperor, with such powers and instructions as you shall judge necessary for treating for, and concluding, the ransom and enlargement of our said subjects. [*Ibid.* 205, p. 185.]

Feb. 1. Commissions for Mr. Thomas Smith to be lieutenant of the Duke of Ormond's troop of guards, and to command as lieutenant-colonel. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 255]; for Mr. Thomas Pulteney to be cornet of the said troop, and to command as major of horse; for Mr. Richard Boyle a like commission; and for Mr. Thomas Legh to be cornet to Lieutenant-Colonel Culliford in Colonel Windsor's regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 256.]

Feb. 1. Warrant for Lieutenant-Colonel Holcraft Blood to be second Kensington. engineer in the place of Captain Thomas Philips, deceased, at a yearly salary of 250*l.*, with an allowance of 13*s.* 4*d.* per day for his travelling charges, when he shall be employed in our service (the same salary and allowance having been enjoyed by the said Captain Philips) and the salary to commence from 1 January last. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 173.]

Feb. 1. Passes for Adrian de Zeuw and Benjamin Wartelaer, Dutch Whitehall. seamen, to go to Holland; and for Nathaniel Starkey, a protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 220.]

Feb. 2. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, Whitehall. enclosing a letter concerning English seamen that arrive at Genoa. It is his Majesty's pleasure that such directions as the case requires be sent to the English consul there, and that orders be given for the repayment of his expenses in the relief of such seamen as want it, and in preserving them for his Majesty's service. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 186.] Appended is the following extract, undated:—*I am informed by people at Genoa that English sailors often come there, but there being none there to care for them, they are obliged to set out in foreign vessels, perhaps even on the enemy's ships, in order to avoid dying of hunger. The French in those parts do everything to get them, and to take them from us.* [*Ibid.*]

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Feb. 3. *Caveat* that, in case the town of Wexford should sue for a *Nolle*  
Whitehall. *Prosequi* (as set out under date 24 January, *ante* p. 26), notice  
is to be given to Mr. Edward Whitaker, as well as to the Lords of  
the Admiralty before any such writ, or any new charter be  
granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 74, p. 5.]
- Feb. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Francis Compton.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that in the year 1684, Charles II granted  
a license under the great seal of England, for 61 years to Sir William  
Batten and his assigns so set up two lighthouses near Harwich,  
in Essex, for the benefit of such ships as should pass that port,  
with certain allowances to be paid from such ships for the support  
thereof. He prays for a grant to him and his assigns of a license  
for the said lighthouses to be continued for 31 years after the time  
now in being, on the same conditions as in the first grant.  
Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for their report.  
[*Ibid.* 237, p. 156.]
- Feb. 3. Passes for Gerret Jansen, a Dutch seaman, to go to Harwich  
Whitehall. or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 464]; for Jacob Jansens,  
a Dutch seaman, ditto; and for Jan Janse, a Dutch seaman, ditto.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 465.]
- Feb. 3. Warrant for a patent to George Capstack, citizen and glover  
Kensington. of London, for the sole use, for fourteen years, of his invention  
for grinding seeds. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 295.]
- Feb. 4. Warrant to Charles Maris and Benjamin Maris for the  
Whitehall. apprehension of Richard Mitchell, John Hans, Thomas Dodd,  
Martin Reynolds, John Harpin, John Wilcox, Mr. Walter,  
Mr. Borlase, Mr. John Howes, Mr. — Cullinbine, Mr. William  
Steel, Mr. Thomas Arnold, Mr. John Ashton, and Mr. Robert  
Brighton, charged for publishing and dispersing seditious and  
treasonable papers and libels, exciting to treason and rebellion.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 296.]
- Feb. 4. A like warrant for the apprehension of — Clarke. [*Ibid.*, p. 297.]  
Whitehall.
- Feb. 4. Passes for Jacob Isebrantse, a mariner and subject of the  
Whitehall. States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland  
[*Ibid.* 344, p. 465]; and for Zacharias Erickson, a native of  
Sweden, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 221.]
- Feb. 5. Passes for Mr. Charles Aldworth and a servant to go to  
Whitehall. Harwich or Gravesend, and embark for Holland, at the recommen-  
dation of Mr. Aldworth of the Treasury [*Ibid.* 344, p. 465]; for  
Hans Pieterse and Roloph [*sic*] Bricks, Danes, to go to Denmark;  
and for Mr. Daniel Fremant and Elias Curvis, his servant, to go  
to Holland, on the recommendation of Mr. Gerard Challoner.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 220.]



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Feb. 5. Warrant for the appointment of Sir James Ogilvie, son of the Earl of Finlater, to be one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 140.]

Feb. 5. Warrant for a yearly pension of 1,000*l.* to the said Sir James Kensington. as secretary. [*Ibid.*, p. 143.]

Feb. 6. Sir William Trumbull to the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, directing that Simon Preston, a subject of France and now a prisoner of war in the Savoy, be exchanged with the rest of his fellow prisoners by the next transport, according to his petition. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 252.]

Feb. 6. Commission for Mr. John Pocock to be ensign to Major John Kensington. Jones in Colonel Richard Ingoldsby's regiment. [*Ibid.*, 167. p. 255.]

Feb. 6. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward Stroode, Esqre., and Richard Thorne. The petitioners show that Thomas Byrt recovered a judgment against them in the court of Common Pleas, and after in the court of King's Bench, wherein there is manifest error. They pray leave to bring a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 56.]

Feb. 6. Proceedings upon the petition of Katherine Maccarthy, widow of Charles Maccarthy, junior, son and heir of Charles Maccarthy, the elder, on behalf of herself and Donogh, her son. The petitioner shows that Charles the elder was seized in tail male of the lands of Shandangins, Ardiclugg, Garranliegh and Garranclougs, and four plough lands in the Barony of Muskary, county Cork, paying as chief rent to the Earl of Clancarty 43*l.* yearly. The petitioner married Charles, the younger, and brought him a portion of 300*l.* On her marriage it was agreed by Charles, the younger, and Charles, the elder, that the lands or great part thereof, should be settled in jointure to her, the remainder to the issue of Charles, the younger, by the petitioner, and deeds were drawn up to that purpose. Before the late rebellion in Ireland Charles, the elder, was deprived of his senses, and was not *compos mentis* during the war, yet he was indicted and outlawed for high treason against the King, and died outlawed. The petitioner's husband died at the same time as his father, not indicted or outlawed, and she and her son are entitled to the benefit of the articles of the capitulation with Limerick. By reason of the said outlawry of Charles the elder, the said lands are seized by the King, and the petitioners deprived of all means to subsist. They pray a reversal of the outlawry of Charles Maccarthy, the elder, that they may recover the lands. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 57.]

Feb. 6. Passes for Jan Janse Hicke, a Dutch seaman, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; and for John Christian Ehlich and John George Kunath, German protestants, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 466.]

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Feb. 6. Warrant for a yearly pension of 500*l.* to James, Duke of Kensington. Queensberry, as one of the commissioners of the Treasury of Scotland [S.P. Scotland Warrant Book 16, p. 144.]

Feb. 6. A like warrant on behalf of Archibald, Earl of Argyll. [Ibid.]  
Kensington.

Feb. 6. A like warrant on behalf of William, Earl of Annandale. [Ibid.]  
Kensington.

Feb. 6. A like warrant on behalf of Alexander, Lord Raith. [Ibid.]  
Kensington. p. 145.]

Feb. 6. A like warrant on behalf of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. [Ibid.]  
Kensington.

Feb. 7. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir William Trumbull. The King, London. having been moved upon the enclosed memorial in behalf of Mr. Bing, is pleased to allow that he may go to Flanders, which I was ordered to acquaint you with ; he is now in the messenger's hands by your warrant. I am also commanded to send you the enclosed extract of a letter from Lord Galway, the King desiring you would write to Lord Lexington to the effect there desired. I am glad to hear you have come to town, because I hope it is a sign that you are well recovered. [No enclosures here preserved.] [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 5.]

Feb. 7. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Kensington. Lieutenant-Colonel, Captains William Boakenham, John Nevill, Thomas Lee, and Basil Beamont, captains of companies in Lord Berkeley's marine regiment, and several lieutenants that are at present out of the said regiment. The petitioners show that, since they had their commissions, they have endeavoured to have their companies recruited and filled up, and completed for the use they were designed for, and hoped to receive their pay as all other captains and lieutenants in the said regiment have done. But the principal officers and commissioners of the navy refuse to pay the same, alleging it to be contrary to the establishment for sea officers to have commission or office in the said regiment. They pray for an order to the Admiralty to be paid what is due to them. Referred to the commissioners of the Admiralty for their report. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 158.]

Feb. 7. Proceedings upon the petition of Colonel David Urry of the Whitehall. Isle of Wight. The petitioner shows that he has faithfully served the King in several employments, and several times taken the sacrament and oaths, and signed the test. In 1692 he was chosen mayor for the town of Newtown, Isle of Wight, which is a small town with only three or four [*sic*] inhabitants in it, and through inadvertency he forgot to take the oaths. He prays the King to grant him a *Nolle Prosequi*. Referred to the Attorney-General for report. [Ibid. 238, p. 57.]

Feb. 7. Passes for Daniel Bouguet, a poor French protestant, to go to Whitehall. Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Major Foubert [Ibid. 344, p. 466]; and for Gerrit Schutte, a subject of the States General, ditto. [Ibid., p. 467.]

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Feb. 7. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. We receive intelligence Dublin Castle. daily from England that the French fleet are preparing to pass the Straits, and that there are a considerable number of ships in readiness at Brest to put to sea. We have lately also had an account of a design to surprise Galway, discovered by an Irish papist in his drink, and that the French were suddenly expected to land there. I therefore thought it reasonable to make the best provision I could for the security of Galway, and also of the other ports that are most likely to be "insulted upon," and have, therefore, commanded that part of the army which lay in the north (except only such as are necessary to keep the garrisons) to march into the provinces of Connaught and Munster, and have posted the horse and dragoons so as at any time to be in readiness to join the foot as occasion offers.

I have ordered the master of the ordnance to send down engineers, with directions to view the fortifications of Galway and Kinsale, and to see that all things be done at present needful for the defence thereof. I have likewise ordered money for carrying on the works, and laying in a month's provision and other necessities for the soldiers at both these places.

Your Grace will see by the list of quarters that Sir George St. George's regiment is sent to Galway, where Col. Gustavus Hamilton's also is. I thought it proper to send Sir George thither, being knight of the shire of that county; his family and relations are all of the province of Connaught, and will certainly join with him in the defence thereof.

Lord Mountjoy remains in the north, and may at any time, with part of his regiment, march to any other part of the kingdom. The Ulster militia will, I believe, willingly follow him, being a man of quality and beloved in his country.

I have likewise written to the governors and deputy governors of the several counties, to let me know what officers are wanting in the militia, and what persons they conceive fit to have commissions, where there are vacancies, and to be in readiness upon any occasion. This, with the orders I have given commanding all officers of the army to their posts, will, I hope, secure this country against any sudden attempt of the enemy. And all this is done with little expense, and without any great noise, or alarming the people, this being near the time the army usually "rolls" and goes into new quarters, and can have no ill effect, should the French have no design to disturb us here.

Sir John Hanmer presented me the enclosed memorial, wherein he proposes that should any of the French land on the south parts of Ireland, he with his regiment of foot, Brigadier Wolsley's regiment of horse, and the two regiments of dragoons, should march into those parts and join Col. St. John's, who is quartered in Munster, and with what men can best be drawn out of the garrisons, and such of the militia as they could get together, should form a body and act offensively, and that I should appoint two colonels to the army, as also two adjutant-generals and other officers, as the number of the men should require. The brigadier likewise, in his memorial, sets forth there



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should be a quartermaster-general appointed, which employment he has executed himself since his being chief officer of the army here, without any consideration, though there has been formerly an allowance of twenty shillings a day to the quartermaster-general. He has made his request to me that I would recommend him to his Majesty, that he will please to give him a commission for that employment, and that he may have leave to appoint a deputy, whom he will satisfy out of the twenty shillings a day payable to the quartermaster-general.

Sir John Hanmer has also another humble request to his Majesty. He has had his commission as brigadier ever since the 25th September, 1689, and it is now necessary to have an officer to command as a general officer. He asks for a commission as major-general, or a brevet for the same, not desiring any pay as such, but to serve with the pay as brigadier only until the revenue here will allow of it, or his Majesty command him elsewhere. I must crave leave to say thus much in behalf of Sir John Hanmer, that I find him an excellent officer, of a generous disposition, and beloved both by the army and country, and of great assistance to myself in his Majesty's service here; for upon any petitions or complaints against the army, which I generally refer to him, he orders the matters (though with no little expense to himself) so that both parties are satisfied, to the ease of the government.

I have received advice from the north of great quantities of corn lately bought up there to be exported into Scotland, and from thence (as it is believed) into France. I have directed the Commissioners of the Revenue to enquire into this matter. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 4.]

Feb. 8. Sir William Trumbull to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford  
Whitehall. university. I have had several discourses with the postmaster-general as to establishing a post to go every day hence to Oxford, and to return thence; and this day the enclosed proposal has been put in my hands, which I send for your opinion. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 253.]

Feb. 8. Commissions for Henry Davis, clerk, to be chaplain to the  
Kensington. regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier-General Sir John Hanmer; for Arthur Moore, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Thomas Rawdon was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by the Earl of Drogheda; and for William King, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Richard Milborne is captain in the same regiment. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 172.]

Feb. 9. Pass for Mr. Emanuel Torman, a Swedish officer, to go to  
Whitehall. Harwich or Gravesend and Holland. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 470.]

Feb. 9. Warrant to the chief justice of the King's Bench, to the  
Kensington. recorder of London and the sheriffs of Middlesex for a pardon to Thomas Odell, sentenced to death for felony and burglary. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 222.]

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Feb. 9. Warrant to Thomas Bedford, Esqre., receiver of the money due  
Kensington. for salvage of ships retaken from the enemy by ships of war, to  
pay Captain Andrew Douglas, commander of their Majesties' ship  
*Harwich*, 170*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for the use of him and the officers and  
seamen of the *Harwich*, the amount due to them as salvage, being  
one-eighth part, for retaking a Dutch pink called the *Swaiver* of  
Amsterdam. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 223.]

Feb. 9. Warrant to — Corbet, receiver of the rights and perquisites  
Kensington. of the Admiralty, to pay to Nicholas Roope, Esqre., and Captain  
John Stevens, commander of a privateer called the *Guernsey*  
galley, 500*l.* as a mark of favor for their services in seizing a vessel  
called the *Talmodighight*, laden with French goods, in the port  
of Dartmouth. [*Ibid.*, p. 224.]

Feb. 10. Sir William Trumbull to the commissioners for the exchange  
Whitehall. of prisoners, directing that the wife and two children of Matthew  
Russell, a prisoner of war in the Savoy, may embark in the next  
transport, and so pass with him to France. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 253.]

Feb. 10. Warrant for William Lea, esquire, high sheriff of Worcester,  
Kensington. to live out of the said county. [*Ibid.* 162, p. 71.]

Feb. 10. Proceedings upon the petition of George Cary, merchant.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shews that Sir Talbot Clark, baronet, obtained a  
judgment upon an action of 350*l.* against him in the court of  
Common Pleas, which was affirmed afterwards in the court of  
King's Bench, in which judgment there is manifest error. He  
prays to have leave to bring a writ of error returnable in  
parliament. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 157.]

Feb. 10. Passes for Mr. James Hamilton and Mr. John Hamilton,  
Whitehall. Mr. Peter Vaugelade, their governor, a French gentleman, and  
one servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the  
recommendation of their father, Captain Hamilton [*Ibid.* 344,  
p. 466]; for Henry Perrot to embark on board any of the ships  
appointed for the exchange of prisoners, and pass over into  
France [*Ibid.*, p. 468]; for Mr. James Bennets and his servant,  
Thomas Williams, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. Thomas  
Hull; and for Edward Woestenhove and Adrian Acker, two  
Dutch messengers, to go to Harwich and Holland, at the  
recommendation of Mr. van Huls. [*Ibid.* p. 469.]

Feb. 10. Free pardon for John Scott, condemned at the Old Bailey last  
Kensington. August for coming out of France without leave, to a term of  
imprisonment during the King's pleasure, not exceeding twelve  
months. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 298.]

Feb. 11. Warrant for Walter Harrington to be admitted to a child's  
Kensington. place on the foundation of the Charterhouse at the next vacancy.  
[*Ibid.* 163, p. 78.]

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Feb. 11. Commission for Nathaniel Hussey, gent., to be ensign to Captain Jocour, Marquis de Villarnon, in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Frederick Hamilton. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 168, p. 172.]

Feb. 11. Passes for Sergeant Faucillon and three French protestant soldiers belonging to Count Marton's regiment to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Mr. Bonniot, agent to the regiment; for Anne Mollet, a French protestant, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. Denize; for Isaac Gomez, a poor Jew, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. Rodriguez [*Ibid.* 344, p. 467]; for John Dorée, a French protestant, ditto, at the recommendation of Mr. la Motte, French minister; for Alexander Dunbar and Collin Innes, ditto, at the recommendation of Geo. Winchester and several tradesmen [*Ibid.*, p. 469]; and for Alexander Mackay, a dragoon in Colonel Cholmondeley's regiment, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 225.]

Feb. 11. Warrant to Charles Maris to apprehend Thomas Dale for dispersing seditious and treasonable papers. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 313.]

Feb. 11. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. His Majesty, on the 19th of March last, referred to the late Lords Justices and myself the petition of Oliver Grace, praying for pardon. I have, since my being alone in this government, referred the matter to the Attorney-General. I agree with Mr. Attorney-General in opinion that the petition is a fit object of his Majesty's mercy. (*Copy.*) [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 5]. [*Enclosing* :—

Robert Rochfort, Attorney-General, to Lord Capell, dated 22 January, 1696.

Oliver Grace in his petition sets forth that he was bred in a civil employment, that he never bore arms against his Majesty, but lived always peaceably, not only behaving himself inoffensively, but kind and serviceable to his protestant neighbours. As soon as his Majesty came to Dublin, he freely submitted, and took protection the 10th of July, 1690, notwithstanding which he was indicted of high treason, but not outlawed, there being a stop put to all further proceedings against the petitioner by her late Majesty's order.

He has a wife and many young children and his whole estate does not exceed 70*l.* per annum. He was represented by Sir Richard Levinge, knight, his Majesty's late Solicitor-General in Ireland, as fit to receive a pardon.

The petitioner produces certificates from Lord Chief Justice Pyne and several other gentlemen, that the petitioner was bred many years before the late revolution in the chief remembrancer's office in the Court of Exchequer, and served therein as deputy to Francis Godolphin, Esqre., and, since his death, as deputy to Richard Aldworth, Esqre., now chief remembrancer, and that he behaved himself faithfully and justly in the execution of the said office, and that he never bore arms against his Majesty, nor raised any men to that purpose.

I find that the petitioner, submitted to his Majesty's declaration of the 7th July, 1690, and had a protection from Sir Robert Southwell bearing date the 10th of the said month of July.



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*I find that the petitioner, being of Irish extraction, was employed in the said office during the late King James's being in Ireland, and was elected, and served, as a member of the late pretended parliament held in Dublin.*

*It appears by the petitioner's affidavit, sworn before Sir Charles Meredith, knight, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was not by the petitioner's endeavour that he was so elected.*

*I find by certificate of the deputy clerk of the Crown, that the petitioner was indicted in Michaelmas Term, 1690, of high treason, but not outlawed, having surrendered himself to the sheriffs of the city of Dublin before the return of the writ, and thereupon the Lord Chief Justice bailed him, and after that he obtained her said late Majesty's order to stop all further proceedings against him.*

*It further appears by another affidavit of the petitioner, sworn before Mr. Justice Jeffreyson, that the rents payable out of the petitioner's estate of inheritance do not amount in all to more than 78l. 10s. per annum clear above quit rents and other charges; that his estate is liable to several encumbrances, and that some suits are lately commenced against him for recovery of the most part thereof.*

*Upon the whole matter I am of opinion that the petitioner is a proper object of his Majesty's mercy. Copy. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 5.i.]*

Feb. 12. Copy of letters patent appointing John Burrow, esquire, to  
Westminster. the office of Harbinger in the place of Simon Smith, esquire, deceased. *Enrolled on the Patent Roll, 6 William III., part 10. [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 6.]*

Feb. 12. Warrant for John Long, esquire, high sheriff of Hereford, to  
Kensington. live out of that county. *[S.P. Dom. Entry Book 162, p. 71.]*

Feb. 12. Commissions for James Carvile, gent., to be ensign of that com-  
Kensington. pany whereof Captain Rodolph Corneille is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier-General Sir John Hanmer [*Ibid.* 168, p. 175]; and for James Baston, gent., to be ensign of the company whereof Captain Charles Bateman is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Tidcombe. [*Ibid.*, p. 176.]

Feb. 12. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. By  
Whitehall. the enclosed copies of two affidavits and of a letter from the bailiffs of Yarmouth, there is reason to believe that du Bart is at sea with his squadron. You will easily guess of what very ill consequence it will be, as well to the coal trade, which will more immediately affect this city, as in general to the commerce and quiet of the nation, if an "insult" should be made upon the coast. Of this there seems to be imminent danger, unless immediate care be taken to prevent it, by dispatching orders this very night for that purpose. What orders you may have about the ships at St. Helen's, Portsmouth and the Downs I know not, but I think you will do well to wait upon the King

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immediately, and know if he will please to allow any of them to be taken thence, and sent upon this service, which I cannot but think to be of great importance. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 115.*]

Feb. 12. Passes for Nicholas Lunn to embark at Harwich or Gravesend  
Whitehall. for Holland or Flanders; for Evert Ketelar to go to Holland, at the recommendation of Mr. Scheffer; for Francis Lervis, chasseur, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 470]; for Christian Henry Hetto, from Nuremberg ditto; for Abraham Verbrugge, a Dutch protestant, ditto; and for Nicholas Grignot, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 225.]

Feb. 12. Warrant for the appointment of Thomas Lindesay, D.D.,  
Kensington. Dean of St. Patrick, to be Bishop of Killaloe, on the death of Dr. Henry Rider, late bishop. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 277.*]

Feb. 13. J. H. Pauly to Sir William Trumbull. I informed you the other day that the lords of the Admiralty for some time past have taken little notice of my intercessions for my King's subjects, and do everything against the express tenor of our treaties, so that even the porters at the Admiralty refuse to give them my letters. The last time this happened is shown by the enclosed request of Daniel Brand, and by my second letter to the above-mentioned lords, which I enclose, in order to ask you to forward the same, so that I can obtain a definite answer, and that by the release of this poor sailor, who fears he will be deprived of his inheritance in case of refusal, they will show me they do not wish to oppress my King's subjects. *French. No enclosures here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 7.*]

Feb. 13. Charles Byerley to Mons. de Meuve, marchand banquier au  
London. cul-de-sac de la rue de Bourdonois, Paris, for Mons. Dolson. A private letter reporting the scarcity of money in London, making it impossible to raise money on mortgages. [*Ibid.*, No. 8.]

Feb. 13. Proceedings upon the petition of the widow of Colonel  
Whitehall. Beveridge, recognised as such by the judgment of the ecclesiastical court of London, 13 January, 1692. The petitioner shews that by this same judgment she was given one-half the personal estate left by her husband, but was disturbed in the possession of the said inheritance by Ambroise Oldes, cousin of the late colonel, under pretence of a nuncupative will, which he pretends was made in his favour. The said widow combined with her husband's relations, who inherited one-half with her, in order to uphold their rights against the said Oldes. The latter, by protracting the case so long, so exhausted the widow of her resources that she was obliged to transfer her rights to him for a sum so miserable, that it scarcely sufficed to pay one part of the liabilities incurred for the case by her father Monsieur Dejoux

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formerly minister at Lyons. She prays a pension, in consideration of the services which her husband rendered the king, even before the present revolution. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 60.]

Feb. 13. Passes for Mr. Patrick Balnevis to go to Harwich or Gravesend  
Whitehall. for Holland, at the recommendation of John Gellatley and Robert Laurice of Clements Lane [*Ibid.* 344, p. 470]; for George Bridges, Esquire, and his two servants, Claude la Garde and Pierre Bailly, to go to Gravesend or elsewhere and Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 471]; for Constantin Sevenhuysen, a protestant, to go to Holland; and for Paulus Arnouts, a Dutch mariner, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 225.]

Feb. 13. Proclamation for the apprehension of Roderick Mackenzie,  
Kensington. who has fled since giving evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in relation to several persons, who, under colour of an act of parliament passed in Scotland for settling a trade to the East Indies, styled themselves a company, and acted as such, and raised money in England for carrying on the said company. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 125.]

Feb. 14. Warrant for the issue of arms for the recruits in the regiments  
Kensington. of foot commanded by Colonel Brudenal and Colonel Thomas Farrington, who replace the drafts of men made to the army in Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 174.]

Feb. 14. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, enclosing  
Whitehall. copies of a memorial presented by Mr. Pauly, the Danish Resident, and other papers, complaining of the detention of one Daniel Brand, a native of Holstein, who, being on board his Majesty's fleet, desires to be discharged, that he may return home about his private affairs. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 116.]

Feb. 14. Passes for Anne Pietersen, a subject of the King of Denmark,  
Whitehall. to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, at the recommendation of Mons. Pauly, the Danish Minister [*Ibid.* 344, p. 471]; and for Aaltie Oowels, a Dutchwoman, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 225.]

Feb. 15. Proceedings upon the petition of Elizabeth Cooper, widow of  
Whitehall. Colonel Cooper, lately deceased. The petitioner shows that her husband was governor of the castle and town of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, where he expended upwards of 1,000*l.* in repairing the castle, etc., for which he never received one farthing satisfaction. Her husband, being old, was removed from the government by the late king James, who allowed him a pension of 4*s.* per diem, which the King continued till his death on the 25th July last. He leaves four children without any provision. She prays the continuance of the salary of 4*s.* per diem. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 61.]



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Feb. 15. Proceedings upon the petition of Samuel Buttall. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that he has, with great study, invented a new way of raising and discharging water out of mines, ponds, etc., different from any engine yet used for the like purposes. He prays the King's letters patents for 14 years. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 238, p. 63.*]

Feb. 15. Passes for Michael Mewes, a subject of the King of Sweden, to  
Whitehall. go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland; for Henry Ravensberg, Mary, his wife, with their two children, and Catherine Contersena, a soldier's wife, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 471]; and for Margaret Hayes and Ann Wolson, two Dutch women, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 225.]

Feb. 16. Commission to Captain William Carryl to be lieutenant to  
Kensington. Captain Ovindon in Lord Mountjoy's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 256.]

Feb. 17. Baron Scarlatti to ——. I wish chiefly to thank you for having enabled us to obtain Mr. Binch's [Bing's] liberty, and to assure you that I should be unhappy, if I left here with the regret that the King had refused me any request that I had made on behalf of the Elector of Bavaria, my master. The request I placed in the hands of the Duke of Shrewsbury contained nothing more than that it might please the King to order Mr Bing to be released in order to go to Flanders. You would oblige me further if you would have the order sent to me, as I am charged to tell him that he must leave at once, having reasons which oblige me to wish to be the interpreter of the King's intentions *Endorsed* with a memorandum that the King was asked to put him into Baron Scarlatti's hands. He refused, and said the Baron could not be master of him. Neither would he give him leave to stay above four or five days. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 9.*]

Feb. 17. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Keeper. Being informed that  
Whitehall. Mr. Wyvell's pardon for killing a man is stopped at the great seal, I beg to acquaint you it was deliberately granted by the King, at the request of the Duke of Würtemberg, Lord Cutts and several other considerable officers, who had noticed Mr. Wyvell's extraordinary behaviour upon several occasions in Flanders, especially at the siege of Namur, where he received fourteen wounds. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 254.*]

Feb. 17. Commission for Thomas Golding, gent. to be lieutenant of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain James Plunkett is captain in the first marine regiment of foot commanded by Peregrine, Marquis of Carmarthen. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 177.]

Feb. 17. Proceedings upon the petition of Lady Mary Boyle. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that her husband, Henry Boyle, died in the King's service at Ghent, being lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of horse, which was first raised by the Earl of Devonshire. When the King

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landed in England, he took arms in Ireland to assert the King's cause; but, having no succour, he was overpowered by King James's army, and made prisoner at Cork. He escaped from there to England, and entered the King's service, which he never quitted till his death. By this means his concerns in Ireland have lain in confusion, his house having been burnt and his improvements destroyed. The petitioner has six small children, without anything for the five youngest. She prays a lease of the lands of Edmund Roach of Tralugan, who is outlawed and indicted for high treason. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 161.*]

Feb. 17. Proceedings upon the petition of William Chaloner, esquire.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that he is lord of the manor of Gisbrough *alias* Gisbourne in Cleveland, county York, and he and his ancestors have time out of mind enjoyed in the said town a weekly market on Mondays, and three fairs yearly, viz., one on September 8th, and the day before and the day after; another on the 15th and 16th August; and the third on the Monday and Tuesday next after Whitsunday. He prays confirmation of the weekly market and fairs aforesaid, and a grant of two new fairs, one on the third Monday in April, and the Tuesday following, and the other on the first Monday in November and the Tuesday following, for buying and selling all manner of live cattle. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor-General for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 62.]

Feb. 17. Passes for Mr. Hiddo Grelinga to go to Harwich and Holland,  
Whitehall. at the recommendation of Mr. Bride, Admiral Russell's steward; for Gerrit Lucassen, ditto; for Jurgen Roelofs, ditto; for John Eeck, a Dutchman, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 472]; and for Lieutenant Nathaniel Gittings, with a sergeant and twenty recruits, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 226.]

Feb. 18. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Blathwayt, transmitting an  
Whitehall. account of debt claimed from his Majesty by the States of Holland and West Friesland for ordnance and stores delivered to the commissary of his Majesty's train of artillery, and for arms and ammunition delivered to several regiments in his Majesty's pay, in order to the putting the same into a method of being satisfied. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 254.]

Feb. 18. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty, enclosing a letter and  
Whitehall. papers from Mr. Pauly, the Danish Resident, concerning one — Fryes, a subject of Denmark, pressed to serve on one of his Majesty's ships bound to the West Indies, oath being made that he is a Dane, and no seaman. It may give cause of complaint, if he be carried away. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 116.]

Feb. 18. Commissions, for Captain Francis de la Lande to be captain  
Kensington. in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Peter de Belcastel, and to take his rank from the 25th of June, 1690; for Thomas Philips, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain

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Peter Minshull was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel James Farrington; for Peter Minshull, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Thomas Philips was late captain in the regiment of foot, commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas Erle. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 175.]

Feb. 18. Proceedings upon the petition of Sybil Carew, relict of Captain-  
Whitehall. Lieutenant John Carew. The petitioner shows that her husband served the King before his accession to the crown 18 years in Holland, came over into England with him, and went to Ireland under command of Lord Cutts. He was wounded at the siege of Limerick, and died a few days after. She has one child by her said husband to maintain, and is reduced to great necessities, being maintained only by the charity of friends. She prays for some relief. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 63.]

Feb. 18. Warrant for a commission under the great seal, appointing  
Kensington. Edward Russell, Henry Priestman and Robert Austen, esquires, Sir Robert Rich, bart., Sir George Rooke and Sir John Houblon, knights, and James Kendall, esquire, commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of England, and determining letters patent for a like commission bearing date 2nd May, 1695. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 299.]

Feb. 18. Passes for Jores Arnaut and Jochem Herfst, subjects of the  
Whitehall. States General, to go to Holland; and for Francisco Xavier Blomme, a native of Bruges, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 226.]

Feb. 18. Warrant to — to apprehend — for coming out of France  
Whitehall. into England without leave. [*Ibid.*, p. 227.]

Feb. 19. Warrant for a *Nolle prosequi* for Thomas Hamock, indicted at  
Kensington. the last sessions at Guildford for assaulting Thomas Beech. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 300.]

Feb. 19. Passes for Captain Heindrik Goon and Pau[l] Schut, Hollanders,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 226]; and for Alexander Wallas, a Dutch seaman, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 227.]

Feb. 19. Warrant for a bill under the great seal for making Nicholas  
Kensington. Reggio (an alien born) a free denizen of England. [*Ibid.*, p. 228.]

Feb. 20. Count Auersperg, imperial envoy, to the King. The misunder-  
London. standing which has arisen between this crown and that of Spain on the subject of ministers, may produce on the mind of the common enemy an impression of disunion even more fatal to the common cause. The Emperor is confident that the well known prudence of your Majesty will therefore take into consideration the measures, which I have his commands to submit, for obviating these difficulties and inconveniencies.



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My imperial master would recommend that your Majesty should be contented if the Spanish King recalled Schonenburg to Madrid until Mons. Zitters, the ambassador of the States General, arrived there, without any claim on Schonenburg's part to be admitted to an audience or to court, or to undertake the conduct of any business, and that Mons. Zitters' arrival should be the signal for Schonenburg to leave the court of Madrid, without waiting for any further order.

If this should not be agreeable to your Majesty, my master proposes as an alternative expedient, that both kings should recall their ministers, and, at the Emperor's intervention, should agree to the re-establishment of mutual good relations by sending other ministers to each other, making no further reference to past recalls, nor to Schonenburg's affair.

If your Majesty accepts one of these propositions, the Emperor has every hope that the Spanish king will also accept his offer of mediation. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 4.*]

Feb. 20. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. Having  
Whitehall. moved the King upon the petition of the Armenia merchants, and the report of the commissioners of customs touching two chests of sword-blades made at Nuremberg, and imported by the said merchants for exportation to the East Indies, which could not be delivered to them owing to the expiry of the Queen's license for that purpose, his Majesty is pleased to declare the chests shall be made over to the petitioners. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 255.*]

Feb. 20. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. You will see the  
Whitehall. occasion of this trouble from the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Leyoncrona, the King of Sweden's secretary, to me. He makes application for the release of one Adrian Rolfson, a subject of Sweden, who is pressed to serve on board his Majesty's ship *Lincoln*. Since he cannot be detained against his will, without violation of the treaties between the two countries, I recommend to your consideration the payment of his wages and his discharge, as a thing that seems requisite to be done. [*Ibid. 204, p. 117.*]

Feb. 20. Warrant for — Dawkins, esquire, high sheriff of Carmarthen-  
Kensington. shire, to live out of that county. [*Ibid. 163, p. 77.*]

Feb. 20. Commissions for Mr. Thomas Dockings to be lieutenant to  
Kensington. Captain John Stewart in Brigadier Stewart's regiment; for Mr. Percivall to be lieutenant in the same regiment; for Mr. William Prosser to be ensign to Captain Bellieu in the same regiment; for Mr. Anthony Young to be ensign to Captain Steuart of Bughan in the same regiment. [*Ibid. 167, p. 256.*]

Feb. 20. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Ryder, gentleman.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that his brother, the late Bishop of Killaloe in Ireland, died in January last, very much in debt,

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having spent lately about 300*l.* in the necessary repairs of the house belonging to the bishop of that see. The petitioner, who is executor to his deceased brother, is not able to pay the debts, except he be relieved by the King. He prays for a grant of the revenue of the said bishopric till the 25th March next, which will amount to about 150*l.* Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, p. 159.]

Feb. 20. Passes for John Lwys, "one of the firemen to the machines," to  
Whitehall. go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 473]; for John Maison, gentleman of the troop of horse-guards commanded by the Duke of Ormond, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 226]; and for Engell van der Valeek, a Dutchman, ditto, upon the recommendation of Lord Rochford. [*Ibid.*, p. 227.]

Feb. 20. Warrant for a bill under the great seal granting to Sir Peter  
Kensington. Warburton, baronet, three fairs to be held yearly for ever in the borough or town of Great Budworth, Chester, on the 2nd of February, the 25th of March, and St. Matthew's day, for buying and selling horses and all sorts of cattle and merchandise. [*Ibid.*, p. 228.]

Feb. 20. Warrant for a patent to Samuel Butall, for fourteen years for  
Kensington. his invention of a method of raising and discharging water out of mines, ponds etc., by pipes and other instruments. [*Ibid.*, p. 230.]

Feb. 20. Warrant for the payment of the expenses of John Robinson,  
Whitehall. agent at the court of Sweden, 3rd August, 1695, to 3rd February, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 249.]

Feb. 20. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I agree with the  
Dublin Castle. verdict of the court martial that Lieutenant William Holliday, lieutenant to Captain Anthony Hovenden, in Lord Mountjoy's regiment, lately tried at a court martial, ought to be cashiered the army. I therefore ask for a commission to appoint Mr. Robert Fletcher, one of my gentlemen, lieutenant in place of Holliday, and also for a commission to make Mr. John Markham lieutenant to the company of grenadiers commanded by Captain Joshua Campbell, of Colonel John Michelburne's regiment, in the room of John Osborne, who desires to quit his employment by consent of the colonel. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 6.] *Enclosing*:—

*Proceedings at a court martial held at the Horse Guards, Dublin, the 15th February, 1696, presided over by Colonel Sir George St. George, assisted by Colonel Abraham Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonels Richard St. George and William Carvill, Major Fielding, and Captains Morrice Wynn, Hugh Hamill, Michael Harrison, Daniell McNeal, Henry Spiller, Andrew Mortimore, Christopher Irwin, and Fitz Hughes upon the trial of Lieutenant William Holliday, lieutenant in Captain Anthony Hovenden's company of foot in the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Mountjoy's regiment. Shows that the said Holliday had, by contrivance with Corporal Scofield, framed a petition to be*

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*presented to his Excellency the Lord Deputy against Captain Hoven-den for false musters and detaining the soldiers' pay, which petition bore date the 3rd of January, 1696. The said captain was tried and acquitted. After the examination of Henry Pollard and Charles Richardson, two of the said company, the court is of the opinion that the said petition is false, malicious and mutinous, and like to have proved of ill consequence to the garrison of Carrickfergus; and that Lieutenant Holliday ought to be broke and cashiered his Majesty's army. Copy. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 6.i.]*

Feb. 20. Warrant for the discontinuance, from 31st December last, of Kensington. the pension of 2s. a day to Charles de Friard, and for the payment of the same from 1st January last to Charles Martin du Clousis, who is likewise to be inserted in the military list of French pensioners upon the Irish establishment. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 284.*]

Feb. 21. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. Whitehall. His Majesty is pleased to think it fit that the enclosed memorial be complied with. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 187.*]

*Appended is the memorial of the Levant Company, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated London, the 18th February, 1696. The Levant Company taking into consideration the danger that may attend convoys and the merchant ships under their protection, in their return from Turkey, pray that a general order be directed to the commander-in-chief of the convoys, to follow such advices as he may at any time receive from the said company or their agents. (Signed) Gab. Roberts, deputy governor. [Ibid., p. 188.]*

Feb. 21. The same to the Lords of the Treasury, referring, for their Whitehall. report, the enclosed letter from the lords of the Admiralty concerning the forfeiture of Captain Billop and his bail. [*Ibid., p. 188.*]

*Appended is the letter from the lords of the Admiralty to the Duke of Shrewsbury, dated Admiralty Office, 18th February, 1696. Captain Christopher Billop, who stands indicted for forgery and subornation of perjury, has forfeited 1,000l., and the two gentlemen, his bail, 500l. each, upon account of his not appearing at his trial. We therefore desire that the King should grant the said forfeitures to be appropriated to the use of the chest at Chatham, or to the hospital at Greenwich. [Ibid.]*

Feb. 21. Passes for Carol de Feer to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid. 344, p. 473*]; for Frances Dolmer and Frances Haukes, her daughter, to go to Holland. [*Ibid. 346, p. 227*]; and for Hendrick Pieters, a soldier in the Dutch foot guards, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid., p. 229.*]

Feb. 22. Commission for — Harrison, gent., to be ensign of that Kensington. company whereof Captain Thomas Whetham is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Emanuel Scroop Howe. [*Ibid. 168, p. 176.*]



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Feb. 22.

Whitehall.

Passes and postwarrant for Mr. John Thornburgh, a messenger, with one horse, and a guide, to go to Henley on Thames [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 473*]; for Matheus Sohnus and Johannes Sohnus, cadets in the Dutch foot guards, to go to Flanders; for Bridget Hanson, with her child, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 229]; for Erick Lilia, a Swedish seaman, ditto; and for Captain Rutger van Haerfolte, with two servants, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 230.]

Feb. 22.  
Dublin Castle.

Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Captain Richard Walsh, commander of a French privateer, has been indicted for piracy and robbing on the high sea, and also for high treason, in aiding and assisting the French King against his Majesty. He was on Thursday last found guilty of the last indictment, and judgment and execution awarded against him.

In his defence he insisted that he was a Frenchman born, and that, supposing he was born in Ireland, which he denied, yet that he never had owned his Majesty's authority or government, nor had he ever submitted thereunto.

The evidence on his Majesty's behalf proved he was born at Wexford, and he offered no proof to the contrary. Then he produced a commission from Louis Alexander de Bourbon, Admiral of France, which gave him leave to set forth this privateer, On producing this, he was cleared of the indictment of piracy.

Being called to shew cause why judgment and execution should not be awarded, he owned his trial was fair, but withal said there was a cartell with the French King for the exchange of prisoners, wherein he was assured he was included.

All the judges were in the commission and present at the trial and condemnation, and have ordered the execution to be on the 28th of the next month. This long respite has been given the petitioner upon my having formerly received his Majesty's commands by Mr. Secretary Trenchard, and also a repetition of the same the last summer from the Lords Justices of England, that in case any of his Majesty's subjects taken on board French privateers should on their trials be condemned, I should give orders for respiting execution till his Majesty's pleasure were known. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 7.*]

Feb. 23.

Whitehall.

Pass and post-warrants for Mr. Frederick Guylaumonde Smittone to go to Deal for Flanders, with a servant, two post horses and a guide [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 473*]; for Mr. Nicholas Hill, a messenger, with one horse and a guide, to go to Portsmouth; for Mons. Montese to go to Deal, or any other port, for Flanders. [*Ibid.*, p. 474.]

Feb. 24.

Whitehall.

[Sir William Trumbull] to Mr. Mackie at Harwich. There being a traitorous and horrid conspiracy against the King's life, happily discovered on the eve of execution, several of the conspirators being already in custody, and others having absconded,

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the King commands that you suffer no person to embark on any vessel in your port bound for places beyond the seas, unless they produce a pass signed by his Majesty. [*S.P. Ireland* 99, p. 256.]

A like letter was sent to various ports in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 24. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Romney. I send you  
Whitehall. a person whom I have had some time in custody for being instrumental in St. James Montgomery's escape. He was afterwards conveyed into France, by those who employed him, in one of the wool boats that carries their intelligence. He, therefore, being well acquainted with the places they resort to in Romney Marsh, I could not tell but he might be some use to you in acquainting you in what manner the "correspondences" in France were carried on. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 189.]

Feb. 24. The same to the Commissioners of the Customs, ordering them  
Whitehall. to despatch orders to the several officers employed under them in the respective ports, that they make strict and diligent search for all such persons as shall be attempting to go beyond the seas, and that they apprehend all such, unless they shall produce his Majesty's sign manual, and carry them before the next magistrate, in order to their being secured till they can give a good account of themselves. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 24. The same to the governor of Gravesend. There having been  
Whitehall. a discovery made of a horrid conspiracy against the life of his Majesty, and several persons being apprehended, who were engaged in that villainous design, and others of them absconding, to the end they may be detected and brought to justice, his Majesty commands me to acquaint you with his pleasure, that you do not permit any person to embark at Gravesend or within the district thereof, unless he shall produce a pass under his Majesty's sign manual; but that you apprehend any person who shall endeavour to go beyond the seas, and that they be secured till they can give a good account of themselves. [*Ibid.*, p. 193.] *Similar letters were sent to Queenborough, Sheerness, Margate, and all ports, going westward, to Whitehaven.*

Feb. 24. The same to Admiral Russell. In case, upon your appearing  
Whitehall. with part of the fleet, the enemy should find themselves disappointed in their first design, and so betake themselves to some other attempt, upon the coast of Flanders, Zealand or Holland, the King would have you observe their motions, and protect those coasts as far as may be done conveniently with regard to the safety of the fleet. [*Ibid.* 205, p. 191.]

Feb. 24. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. If you can furnish  
Whitehall. Admiral Russell with a greater number of fire-ships than are already ordered, the King would have them sent to him as soon as may be. [*Ibid.*]

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- Feb. 24. The draft of the above letter. [*S.P. Ireland* 205., p. 193.]  
Whitehall.
- Feb. 24. Commission to Mr. James Ramsie to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Cornwallis in Colonel Webb's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 256.]
- Feb. 24. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Robert Charnock, committed for high treason in conspiring to  
assassinate the King. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 231.]
- Feb. 24. A like warrant, to receive Thomas Bartram upon a like  
Whitehall. commitment. [*Ibid.*, p. 232.]
- Feb. 24. A true copy of the Instrument of Association that the  
protestants of England entered into in the 27th year of Queen  
Elizabeth against a popish conspiracy; with an act made upon  
the same for the security of the Queen's most royal person.  
*Printed.* Together with:—"The Association drawn up and  
signed by the High Court of Parliament now assembled, on the  
24th February, 1696," protesting against the conspiracy carried  
on by the papists for assassinating the King, declaring him to  
be the lawful king of the realm, and promising to defend him  
against the late King James and all his adherents. *Printed.*  
[*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 10.]
- Feb. 25. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Chief Baron of the  
Whitehall. Exchequer, signifying the King's pleasure that the next assizes  
for the county of Norfolk be held at Thetford, as formerly, and  
not in the city of Norwich, if this alteration may be made  
without much inconvenience to the country. [*S.P. Dom.*  
*Entry Book* 99, p. 257.]
- Feb. 25. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty,  
Whitehall. sending a warrant for allowing Mr. Russell's account, herewith  
transmitted, of his disbursement for the contingent charges of  
the fleet under his command. *Enclosure not entered.* [*Ibid.*  
100, p. 190.]
- Feb. 25. The same to the Lord Keeper, acquainting him that, upon  
Whitehall. the report of the House of Lords in favour of Sir Richard Verney,  
his Majesty is willing a writ should be sent him. [*Ibid.*]
- Feb. 25. The same to Mr. Hart, deputy postmaster of Margate.  
Whitehall. His Majesty takes it very well from the commander of the  
*Ostend* man-of-war, that he sent advice of what he had heard  
concerning the enemy's preparation at Calais; he wishes he  
would himself give an account of it, and of any further information  
he can get of the enemy's proceedings, to Admiral Russell, who  
commands the fleet in the Downs. I desire you will let him  
know, and give him thanks for what he has already done.  
[*Ibid.*]



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Feb. 25. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Romney. The lords of the  
Whitehall. Admiralty have heard that a great many seamen have run away from the merchant ships in the Downs, and therefore think it necessary that guards be placed upon the roads between Deal and London, and particularly on and near Shooter's Hill. I acquaint your lordship therewith that you may order accordingly such guards of the militia to be placed in proper stations, as you shall think fit, to secure all seamen whatsoever for the service of the fleet, his Majesty by an order in Council having recalled all protections except those granted by the Navy, Ordnance and Victualling Office. Such seamen as are so secured are to be sent to Chatham or any other place where there are any of his Majesty's ships or tenders.

News has been received to-day from an Ostend man-of-war at Margate that more than 300 ships are gone from Dunkirk to Calais, in order to take men on board for the intended invasion. If the officers that came over lately from the Duke of Wurtemberg are at Dover and want a passage back, they may probably have an opportunity to return in this Ostender. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 191.*]

Feb. 25. The same to the deputy-lieutenants of Worcester. The  
Whitehall. lords of the Privy Council having thought it necessary at this time of public danger by the intended invasion from France, and the horrid conspiracy against his Majesty's life, to raise the militia in the several counties of the kingdom, and to cause all horses belonging to papists and other persons disaffected to the government, or who shall refuse to take the oaths, to be seized, I transmit to you the directions sent to me for this purpose, and require you to meet together, and give such orders as you shall judge proper. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 3.]

Feb. 25. The same to the same, sending orders for the securing of the  
Whitehall. persons and arms of all papists whom there is reason to suspect of being disaffected to the government. [*Ibid.*, p. 4.]

Note of despatch of two similar letters to the deputy lieutenants of Herefordshire. [*Ibid.*, p. 5.]

Feb. 25. The same to Mr. Hunt, clerk of the militia at Worcester,  
Whitehall. directing him to give notice to the deputy lieutenants of the county to meet, and to give them the above letters. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 25. Passes for George Bridges, esquire, and his two servants (as  
Kensington. on the 13th of February) to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 474]; and for Archibald Primrose, esquire, to go to Edinburgh. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 234.]

Feb. 25. Warrant to John King, messenger, to apprehend — Brown,  
Whitehall. charged with adhering to the King's enemies. [*Ibid.*, p. 233.]

Feb. 25. Warrant for the restoration of the ship *Talmodigheit* of Copen-  
Kensington. hagen to Peter Pieterse, her master, on payment of 500*l.* by him to Nicholas Roope, esquire, and Captain John Stevens, commander

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of a privateer called the *Guernsey* galley, who seized the *Talmodigheit* in the port of Dartmouth, laden with French linen cloth and other goods. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 302.]

Feb. 25. Warrant to Nicholas Hill to search a house in Piccadilly for  
Whitehall. persons suspected of being concerned in the late horrid conspiracy.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 305.]

Feb. 25. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. The merciful provi-  
Kensington. dence of God has discovered a horrid conspiracy to assassinate our royal person, which was designed to have been acted before an invasion intended from France, for the ruining of our religion and all that is dear to our good subjects. But God has been pleased to frustrate their first design, and we trust will prevent their effecting the second.

On this occasion we think it necessary that you put the kingdom of Scotland in a posture of defence, either by calling out the heritors and fencible men, or by raising the militia in such manner as you shall find necessary, and putting them under the command of those who are best affected to our government, who are to receive their orders from you and the commander-in-chief of our forces.

Our standing regiments have been much weakened by the drafts that have lately been made by our order; you are to take the most effectual methods for recruiting them speedily. Our forts and garrisons are also to be carefully noticed, and are to be provided with what is necessary, particularly that of Fort William.

We have ordered those of our Privy Council, that are here, to repair at once to Scotland, and we require you to summon all the members to attend your meetings, except those who must necessarily be employed in our service in the country.

We recommend you to lay aside divisions and animosities, and to concur unanimously in what concerns the peace and security of our government.

It is fit, especially at this juncture, that you take the most effectual methods for preventing the designs of those who are known to be disaffected, and that you put the laws in execution against such as justly bring themselves under our censure. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 146.]

Feb. 25. Commissions for John Murray to be lieutenant of Captain  
Kensington. Drummond's company, and quartermaster in Lord Murray's regiment of foot in Scotland; for George Murray to be lieutenant in the same company; for Thomas Cumine to be ensign to the company of Hugh, Lord Lovat, in the same regiment; for John Stewart to be ensign of Captain Robertson's company in the same regiment; for Thomas Carmichael to be adjutant to Lord Carmichael's regiment of dragoons; for William Carmichael to be cornet in the same regiment; and for John Norie to be cornet of Captain Hamilton's troop in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 147.]

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Feb. 25. Proclamation, in view of the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the King and invade the kingdom from France, for all popish recusants, natives or denizens, above the age of sixteen years, to repair to their respective abodes, or the dwellings of their parents, and thereafter not to remove or pass above five miles from thence.

All papists, and persons reputed so to be, (except merchant strangers, settled householders, and other persons excepted in the statutes made in this behalf) on or before the 10th of March next shall depart out of the cities of London and Westminster, and from all places within a distance of ten miles of the same. Strict search will be made for any that remain, under the act for "amoving" papists and reputed papists from the cities of London and Westminster, 1 Wm. and Mary. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, p. 126.]

Feb. 26. George Stokefield to Madame Higgins at Mr. Greenville's in Jermyn Street, at the Two Blue Pyramids. I could not be so good as my word last night in writing to you, being called a mile out of town on a sudden; I did not return till late at night. There can be no admittance to your brother without a warrant from the secretary. If you please to give yourself the trouble of coming or sending hither, I will give you an account of what he wants. It will be necessary that you get an order that his diet and ointment may be given to him, otherwise he cannot have it [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 11.]

Feb. 26. Mrs. Eliza Higgins to ——. The enclosed will inform you of my brother's deplorable condition. The character the world gives you of a man of honour makes me hope you will allow him all that is necessary for recovering his health. If he has not this liberty allowed him very quickly, the favour will come too late, for since yesterday ten o'clock he has had no sustenance but a little water gruel once. Therefore I beg your speedy orders may be sent for his relief. My father had the honour to be known to you, and I have often heard him express high esteem and respect for you, therefore I beg you will be pleased to pardon this liberty. If I may be permitted to see my brother, part of my fortune being in his hands, it concerns me to do it. [*Ibid.*, No. 12.]  
*Enclosing:—*

*A certificate by Gideon Harvey, junior, that George Higgins, esquire, has been the writer's patient for several weeks, and for two weeks past has been confined to his chamber by reason of a strict course of physic he is now in, and of an indisposition of body to that degree, that he is scarce able to walk over his bed-chamber without the assistance of his nurse; also that, unless the said course be continued for over three weeks longer, all that has hitherto been done will be much more to his disadvantage than relief.* [*Ibid.*, No. 12 I.]

Feb. 26. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty.  
Whitehall. Some Flemish pilots (I think there are nine of them) are to attend you this morning. They are well acquainted with the coast



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about Dunkirk, and the King thinks they may be of some service to Admiral Russell, and would therefore have them dispatched to him immediately. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, p. 192.]

Feb. 26. The draft of the above letter. [*Ibid.*, p. 195.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 26. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody Thomas and Bevill Higgins, charged with conspiring to assassinate the King. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 232.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Chamberlain. I have received your lordship's letter of yesterday, and do not doubt but that all things under your care are in the order one could wish. I hope it will not be long before I shall be able to send you his Majesty's leave to return, which is, I think, the best news you can receive from this place. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 192.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. Approbation by the King of the appointment of Sir John Bucknell, knight, and James Divey, esq., to be deputy lieutenants for the county of Middlesex. The Duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of the said county, is to issue out their deputations accordingly. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 177.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. Passes for Sir James Jeffreys, governor of Duncannon Fort in Ireland, to go to Chester and Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 474]; for Alexander Gamble, servant of the Earl of Essex, to go to Scotland [*Ibid.*, p. 475]; for Henry Maundrel, priest, Jeremy Rawstorne and Nathaniel Hill, merchants, to go to Alexandria in Syria [*Ibid.* 346, p. 237]; and for Mr. Chiswell and Mr. Payler, Turkey merchants, to go to Aleppo. [*Ibid.*, p. 238.]

Kensington.

Feb. 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Dr. Gideon Harvey to have access to George Higgins, a prisoner. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 233.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. Warrant to the same, to bring Captain Porter, Pendergrass, Keys, Elizabeth Keys, his wife, and Thomas Combes, to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. Warrant for searching the house of Sir William Perkins, in Warwickshire, for arms, etc., and for carrying the said Sir William before a magistrate, in order to his being committed to gaol, for being concerned in the plot to assassinate the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 304.]

Whitehall.

Feb. 27. Order in Council directing the judges now going their circuits, strictly to give in charge the execution of the the laws against papists and non-jurors. Likewise they shall reinforce the King's late injunctions to the Bishops, and direct the justices of the peace to tender to all papists and non-jurors the oaths enjoined by law. To such as have once refused to take them, they shall tender them a second time, and to such as have not yet had the oaths

Kensington.

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tendered them, they shall forthwith tender them the first time, and a second time as soon after as the law permits. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 13.*]

Feb. 27. Warrant for letters patent under the great seal of Scotland, Kensington. ratifying and approving the service of John, Lord Carmichael, as commissioner at the late general assembly of the church of Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book 16, p. 148.*]

Feb. 27. Commissions for Captains John Lockart and William Kensington. Drummond to be captains of troops in Lord Carmichael's regiment of dragoons; and for — and — to be captains of the troops formerly commanded by the said Lockart and Drummond in Lord Jedburgh's regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 151.]

Feb. 27. Warrant for the discharge of John Kirwan of the town of Gal- Kensington. way, and his sureties, Andrew Bodkin, William Bull, Thomas Smith and Thomas Tully, from the payment of certain bonds executed under the following circumstances.

Kirwan was a factor employed by certain merchants to export wool from Galway to England, on the shipping of which he gave bonds to return the certificates of landing. The commissioners of the revenue, understanding that these certificates were not true, prosecuted Kirwan and his sureties.

Kirwan petitioned the Earl of Tyrconnell, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, shewing that all such forfeited bonds had been granted by Charles II to Colonel Richard Coote, who compounded with the petitioner for the said forfeiture. Lord Tyrconnell agreed to ease the petitioner of the said bonds and judgments, if Colonel Coote would first surrender his patent, which he accordingly did in open court in Trinity Term, 1688.

The late troubles and war came on the very next term after the surrender, and no discharge was therefore entered on record until after the late King's arrival in Ireland, when, upon application made, a discharge was duly recorded by the Attorney-General.

Kirwan was a native, alderman and mayor, of Galway before the late wars; he was not able to live under the hard usage and oppression of the Irish army then quartered in Galway, and, to avoid a siege then expected, he, in July, 1691, went into France with part of his family and goods. On the surrender of the said town, the Earl of Athlone, commander-in-chief of the King's forces in Ireland, received a good character of the petitioner and of his constant good behaviour, and gave a passport for him, his family and effects, to return to Ireland.

He accordingly returned, but could not get the benefit of the passport as to his effects, by reason of an act of parliament in England, by which he lost the most part of his effects at sea [*sic*]. Since his return, he has paid in excise and customs duties 3,000*l.*, but by reason of his losses at sea, is reduced to a very low condition.

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All the persons bound with him are dead, except Thomas Tully, who is in France, and of no substance. He can make no other satisfaction, but to offer his person to lie in gaol.

During Kirwan's absence in France, Sir Henry Bellasis was quartered on his house.

Affidavits have been sworn to the truth of the petitioner's story by Robert Widdrington, gentleman, and Stephen Dean of Galway, Sir Walter Blake, Dennis Daly, esquire, and James Bryne. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 278.]

Feb. 28. Sir William Trumbull to Sir William Hooker, desiring him to  
Whitehall. deliver to Richard Hayward, one of the King's messengers, Mr. Rowland Walter and Mr. John Welby, brought before Hooker as suspicious persons by the constables of Lee and Lewisham, in order that they may be brought before Trumbull. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 257.]

Feb. 28. The same to the Speaker. I have been hindered all day from  
Whitehall. waiting on you, and am so still, by the King's commands. However, I send you an extract of the news which came last night relating to the intended invasion. [*Ibid.*, p. 258.]

Feb. 28. The same to Count Auersperg. The King in council,  
Whitehall. having found it necessary to know the number and names of the persons now in your service, I beg you will furnish me with a list, particularly of those whom you employ as almoners or chaplains. This step is taken only to prevent any annoyance to ministers. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 28. A like letter to Monsieur Hoffman. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Feb. 28. Warrant to search the house of Sir William Perkins near  
Whitehall. Bushey in Hertfordshire, and to apprehend himself and any such persons there as may reasonably be suspected of being concerned in the plot against the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 305.]

Feb. 28. Warrant for the apprehension of John Hewit on suspicion of  
Whitehall. high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 307.]

Feb. 28. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. William Boise, charged with compassing and contriving the death of the King. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 234.]

Feb. 28. Warrant to the same to allow Mrs. Jane Blair to have access  
Whitehall. to Mr. Bertram, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 235.]

Feb. 28. Pass for Mr. John King, and Joseph Wilkins and Thomas  
Kensington. Fenson, his servants, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 251.]

Feb. 28. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Although I have  
Dublin Castle. acquainted Lord Shelbourne of the King's resolution to raise no new regiments this year, yet he will needs oblige me to tender his service to his Majesty, to raise him either a regiment of dragoons



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or foot, at his own charge, provided he may have the naming of his lieutenant-colonel and major and six captains. Your grace will consider how far it may be proper to move his Majesty in this affair, but I could not avoid the importunity of this young lord. *Holograph.* [*S.P. Ireland* 385, No. 8.]

Feb. 29.  
Paris.

An anonymous account of the designs entertained in France for the invasion of England. The rumours of an important design against England, which were thought to be unfounded, prove to be more reliable than one would have ventured to hope. King James left for Calais yesterday morning. Twelve thousand men are there awaiting him, with several hundreds of boats to carry them over, some say direct to England, others to Scotland, where Lord Hamilton is said to have already fifteen to sixteen thousand men at his command. The Marquis of Harcourt will command this expedition. Under him are two quartermasters-general, four brigadiers of infantry, and one of horse. The force is composed of eighteen battalions, three regiments of cavalry and two of dragoons.

The plans have been laid with so much secrecy, that nothing was known till Monday afternoon, when the king went to St. Germain's to say good-bye to King James. A chest containing 100,000 *louis d'or* was then sent off, under orders sent but a little while before to the Treasurer-extraordinary for war, who had been directed to keep that amount ready in specie.

That very evening his Majesty referred to the expedition, and spoke of it the next day to the Nuncio and the Venetian ambassador, saying that King James was going to Scotland, that his plans seemed well laid, and that things were in good train in the country itself, but that, nevertheless, it was a matter so difficult that he might easily fail. The ministers referred to it in the same terms.

Others, however, think that he will land in England, near Dover, that he will be joined there by those of his party, and will then advance through the country, whilst Lord Hamilton will march into the north from Scotland. This is deduced from the fact that the majority of the boats to be used are not calculated to make a longer crossing; and, if the actual plan had been to descend upon Scotland, they would have embarked at Dunkirk, not at Calais. Also it does not seem there are sufficient men-of-war to convoy them so far. It is true that the squadrons under Mons. de Nesmond, Renaut, Andennes and du Bart have orders to support them, until others can be made ready, but, according to the latest reports from Brest and Rochfort, they cannot all have come yet to the rendezvous.

They say that Lord Berwick, who has not been seen here for about a fortnight, has gone on in advance to warn the conspirators, and prepare them for the part they are to take. They say even that he is in London.

It is now seen that Maréchal de Boufflers and the Marquis de Harcourt came to court only to receive their orders as to the execution of this enterprize, the first to march the troops to Calais, the latter to take command.

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It is even rumoured that there will soon be a siege in Flanders, where only a slight resistance is expected, whilst King William will be occupied in England.

As that prince will probably endeavour to cut off King James's communication with France, all the men-of-war in the Atlantic ports are being made ready; they will form a fleet of nearly forty sail, until the arrival of the Mediterranean fleet, which will comprize fifty vessels, and which will have sailed either yesterday or to-day. The Cadiz fleet will also, doubtless, be recalled, so that we look forward to a naval engagement for certain. Some even think that King James has an understanding with the English fleet, and that, otherwise, they would not have ventured to risk 12,000 troops, who must perish, if their communications are cut. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 5.*]

Feb. 29. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Collier. I am informed  
Whitehall. that Mr. William Howard (who went over some time since into "that island" [Jersey or Guernsey?] with Captain Mordaunt) has taken a commission from the late King James to be lieutenant of horse. I give you notice thereof to the end the said Mr. Howard may be secured and examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 194.*]

Feb. 29. The same to the Lord Keeper, desiring that he stop the warrant  
Whitehall. for putting Mr. John Greenly into the commission of the peace for the county of Hereford, until some further enquiry concerning him be made. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 29. The same to the Mayor of Sandwich. I have received your letter  
Whitehall. of the 28th of this month, giving an account of your having secured two persons, James Togo [Fogo?] and William Farrell, newly come from Flanders, whom upon examination you have reason to suspect to be persons ill affected to the government. I have sent a messenger with my warrant to bring them up, in order to their being examined. [*Ibid, p. 195.*]

Feb. 29. The same to Mr. Georges and Mr. Salwey, in Herefordshire.  
Whitehall. The enclosed information being put into my hands, of the meetings and dangerous practices of divers disaffected persons in your neighbourhood, I desire you will examine the matter, and, if you find cause, that you will secure them with their horses and arms according to the directions of the Lords of the Council. And in this enquiry John Yapp of Orleton, and Thomas Davies, who is known by him, will be able to give you further information, whom you will therefore call before you, with this caution, that their names be concealed if they desire it. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 29. License for Edward Rany, esquire, high sheriff of Warwick,  
Kensington. to live out of the said county. [*Ibid, 162. p. 70.*]

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Feb. 29. Commissions for Gervase Holland, gent., to be lieutenant of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain John Salter is captain in the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers commanded by Brigadier-General Edward Fitzpatrick [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 175]; for Thomas Gostling, gent., to be lieutenant of the company whereof Major Simon Duffe is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn; for Benjamin Brecknock, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain William Prince is captain in the first marine regiment of foot commanded by Peregrine, Marquis of Carmarthen [*Ibid.*, p. 176]; for George Hall, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Edward Corker is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Frederick Hamilton [*Ibid.*, p. 177]; for Simon Duffe, esq., to be major of the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn, and likewise to be captain of a company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 179]; for Richard Thomas, gent., to be first lieutenant of that company whereof Captain William Prince is captain in the first marine regiment of foot commanded by Peregrine, Marquis of Carmarthen [*Ibid.*, p. 188]; and for Robert Henly, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain Richard Philips is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn. [*Ibid.*, 162, p. 213.]

Feb. 29. Warrant to prepare a bill for appointing Charles, Earl of  
Kensington Macclesfield, lieutenant of the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, Merioneth and Anglesey, and a clause to be inserted revoking the appointment of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, lieutenant of the same counties. [*Ibid.*, p. 178.]

Feb. 29. Passes for William, Lord Jedburgh, colonel of dragoons, and  
Whitehall. Daniel Campbell, his servant, to go to Scotland; for Owen Carroll,  
and Mr. Bridges's tenant, to embark at Chester for Ireland; for Count  
Kensington. Ruggieri, Anthony de Santo Mauro and Francis Azuara de Gandia, his servants, to go to Harwich or other port for Flanders; and for Archibald, Earl of Argyll, with Charles Ramsay and Francis Ker, his servants, to go to Scotland. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 476.]

Feb. 29. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Knightly, Davis,  
Whitehall. Fitzpatrick, Barrow, Hedge, Cage, Peter Green and Robert Browne, to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office for examination. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 235.]

Feb. 29. Warrant to the same to receive into custody Edward King,  
Whitehall. charged with contriving to assassinate the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 236.]

Feb. 29. Warrant to Edward Gibbs, messenger, to search the house of  
Whitehall. Lord Bellew for Thomas Holmes, his steward, and to apprehend the said Holmes and any other persons suspected of harbouring rebels, and conspiring to assassinate the King. [*Ibid.*]

Feb. 29. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Mrs. Jane Blair to  
Whitehall. speak in private with Mr. Bartram, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 238.]



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- Feb. 29. Warrant to Nicholas Hill to repair to Sandwich in Kent, and  
Whitehall. there receive from the mayor James Togo [Fogo?] and William  
Farrell, lately seized at Deal. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 306.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant to Richard Poyke to search the house of — Blackamoor  
Whitehall. for persons suspected of being concerned in the late conspiracy  
against the life of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 337.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for the continuation to George, Viscount Tarbat,  
Kensington. of his pension of 400*l.*, granted to him under a privy seal of 31st  
July, 1691, although the King has allowed him to demit his office  
of Clerk of the Registers and Rolls. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant  
Book* 16, p. 152.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for discharging Robert, Earl of Lothian, of the few  
Kensington. and blench duties due for the last six years for the lands and  
lordships of Newbottle and Jedburgh. [*Ibid.*]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for the payment of 150*l.* yearly out of the bishopric  
Kensington. of Dunkeld to John, Lord Murray, — Lord Cardross, David, Lord  
Ruthven, Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertire, Thomas Hay of  
Balhousie, William Drummond of Megginsh, John Macfarlane of  
that ilk, and — Stewart of Ardvorleigh and their successors, in  
trust for the building of schools and schoolmasters' houses, where  
they are wanting, within the bounds of the highlands of the shires  
of Perth, Stirling and Dumbarton, and for the provision of  
masters and teachers. The rents belonging to the late bishops in  
Scotland, which have fallen into the King's hands, are most proper  
to be applied to such purposes, for the remedy of circumstances  
produced by the neglect or iniquity of times past. [*Ibid.* p. 154.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for a yearly pension of 200*l.* to Alexander, Earl of  
Kensington. Eglinton, to be paid out of the sequestrated estates in Scotland,  
or, failing that fund, out of the bishops' rents. [*Ibid.* p. 156.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for a yearly pension of 100*l.* to Mary, Lady Napier.  
Kensington. [*Ibid.* p. 158.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant to Henry Douglas, keeper of the signet, Scotland,  
Kensington. to pay 138*l.* to Master Johnston, late the King's secretary.  
[*Ibid.*]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for the payment of 300*l.* to Sir James Stewart, the  
Kensington. King's advocate, for his expenses in coming to London by the  
King's order. [*Ibid.* p. 159.]
- Feb. 29. Warrant for the payment of 20*l.* each to Janet Stewart and  
Kensington. Jean Maxwell, two poor women. [*Ibid.*]
- Feb. 29. Pass for William, Earl of Annandale, and John, Lord Yester,  
Kensington. members of the Privy Council of Scotland, to pass to that  
kingdom with four servants. *Note.*—There were several other

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passes of this nature granted by the King to the Scotch nobility and gentry going to Scotland about this time, because of the difficulty of travelling, upon account of the late plot. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 160.]

Feb. —. Pass for John Henrich Meibrow to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. [Whitehall.] Entry Book* 346, p. 222.]

March 1. Ferdinand William, Duke of Wurtemberg, to the King.  
Nieuport. I am sending you my aide-de-camp Smettan, on the advice I have received that the preparations at Dunkirk are for a descent upon England with a considerable force. I thought it my duty to warn your Majesty, and wish I could send you a score of good regiments. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 6.]

March 1. Commissions for Mr. Peter Renaud to be lieutenant to Major  
Kensington. Groves in Colonel Colt's regiment; for Mr. Job Elrington to be ensign to Captain Thomas Kiniston in Colonel Fairfax's regiment; for Mr. Benjamin Garraway to be lieutenant to Captain Joseph Fletcher in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 257]; for Mr. Isaac Toussain to be surgeon to Colonel Saunderson's regiment; for Mr. Du Plex to be ensign to Captain Bedford in the same regiment; for Mr. Blaise Gewairot to be lieutenant to Captain Brathwait in the same regiment; for Mr. Francis Hoblyn to be ensign to Colonel Edward Dutton Colt's own company [*Ibid.*, p. 258]; for Mr. — Cox to be ensign to Captain Morgan in Brigadier Earle's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 259]; for Mr. Chetwood to be cornet to Major Corbett in Colonel Leigh's regiment of dragoons [*Ibid.*, p. 265]; for Frederick Swarth, chirurgion, to be chirurgion to the regiment of horse commanded by Charles, Earl of Arran [*Ibid.* 168, p. 176]; for John Arnet, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Major George Westcombe was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn [*Ibid.*, p. 177]; for Edward Emett, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain John Symons is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier Thomas Erley for John Jackson, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain Thomas Waggett is captain in the same regiment; for — Henning, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Thomas Tooke is captain in the same regiment; for William Stroude, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Abington is captain in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 179]; for Joshua Markham, gent., to be lieutenant of the company of grenadiers whereof Captain Joshua Campbell is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Mitchelburne [*Ibid.*, p. 194]; and for Edmund Dashwood, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain John Annet is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn [*Ibid.*, p. 196].

March 1. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have  
Whitehall. the King's commands that you inform yourselves, between this and your coming this evening to Kensington, how soon the bomb

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vessels can be got ready ; and that the officers of the ordnance be sent to, to the same purpose, that they likewise may be the better prepared to give his Majesty an account at the same time. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 204, p. 117.]

March 1. Proceedings upon the petition of Alexander Johnstoun, esquire.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that Sir Roger Strickland, who was outlawed several years ago, has an estate in Yorkshire of about 700*l.* a year. There is set up against the King's title a deed or deeds pretended to be made by Sir Roger to several persons, burdening the estate with about 5,000 or 6,000*l.* of debt. The pretended trustees are still in possession of the estate, though it is five or six years since the outlawry. He prays the King to order a warrant for passing a gift of the said estate to the petitioner and his heirs. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 159.]

March 1. Passes for James, Duke of Queensberry, Major Douglas and six  
Whitehall. servants, to go freely and quietly to Scotland ; for Francis Fagell  
and to go to Harwich, or any port, for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 477] ;  
Kensington. for the Earl of Eglinton to go to Edinburgh ; for Major Burnett,  
his wife and his family, to go to Scotland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 238] ;  
and for Sergeants James Weare, John Crockford and Thomas  
Potter, Corporals — Clifford and Patrick Hayland, and Thomas  
Hasgrave, with fifteen recruits, all belonging to Colonel Frederick  
Hamilton's regiment, to embark on board the packet boat at  
Harwich for Flanders. [*Ibid.*, p. 239.]

March 1. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Mr. George Porter  
Whitehall. to Whitehall, to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 308.]

March 2. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Mayor of London.  
Whitehall. There being certain of the conspirators against his Majesty's  
life now prisoners in Newgate, and their safe keeping being of  
great consequence to the public, the Lords of the committee of  
the Council think it necessary that a sufficient number of the  
train bands be appointed to keep guard, as well in the daytime  
as in the night, for the security of the said prison, and desire that  
orders may be forthwith given accordingly. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 197.]

March 2. The same to the Recorder of London. A committee of the  
Whitehall. Lords of the Council, who are met at my office to examine some  
of the prisoners in Newgate, having occasion for Mr. Fell, the keeper  
and not knowing but it may be requisite that he should be here  
again this afternoon, their lordships are of opinion that the  
prosecution against the said keeper, which they are informed is  
to be brought on this day, should be put off to a more convenient  
time. [*Ibid.*, p. 198.]

March 2. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. The King has given  
Whitehall. orders for an advice-boat to sail forthwith towards Brest, to obtain  
intelligence of the preparations of the enemy in those parts ;



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and another vessel to sail along the French coast from Havre de Grace westward, to discover whether any transport ships are drawing together, and to observe what else they can. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 205, p. 192.]

March 2. The draft of the above letter. [*Ibid.*, p. 197.]  
Whitehall.

March 2. Warrant for Sir James Edwards, bart., high sheriff of Norfolk,  
Kensington. to live out of the said county. [*Ibid.* 162, p. 72.]

March 2. Pass and post warrant for — Wood, his wife and two children,  
Kensington. to go to Chester, or any port, for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 476]; and  
for George, Earl of Warrington, and his servant, with two horses,  
to go to Dunham Massey in Cheshire. [*Ibid.*, p. 477.]

March 2. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Mr. Edward Conty  
Whitehall. to have free access to John Redmund, a prisoner. [*Ibid.* 346,  
p. 238.]

March 2. Warrant for the apprehension of Major Robert Lowick, for  
Whitehall. conspiring the assassination of the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 306.]

March 2. A warrant to John Bale for the apprehension of —, for  
Whitehall. high treason in compassing and imagining the death of the King  
[*Ibid.*, p. 309.]

March 2. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring William Boise  
Whitehall. to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 308.]

March 2. A like warrant with regard to Lieutenant Charles Sherburne.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*, p. 309.]

March 2. A like warrant with regard to Mr. George Porter. [*Ibid.*,  
Whitehall. p. 310.]

March 2. A like warrant with regard to Thomas Bartram. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

March 2. Warrant to Peter Marisco to apprehend — Trap for treasonable  
Whitehall. practices. [*Ibid.*]

March 2. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, announcing the  
Kensington. coming of John, Lord Murray to attend the Council meetings  
in Scotland; he will bring full instructions as to the measures  
to be taken in the present juncture for the preservation of the  
government, and the security of the kingdom against the con-  
spiracies now afloat. [*S.P. Scotland. Warrant Book* 16, p. 161.]

March 2. The same to the same. We have received further infor-  
Kensington. mation that there is an invasion designed from France upon  
Scotland. You are therefore to put the kingdom in a posture of

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defence ; persons of undoubted loyalty and good affection to our government are to be appointed commanders of the respective shires and usual districts. In all or either of these you are empowered to call out the heritors and fencible men or militia, at such times and in such manner as you shall think fit.

The garrisons, particularly those of Edinburgh and Stirling castles, are to be provided with all necessary provisions for three months, and sufficient stores and magazines are to be put in such places as shall be thought most convenient for the use of our forces.

The standing regiments need to be recruited, and this must be done speedily.

In case of the invasion, we are fully resolved to send from this kingdom and from Flanders a competent number of forces for your assistance. We are confident you will all unanimously concur in what is necessary for the good of the service and the peace of the kingdom. [*S.P. Scotland. Warrant Book 16, p. 162.*]

Mar. 2.      Warrant for the payment of 1,000*l.* to Sir Thomas Livingstone,  
Kensington. commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, to enable him to procure intelligence, and for other expenses in connection with the expected invasion from France. [*Ibid.*, p. 163.]

Mar. 2.      Commissions for Lewis Lawder to be captain of the company  
Kensington. formerly commanded by Captain Thomas Young in Lord Lindsay's regiment of foot in Scotland ; for John Billingham to be captain of the company lately commanded by Captain William Bruce in the same regiment ; for George Cockburn to be ensign to Lord Lindsay's own company in the same regiment ; for James Inglis to be lieutenant of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple's company in Colonel George Macgill's regiment of foot in Scotland ; for Francis Hamilton to be lieutenant of Major Duncan Mackenzie's company in the same regiment ; for Francis Muir to be ensign of Captain David Livingstone's company in the same regiment ; for Thomas Hamilton to be ensign of Captain Patrick Vaus' company in the same regiment ; for John Livingstone to be ensign of Lord Rae's company in that regiment ; for Hugh Dalrymple to be lieutenant of Captain Charles Douglas's company in Sir William Douglas's regiment of foot ; for Robert Ralfield to be first lieutenant of Captain Alexander Anderson's company of grenadiers in Sir John Hill's regiment of foot ; and for Thomas Livingstone to be cornet of Captain Weir's troop in Lord Carmichael's regiment of dragoons in Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 164.]

Mar. 3.      *Caveat* that nothing pass for putting Daniel, Patrick, Elizabeth,  
Whitehall. Jane and Margaret, children of Sir Anthony Mulledy, knight, deceased, in possession of their estate in Ireland, till notice be first given to the Earl of Romney or his secretary, Mr. Pulteney. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 74, p. 5.*]

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Mar. 3.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Lord Dorset. In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to inform you the King is well satisfied with your prudence and conduct in his Majesty's service in the country, where he thinks your stay some short time longer will be of advantage to his affairs, though he hopes it will not be long now "before this whole matter be over." An express from Admiral Russell has come this afternoon, of which I send a copy, and hope the enemy's ships are in such a condition that a good account will be given of them. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 259.]

Mar. 3.  
Whitehall.

The same to the Mayor of Hull. Your letter of the 29th ult. was very welcome to me, and I have communicated it to the lords of the Privy Council. I am to return you thanks for your concern for the preservation of his Majesty's life and government, and your diligence in preserving the peace by seizing suspected persons and their horses; and, as you desire my advice concerning the horses, I send you the copy of an order of council on that subject. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 3.  
Whitehall.

The same to Mr. Onslow. A letter has come to my hand directed to one John Hele at his house in Chertsey, the writers whereof, though unknown, appear to be very much disaffected to his Majesty's government. The letter shews they are in familiar acquaintance with Mr. Wheatley, Dr. Irish, Mr. Maidman, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Hubard and Mr. Farree or Farrer, a "drugster." Supposing them to live in your neighbourhood, in or about Chertsey, I beg you will give yourself the trouble of sending for them and examining them, and, if you find them persons dangerous to the government, proceed with them according to law. [*Ibid.*, p. 260.]

Mar. 3.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Earle. I have received your letter of the 2nd with the enclosed advice from Weymouth, which had been sent me from thence by express yesterday, and I should be glad to have a further account what those ships were; I have not heard of them since. I sent you last night the commissions for the six companies as you desired, and when you have disposed of them by filling up the blanks, you will send me a list of the officers' names, that they may be entered here. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 199.]

Mar. 3.  
Whitehall.

The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. I will take the first opportunity of laying before the King your letter of the 22nd ult., and ascertaining his pleasure concerning Walsh, who is convicted of high treason.

We are at present in a great hurry of business. The conspirators that have been apprehended were examined by a committee of the council, and some of them will be brought to trial at the beginning of next week.

Admiral Russell has blocked up the French men-of-war and transport ships at Dunkirk and Calais. His last letters were



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dated yesterday off Gravelines. He had sent in Sir Cloudesley Shovell to see whether they could be attacked where they lay, and we may be confident that all that is possible will be done to destroy them. [*S.P. Ireland. King's Letters* 2, p. 102.]

Mar. 3. Passes and post warrants for Stephen Vignole to go to Harwich  
Kensington and Whitehall. for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 478]; for Mr. John Knight to go to the Earl of Derby's house at Knowsley in Lancashire; for Mr. Thomas Dyke of Tetton, near Taunton to go to Taunton [*Ibid.* 346, p. 239]; and for Major General Daniel Wolff Dopff, John Overhoff, his secretary, and Francis Stapels, his servant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 241.]

Mar. 3. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. Thomas Bale  
Whitehall. to have access to Robert Charnock, Edward King and Thomas Keys, and to give them notice, in the presence of a keeper, to prepare for their trial on this day sevensnight, upon an indictment of high treason for compassing and imagining the death of the King. *In duplicate.* [*Ibid.* 345, pp. 311 and 312.]

Mar. 3. Warrant to the same to receive Charles Edwards *alias* Douglas  
Whitehall. into custody, of suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 312.]

Mar. 3. Warrant to the same to bring H. Davis to Whitehall, to be  
Whitehall. examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 313.]

Mar. 3. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend James Hunt, George  
Whitehall. Chick, John Payne, Thomas Sergeant and John Writell, for seditions and treasonable practices against the King and government. [*Ibid.*, p. 311.]

Mar. 3. Three several warrants for paying accounts rendered by Mr.  
Whitehall. T. Baker, at Algiers, viz.: (1) Disbursements for their Majesties' tartan *Velocità*, 1st Nov., 1693 to 1st July, 1694, including payment of port charges at Porto Ferrara, Leghorn, Algiers, Alicante, Genoa, Corsica and Majorca. The warrant for the payment of this sum is addressed to the commissioners of their Majesty's revenue of the Post Office, as formerly to be made to William Shaw, esquire, of the Treasury Chambers: (2) bill of extraordinaries, 20th Nov., 1693, to 20th Nov., 1694, including 21*l.* for "a piece of the richest gold ribbon for the Dey's sultana, a former present of this sort having been lost with Sir Francis Wheeler"; (3) particulars of disbursements for Mr. Baker's Tripoli voyage, whither he went to renew the peace by the King's command, including 100*l.* remitted to Mr. Skinner for his entertainment while representing the consul there till the King's further pleasure was known. [*Ibid.*, p. 314.]

Mar. 3. Two warrants for payment of Robert Cole's two bills of  
Whitehall. extraordinaries from 8th Sept., 1694, to 8th Sept., 1695, including 212*l.* for illuminating his house at the Dey's return. [*Ibid.*, p. 318.]

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Mar. 3. Three warrants for the payment of William Churchill's bills  
Whitehall. for stationery supplied to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office.  
[*S.P. Ireland. King's Letters* 2, p. 326.]

Mar. 3. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I received a letter  
Dublin Castle. from your grace, dated the 11th of January last, with the copy  
of a paper laid before his Majesty by Colonel Dungan as his case,  
in relation to that part of his father's estate, which he says was  
left to him. Upon enquiry I find that in April last Mr.  
Secretary Trenchard sent a letter to me, and the rest of the then  
Lords Justices, signifying his Majesty's commands that we should  
draw up in writing, what observations we made on the examina-  
tion of a deed we had before us, about September, 1693, produced  
in behalf of the said Colonel Dungan, whereby he pretended to  
the remainder of the estate of the late Earl of Limerick (since  
granted to the Earl of Athlone), with our own and the judges'  
opinion (then present) as to the validity of the said deed, and  
how far it appeared really to affect the estate of the said late  
Earl of Limerick.

On the 17th of May, 1695, the said Lords Justices, in obedience  
to his Majesty's pleasure signified by Mr. Secretary Trenchard,  
reported that they had referred the matter to the then solicitor  
general (Sir Richard Levinge) who attended them and the judges  
that were present, at their several meetings for the examination  
of the said deed. Their report of the proceedings therein was  
then transmitted, and the matter of Colonel Dungan's pretensions  
thereby fully stated.

The Lords Justices in their report certified that they well  
remembered that upon observation and view of the said  
deed, severally made by them and the Lord Chancellor and  
judges then present, who are named in the solicitor's report,  
they were all fully satisfied that it was a false and forged deed,  
and ordered the solicitor general to lodge the same in the Court  
of Exchequer, and exhibit an information for the discovering and  
detecting the falsity thereof, as in the solicitor's report is men-  
tioned.

And since no person has applied to me in behalf of Colonel  
Dungan, I here enclose a copy of the said report; and no new  
matter having been offered in relation to the former proceedings  
before mentioned, it does not appear to me that Colonel Dungan  
has any just ground of claim to the estate he pretends to, or that  
he can have any remedy (if any right appear on his side) otherwise  
than by making out a title at law upon the saving for him in the  
Act, unless the Earl of Athlone shall think fit voluntarily to give  
him anything. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 8.] *Enclosing:—*

*A copy of the solicitor-general's report about Colonel Dungan,  
dated 16th May, 1695. I find that the Lords of the Treasury  
did signify your Excellencies on the 21st July, 1693, that Colonel  
Dungan, who claims the remainder of the forfeited estate of the  
late Earl of Limerick, granted to the Earl of Athlone, by an entail  
after the late Lord Limerick's death without issue, should have  
six weeks' time to make out his title in Ireland. That therefore your*

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*Excellencies should stop the passing of the said grant during the space of six weeks, and in the mean time should examine the proofs which Colonel Dungan should produce for making out his title to the said estate, and report your opinion upon the matter.*

*Colonel Dungan presented his petition to your Excellencies about the 4th September, 1693, setting forth that he had the deed of settlement ready to produce, whereby he pretended to claim the said estate in remainder after his brother's death without issue, and was ready to prove the same. Your Excellencies thereupon appointed the 21st September, 1693, to hear all parties in the castle of Dublin, and the petitioner, or his agent, then and there to attend.*

*I also find that Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, esquire, agent to the Earl of Athlone, presented a petition to your Excellency, about the 10th September, 1693, setting forth that the deed of settlement, under which Colonel Dungan pretended his title to the late Lord Limerick's estate, was alleged to be in the hands of Mr. John Tyrrell, a papist priest and agent for Colonel Dungan. He, on behalf of the Earl of Athlone, therein prayed your Excellencies' order to the said Mr. Tyrrell to bring the said deed to me to view. Thereupon your Excellencies issued your order of the 12th September, 1693, requiring Mr. Tyrrell, in two days after notice of your order, to attend me with such deed or deeds of settlement.*

*The said Tyrrell brought a parchment writing purporting to be an indenture of release between Lord Dungan (afterwards Earl of Limerick) of the one part, and Lord Trimleston, Colonel Richard Talbot, Francis Lee and Robert Lee, esquires, of the other part, dated the 15th July, 1676, whereby the lands of Castletown and several other lands in the city and counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath, Longford, Queen's County and Tipperary, and all other his estates in this kingdom, are vested in the said trustees, in trust for the said Lord Dungan and his Lady during their lives, with a remainder to the said Colonel Dungan, and other remainders over. At the foot of the said pretended deed are inscribed the words following :—This deed was acknowledged by William, Lord Viscount Dungan, since Earl of Limerick, to be duly signed, sealed and delivered on or about the day of the date thereof. This is by me certified this 29th May, 1693, at the request of the Countess of Limerick, witness my hand. A. Fitton.*

*If this deed were to receive any credit from this certificate, it were necessary that the time when the deed was acknowledged should have been set down, otherwise it ought to be presumed that the acknowledgment was made at the same time as the date of the certificate, which, being seventeen years after the date of the deed, seems to be made for this occasion. Upon perusal of that parchment writing or pretended deed, and the date thereof, and the colour of the ink and the character, I am of the opinion that on that parchment there had been formerly ingrossed a deed of the late Lord Limerick, but that all the writing had been erased, and that the now pretended settlement under which Colonel Dungan claims, was a new writing ingrossed on the said parchment after it had suffered a thorough erasure, but that the name Dungan and the names of the witnesses were not erased. Having acquainted Colonel Dungan's agent with my suspicions, I directed him to pray your Excellency to examine the whole matter. Your*



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*Excellencies having fixed the 21st September for hearing Colonel Dungan's agent and counsel, and the agent and counsel of the Earl of Athlone, Colonel Dungan preferred a petition to your Excellencies, setting forth that there were some deeds mislaid, which were necessary for the petitioner to make out his title, and he therefore prayed some further time to inquire for the said deeds in order to find the same. I humbly offered that it was unreasonable to grant the petitioner further time, and your Excellencies met according to your first appointment, on the 21st September, and had the assistance of my Lord Chancellor, Mr. Justice Lyndon, and Mr. Baron Hartsonge. I then produced the pretended deed, neither Colonel Dungan nor any concerned for him appearing to justify the said deed. Thereupon your Excellencies and the Lord Chancellor and the said judges viewed the deed, and were fully satisfied that the same was a false and forged deed, and commanded me to deliver it into the Court of Exchequer for safe custody, and to take methods for detecting the falsity thereof. The next Michaelmas term after, I exhibited an information for discovery of the said pretended deed, against the said Tyrrell, but Colonel Dungan has to this day declined putting in an answer thereunto.*

*On behalf of his Majesty and the late Queen I likewise exhibited an information against the said Tyrrell in the King's Bench in Trinity term for publishing the said false deed as a true deed, and thereupon all the process to an outlawry are run out, and the said Tyrrell will not appear thereon. Your Excellencies some time afterwards caused the said letters patent of the said Lord Limerick's estate to be passed to the said Earl of Athlone and his heirs under the great seal of this kingdom. Attested by R. Aldworth. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 8.i.]*

Mar. 4. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, enclosing  
Whitehall. an extract of a letter from Paris, dated  $\frac{19}{28}$ th February, relating to the officers of his Majesty's fleet. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 118.]

Mar. 4. Passes for Captain Anthony Philips to go to Deal, and embark  
Kensington and Whitehall. on any of the ships bound for the fleet under Admiral Russell [*Ibid.* 344, p. 477]; for Major George Whitehead, Captains John St. Clair, Thomas Allnutt and Humphrey Gore, and Lieutenant Nathaniel Lane, and their servants, to go to Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 478]; for Mr. William Alcock to go to Ireland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 245]; for Lieutenant George Law, Sergeants Cuthbert Gerrard, Morris Jones and Lambert Price, Corporals Richard Jeakes, William Kelly and William Bay, and forty-three recruits, all belonging to Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment, to embark at Harwich for Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 250]; and for Mr. Drue Deane of the Inner Temple to go from hence to Carmarthenshire and return. [*Ibid.*, p. 287].

Mar. 4. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mrs. Van Doyes  
Whitehall. to have access to — Prendergrass, a prisoner. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 239.]

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 Mar. 4. Warrant to Simon Chapman, messenger, to allow Edward  
 Whitehall. Anderson and John Harrison to have free access to Thomas  
 Sergeant, John Paine, and George Chick, prisoners in his,  
 Chapman's, custody. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 241.]
- \*Mar. 5. Sir William Trumbull to the Earl of Romney. I am ordered  
 Whitehall. to desire you will direct the house of one Busbridge to be searched  
 forthwith for arms, papers and suspicious persons; as likewise  
 the house of Sir Robert Guilford. Busbridge lives, I am informed,  
 in Kent, not far from the post road to Rye; and Sir Robert  
 Guilford's house is known to everybody. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 261.]
- Mar. 5. The same to Colonel Villiers. I received yours of the 29th ult.  
 Whitehall. about Mr. Charles Grey, Lord Tankerville's brother, who intended  
 to embark for Holland, but that you stopped him, and detain  
 him. You did well not to suffer him to take ship without his  
 Majesty's pass. I desire you will set him at liberty, but take  
 care he does not go beyond seas. [*Ibid.*, p. 262.]
- Mar. 5. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Hatton. I have received  
 Whitehall. your letter of the 29th past, and have acquainted the King with  
 the care you have taken to have the lieutenant-governor's place  
 supplied. The King approves of Colonel Johnston as a person  
 very fit for the trust. I have likewise sent the King's directions  
 to the Admiralty for another frigate to be appointed to attend  
 in the station of the *Swallow* prize. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 200.]
- Mar. 5. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have received the  
 Whitehall. extract you sent me of Captain Foulkes' letter, and have laid it  
 before his Majesty, who thinks that the Portuguese ship (being  
 under such a suspicion) ought not to be permitted to go away  
 at this time. The *Swallow* prize (which attended on the island of  
 Guernsey) being taken by the enemy, his Majesty would have  
 you consider of appointing another frigate for that station.  
 [*Ibid.*, p. 201.]
- Mar. 5. The same to Sir Richard Newdigate. I have received your letter  
 Whitehall. of the 1st inst., and wish your zeal for his Majesty's service may  
 be imitated by others in the same station, seeing there is reason  
 to believe that a great many arms lie concealed in the country,  
 which were designed to be made use of in the intended invasion;  
 as to these you have seized in Sir William Perkins' garden, the  
 Board of Ordnance will send an order about them, and his  
 Majesty directs that they be accordingly delivered to the person  
 they shall appoint to receive them. [*Ibid.*, p. 202.]
- Mar. 5. Commission for Henry Lynn, gent., to be adjutant to Colonel  
 Kensington. Gustavus Hamilton's regiment of foot. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 180.]

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- Mar. 5. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Robert Killegrew.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that last year he addressed himself to the King for the reversion of his father's pension. He prays for the continuation of the said pension of 500*l.* per annum, his father having since died. Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 161.*]
- Mar. 5. Passes and post-warrant for Captain Maurice Annesley and  
Kensington. Charles Boucher, gent., to go to Hoylake for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 478]; for Henry Crofts, ensign in his Majesty's regiment of guards, with two post-horses, to go to Deal or Dover [*Ibid.* 346, p. 243]; for Mr. John Holland and his servant to go to Scotland; for Mr. John Theodore Philibert Creitsmar (*called in the margin*, Mr. Philibert) to go to Holland; for Cerquis Avedic, Bahum Gregory, Petro Bogdesar and Ave Tessels, Armenians, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 244]; for Eliezer Caliman, Gabriel Morenu and Abraham Herera, with their servants, ditto; and for Thomas Medicott, Esquire, and John Gardener, his servant, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 249.]
- Mar. 5. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring — Bertram to the  
Whitehall. Duke of Shrewsbury's office in Whitehall, there to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 241.]
- Mar. 5. Warrant to the same to bring — George, and Thomas and  
Whitehall. Bevill Higgins to the said office at 9 o'clock a.m. [*Ibid.*, p. 242.]
- Mar. 5. Warrant to the same to permit Mrs. Charnock, Mr. Vavasour  
Whitehall. and Mr. Thomas Jones, to have access to Robert Charnock, a prisoner for high treason, in order to his preparing for his trial. [*Ibid.*]
- [Mar. 5.] Warrant to the same to permit Mr. Thomas Munday and  
Whitehall. Mrs. Elizabeth Keys to have access to Thomas Keys, a prisoner for high treason, as above. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 5. Warrant to the same to permit Mrs. King, Mr. Cople, of Gray's  
Whitehall. Inn, Mrs. Waldegrave and Mr. Vavasour, to have access to Edward King, a prisoner for high treason, as above. [*Ibid.*, p. 243.]
- Mar. 5. Warrant to the same to receive into custody — Tooley,  
Whitehall. charged with high treason. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 5. Warrant for a privy seal directing the payment of 500*l.* for  
Kensington. equipage, and 5*l.* a day for ordinary entertainment, to Richard Hill, esquire, appointed the King's envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria [and] Governor of Flanders, commencing from the 1st inst. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 324.]



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Mar. 5. Proclamation for encouraging mariners, seamen and landmen  
Kensington. to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war. All  
such as shall volunteer for the service before the 17th inst. shall  
receive bounty as follows :—each able seaman, three months'  
pay ; each able landman, one month's pay. If the ship be  
ordered abroad, the men shall receive payment before they sail.  
*Printed.* [S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4, No. 127.]

Mar. 6. Note, signed Tho. Bale, junior, that the Attorney General  
desires that there may be another order for Mr. Thornbury to  
come to Mr. Robert Charnock as counsel, instead of Mr. Jones,  
formerly named by Mr. Charnock, who alleges that the said  
Mr. Jones is sick and cannot come to him ; and that Mr. Webber  
may be admitted as his solicitor in the room of Mr. Vavasour,  
who is out of town. Also a similar note, dated 7 March, 1696,  
desiring that there may be the like order for Mr. Thornbury to  
have access to Mr. Edward King as counsel, instead of Mr. Copley  
formerly named by Mr. King, who alleges that the said Mr. Copley  
is out of town, and that Mr. Webber may be admitted to him as  
his solicitor instead of Mr. Vasvasour, who is likewise out of  
town. [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 14.]

Mar. 6. Sir William Trumbull to the Earl of Romney. By the enclosed  
Whitehall. copy of a letter which came to my hands this morning, you will  
see how very necessary it is that Sir Robert Guilford's house be  
very carefully and very speedily searched. [S.P. Dom. Entry  
Book 99, p. 261.]

Mar. 6. The same to Lord Lucas. Mr. Bernard Howard has sent to  
Whitehall. Chief Justice Holt to demand his *Habeas Corpus*, but by the statute  
there are three days allowed for bringing up the prisoner, so I desire  
your lordship not to bring him till Monday next. [*Ibid.*, p. 262.]

Mar. 6. Commission to Captain Samuel Pitman to be governor of  
Kensington. Hurst Castle, co. Southampton, and to follow such orders as come  
from the King, the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander  
in chief of the Isle of Wight, according to the rules and discipline  
of war. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 129.]

Mar. 6. Proceedings upon the petition of John Manley. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that he lost a considerable estate by many sufferings in the  
public service. For some years past he has subsisted only by the  
help of his son, Isaac Manley. He prays for some relief out of the  
fines and forfeitures of the customs, and for his future subsistence  
prays for the next place of King's waiter in the customs of London,  
to be held for his use by his grandson, Newland Manley.  
Referred to the commissioners of the Treasury for their report.  
[*Ibid.* 237, p. 163.]

Mar. 6. Passes for William, Viscount Mountjoy, Ensign Stewart, Isaac  
Kensington and Bourdon, James Cana, and — Langham, his servants, to go to  
Whitehall. Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 478] ; for Philip Sanderson to  
go from London to Deal, in order to go on board his Majesty's

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ship *Devonshire*, to which he belongs [*Ibid.* 346, p. 244]; and for James Harrington, attorney, to go from London to Northampton, and thence to Burlington in Yorkshire, on the recommendation of Captain Harrington. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 245.]

Mar. 6. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Mr. Thomas Jones  
Whitehall. to have access to Robert Charnock; Mr. Cople, of Gray's Inn, to Edward King; and Mr. James Munday, of the Temple, to Thomas Keys, those prisoners having desired that their counsel might come to them to prepare for their trials. [*Ibid.*, p. 244.]

Mar. 6. Warrant to the same, for Mr. Thornbury, of the Temple, to  
Whitehall. have access to Robert Charnock, as his counsel, and — Webber as his solicitor, instead of Mr. Vavasour, heretofore named. [*Ibid.*, p. 245.]

Mar. 6. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. George Stepney, esquire, envoy extraordinary to several princes of Germany, from 30th October, 1695, to 30th January, 1696. The expenses include journeys to Düsseldorf and Coblenz, and gratuities to the engineers, gunners and garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, when the envoy saw the fortress and visited the arsenal. [*Ibid.*, p. 248.]

Mar. 6. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Mr. George Porter  
Whitehall. to Hicks Hall. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 323.]

Mar. 6. Warrant to the same to suffer Mr. Nicholas Baker to have  
Whitehall. access, from time to time, to the prisoners in Newgate. [*Ibid.*, p. 325.]

Mar. 6. Warrant to the same to receive into custody Captain William  
Whitehall. Stow, on a charge of high treason in conspiring to murder the King. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 7. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The sum  
Whitehall. of 50*l.* is to be paid to Dr. Kingston, by the King's order, in consideration of some particular services, out of certain money paid to the Treasurer of the Customs for some French *a la mode* silks, seized by one Simpson at Canterbury in December last, and condemned, appraised and sold about February last. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 263.]

Mar. 7. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Newcastle. Sir  
Whitehall. James Ogilvie, one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland, is concerned to procure the liberty of Mr. Alexander Higgins, who has been lately stopped in Newcastle, as you will see by his certificate here enclosed. If there be no particular charge against the said Mr. Higgins, let him be permitted to proceed on his journey hither [*Ibid.*, p. 203]. Appended is a certificate by Sir James Ogilvie dated at Whitehall, 5 March, 1696. *I do hereby testify that Mr. Alexander Higgins, advocate in Scotland,*

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*and now prisoner in Newcastle by the order of the mayor of that town, has taken the oath of allegiance and assurance, and is employed in his Majesty's service as controller of his accounts in that kingdom. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 203.]*

Mar. 7. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Dartmouth. I have  
Whitehall. received your letter of the 3rd inst., and have made enquiry concerning Mr. Fitzgerald, who is known to some of the people he mentions, but they can give no account of any business he has in those parts, or why he goes by another name. Finding, however, he is a protestant, and has not been in any military employment, I am of opinion you may release him upon his giving security for his appearing when it shall be required, and in the meantime that he demean himself as becomes a dutiful subject. [*Ibid.*, p. 204.]

Mar. 7. The same to Sir William Rich, enclosing a copy of a letter that  
Whitehall. the Lords of the Admiralty received from the mayor of Weymouth, referring to an information given (as is pretended) by John Tooth ; and desiring him to take his examination upon the matter. [*Ibid.*, p. 205.]

Mar. 7. The same to Mr. Gilpin. I have received your letter of the  
Whitehall. 1st inst., giving account of your having stopped several persons. As to Lord Gormanston, I know no reason why he may not be permitted to proceed to Ireland, when the ports are open, provided that he has a pass as directed by his Majesty's proclamation. But I am informed that Mr. Bullock is a very dangerous man, and likely to be concerned in any ill practices against the government, therefore you will do well to secure him. Your zeal and care on this occasion is very commendable. [*Ibid.*, p. 206.]

Mar. 7. The same to Lord Romney, writing in haste to inform him that  
Whitehall. he has his Majesty's leave to return to town, when he shall think fit. [*Ibid.*, p. 207.]

Mar. 7. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Lady Brooke to  
Whitehall. have access to Mr. George Higgins, and to speak to him for this occasion only. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 327.]

Mar. 7. Warrant to the same to receive into custody John Hewit on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 328.]

Mar. 7. Warrant to James Kitson to repair into Hertfordshire, and there  
Whitehall. make diligent search, in such places as he shall have notice of, for Sir William Perkins, mentioned in a late proclamation as concerned in the conspiracy against the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 327.]

Mar. 7. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. Thornbury  
Whitehall. of the Temple, to have access to Mr. Edward King as his counsel, in place of Mr. Cople, formerly named ; and — Webber, as his solicitor, instead of Mr. Vavasour. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 245.]



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Mar. 7. Warrant to the same, to permit Edward Norwood to have  
Whitehall. access to William Boys, a prisoner. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346,  
p. 246.]

Mar. 7. Passes and post-warrant for Colonel Lewis Billingsley, Mr.  
Whitehall. William Walley, and one servant, to go from London to Farnham  
in Surrey, and return [*Ibid.*, p. 245] ; for Robert Godfrey,  
apprentice to Thomas Merritt of London, corn merchant, to go  
to York, and return ; for William Handcock, esquire, and  
— Coddington his servant, to go to Holyhead [*Ibid.*, p. 246] ;  
and for Colonel Alexander Stewart and Ensign Henry Stewart,  
with their servants, horses, etc., to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 247.]

Mar. 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Robert Potts. I have  
Whitehall. received your letter of the 5th inst., with the enclosed information  
concerning Condon and Chamberlaine, and there seems to be great  
reason for committing them, though no particular charge yet  
appears against them. But I have sent to Colonel Brewer, who  
I find has been their colonel, to know what character he can give  
of them, which you shall be acquainted with. [*Ibid.* 100,  
p. 208.]

Mar. 9. Proceedings upon the petition of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens  
Whitehall. and commonalty of the city of Lincoln. The petitioners show that,  
by inquisition lately taken by virtue of a writ of *ad quod dampnum*  
in that behalf issued, it is found that it will be no damage to the  
King or others, or to the neighbouring fairs, if the King should  
grant to the mayor, etc., and their successors, one fair to be held  
yearly for ever within the city of Lincoln upon the first  
Wednesday in September, and to continue for three days,  
together with the tolls and profits coming and arising by  
reason of the fair aforesaid. The first two days are to be for  
the buying and selling of geldings, horses, mares and foals, the  
last day for the buying and selling of all manner of beasts, and  
all manner of goods. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor  
General for report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 162.]

Mar. 9. Proceedings upon the petition of Bridget Ellingworth, widow  
Whitehall. of Charles Ellingworth, clerk. The petitioner shows that she came  
from Ireland, hoping to obtain 140*l.* due to her late husband, who  
was both chaplain and physician to Colonel Monroe's regiment in  
Londonderry during the siege. He died there, leaving her, an  
aged mother, and eight children, to the barbarous usage of the  
enemy, who plundered her of all she had. She was relieved by the  
charity of Sir Henry Bellasis and Brigadier Stuart. She prays  
to have her husband's arrears, or something to carry her home to  
her own country. Referred to Charles Fox, esquire, paymaster of  
the forces in Ireland for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 64.]

Mar. 9. Passes for John George Schutz to go to Harwich for Holland  
Whitehall and Kensington. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 477] ; for John Gosselin to go to Falmouth for  
Spain ; for Colonel Henry Conyngham and James Meyer, his  
servant, to go to Chester for Ireland ; for William Handcock,

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esquire, and his servant, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 479*]; for Captain Joysell, a French reformed officer, to go to Harwich and Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 481]; for Sir Evan Lloyd to go to Denbigh with one servant, on the recommendation of Sir Rowland Gwynne [*Ibid.* 346, p. 241]; for Mr. John Warren, Mr. Henry Bedford, his tutor, William Lake and Henry Germain, their servants, to pass from place to place in any county of England [*Ibid.*, p. 242]; and for John Cornelis Klein, Gideon Pieters, John Pieters and Wolf Meyer, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, 238, p. 250.]

Mar. 9. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Edward White,  
Whitehall. David Lowthorpe, John Gerland and William Mason, to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office, to be examined. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 246.]

Mar. 9. Warrant to the same to permit Mr. Thornbury to have access  
Whitehall. to Mr. Thomas Keyes, as his counsel, instead of Mr. James Munday, formerly named. [*Ibid.*, p. 247.]

Mar. 9. Warrant to the same to bring — Trevor to Whitehall to  
Whitehall. be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 328.]

Mar. 10. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Hayes. I am directed by the  
Whitehall. Council to thank you for your good affection and care in seizing the horses of Mr. Constable, a papist, and desire you will send me "their marks and value." May, the priest, is to be secured in prison till the next assizes, which will be speedily held, and the judges who go that circuit will give directions concerning him. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 264.]

Mar. 10. The same to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth, desiring they will detain  
Whitehall. Michael Fonderossen [Von der Ossen], a German, whom they secured as a suspicious person, for there appears to be reason to apprehend, by his own confession, that he came to England, and has passed from place to place, upon some more than ordinary design. [*Ibid.*, p. 265.]

Mar. 10. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I enclose for your  
Whitehall. opinion a petition of Adrian Toppes and two other masters of Swedish ships outward bound, who have fallen under the embargo at Gravesend, while their convoy is in the Downs; they desire they may sail thither, and join them.

I send likewise a copy of a letter from the Danish resident concerning one Joachim Koop, a Danish mariner, who designs to go to the West Indies, desiring that he may be protected from the press.

I likewise take this opportunity of reminding you of the King's pleasure that a place of midshipman extraordinary should be granted to Arthur le Comte, a French protestant. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 118.]

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Mar. 10. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Hereford. I received  
Whitehall. the letter signed by yourself, the justices, aldermen, and common council of your city, enclosing a petition to be presented to the House of Lords, which I should readily have undertaken, but that my Lord Coningsby, and the other gentlemen that came with him to me, thought it better not to do it, lest this petition might rather delay the passing of the bill, to which the Lords were so well disposed, on account of the public benefit that will arise by making "those rivers" navigable. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 209.*]

Mar. 10. The same to Mr. Farrer. I am told by a gentleman, who has  
Whitehall. seized Sir William Perkins and brought him before me this evening, that a servant of Sir William has lately been taken up in Bedfordshire, and is secured in the county gaol, which makes me dispatch this messenger to desire you will, as soon as possible, examine the said servant, letting him know that his master is committed to Newgate for high treason, and that it will concern him to be very ingenuous in discovering what he knows concerning his master, lest he involve himself in his guilt. [*Ibid.*, p. 210.]

Mar. 10. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty, acquainting them that  
Whitehall. his Majesty desires the frigate lately built by the Marquis of Carmarthen's directions, to be called the *Royal Transport*. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 10. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, p. 224.]  
Whitehall. Appended are :—

(1) An "abstract" of a letter from Mr. Lambert Blackwell, his Majesty's consul at Leghorn, dated Feb. 20th, 1696. Your grace will have understood from Spain that the "*Velocità*" (a tartan I formerly bought by order and employed in his Majesty's service) in her voyage to the fleet was so unfortunate as to be cast away in a great storm near Minorca. The master and nine men were drowned, also Captain Cortney and his son (who took their passage on her). This occasions a new charge of eleven hundred and fifty dollars for first cost of the vessel, which I have also named the "*Velocità*," and drawn this post on your grace for the said sum, payable to Sir Joseph Herne at sixty-five and a half per cent. She will not only serve for an advice boat, but, being forty tons burden, may carry provisions to the fleet. Mr. Burrow will keep you punctually advised, when he dispatches her, for she will be ready in three days to proceed with such further news as shall come from Toulon. [*Ibid.*, p. 225].

(2) Copy of another letter from the same to the same, of the same date. Asking for payment of the bill referred to above, drawn on Sir Joseph Herne. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 10. Proceedings upon the petition of George Darcie of Dunmore,  
Whitehall. county Meath, Ireland. The petitioner shows that he never was in any employment, civil or military, during the late rebellion in that kingdom, and he neither stands indicted nor



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presented. He prays the King's pardon, that his creditors may be secured in their just debts, and for avoiding all scruples that may hereafter arrive. Referred to the Lord-Deputy of Ireland for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, p. 160.]

Mar. 10. Passes for George Piozet, a French reformed officer, to go to  
Kensington. Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 479]; for Ralph Bucknall, esquire, ditto; for Thomas Johnston, ditto, on the recommendation of Mr. Isaac of the Green Cloth [*Ibid.*, p. 480]; and for Captain Rutger van Haerfolte, with his two servants, to embark at any port of England for Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 247.]

Mar. 10. Warrant for a reprieve for Thomas Hunt, condemned to death  
Kensington. at the last assizes at Winchester for burglary and highway robbery. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 301.]

Mar. 10. Warrant to [the keeper of Newgate] to suffer such counsel as  
Whitehall. Thomas Keys, a now prisoner in custody, shall desire, to have access to him. [*Ibid.*, p. 328.]

Mar. 10. Warrant to Samuel Hill to take into custody Roger Evans on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 10. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Lord Galway, envoy extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, 1st Oct., 1695, to 31st Dec. following, including 50*l.* paid to Mr. Fowler, an Englishman living at Genoa, for several voyages with correspondence to Admiral Russell. [*Ibid.*, p. 329.]

Mar. 10. A like warrant for John Methuen's extraordinary expenses at  
Whitehall. the court of Lisbon, 20th Dec., 1694, to 20th Dec., 1695, including 250*l.* for putting his house, equipage and family into mourning for the Queen, and its renewal for a whole year, which was necessary "according to the style of the country." [*Ibid.*, p. 330.]

Mar. 10. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Sir William Perkins. [*Ibid.*, p. 365.]

Mar. 10. Warrant for the apprehension of Captain Walbank, for high  
Whitehall. treason in compassing the death of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 366.]

Mar. 10. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. The  
Whitehall. King directs that care shall be taken, when the parliament of Ireland meets on the 28th inst., that there be a further adjournment to the latter end of June next, leaving it to you to consider of the day. With regard to Captain Walsh, the King would have the execution of his sentence respited till he has received the opinion of the judge of the Admiralty here upon some points that relate to this and similar cases. [*S.P. Ireland. King's Letters* 2, p. 103.]

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Mar. 11. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Mackie. Colonel How informs  
Whitehall. me that some recruits for his regiment are now at Harwich, with directions to pass from thence, by water, to the river, in order to go over with the next convoy to Flanders. These persons :—John Statham, serjeant ; John Kirbe and his wife, John Kir, John Williams, Charles Sheritow, Robert White, John Hatton, soldiers, shall accordingly be permitted to pass with the first vessel to the river. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 215.]

Mar. 11. Passes for Colonel Richard Crofton, and Captain Thomas  
Whitehall. Morgan, captain in Lord Charlemont's regiment, to go to Chester for Ireland ; for Captain John Davis, of Colonel Conyngham's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 480] ; for Mr. Thomas Percival to go to Brentwood and any other place in Essex [*Ibid.* 346, p. 250] ; for Mr. John Leech to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 251] ; for Mr. Henry Rocheblare, a French minister, to go to Ireland ; for Captain Charles Vignoles, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 253] ; and for Lieutenant James Griffith of the Earl of Donegal's regiment of foot, to go to Cork, in Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 262.]

Mar. 12. The Earl of Macclesfield to Sir William Trumbull. There is  
one Osten [Von der Ossen], a German, who is in custody at Yarmouth. He served in my regiment, and has his discharge, and since has been in Germany, where not finding his expectations of preferment answered, he returned hither, designing to enter into service in my regiment again, so soon as he has his liberty. I hope you will give the necessary order as soon as possible. He has always behaved himself very well, and has good discharges from all officers he has served under. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 15.]

Mar. 12. Sir William Trumbull to ——. Upon the petition of Mr.  
Whitehall. Nicholas Roope, the King commands that you forbear complying with his order of 25th February last for delivering the ship called the *Talmodighight* to persons therein mentioned, until the charges of seizing and detaining her be paid, and Mr. Roope be fully discharged from any action or vexatious suit in the matter. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 263.]

Mar. 12. The same to Count Auersberg. The man Luc was charged  
Whitehall. upon sworn evidence with having used certain outrageous expressions against the King. I was therefore obliged to have him arrested by a messenger, who assures me he did not know that the Spanish ambassador's chapel was in the house where he made the arrest, which may well be the truth, because there are furnished apartments to let in the same house. As soon as I understood the state of the case I sent the messenger to restore Luc to the ambassador with my apologies, as any insult to the minister was far from my intention. [*Ibid.*, p. 265.]

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Mar. 12. Sir William Trumbull to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth, ordering the  
Whitehall. discharge of Michael Fonderossen [Von der Ossen], the German trooper now in custody, the Earl of Macclesfield having certified that he served in the earl's regiment before he lately went to Germany, and that he returned with intention to enter the service again. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 266.]

Mar. 12. The same to the Earl of Macclesfield, transmitting to him  
Whitehall. as lord lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, a letter from one Hugh Davies of Celfryn to Mr. Andrew Newport, concerning two suspicious strangers who have appeared, well mounted and armed, in that neighbourhood. [*Ibid.*, p. 267.]

Mar. 12. The same to the sheriffs of London. Mr. Charles Stanley, who  
Whitehall. is sentenced to stand in the pillory twice, has been represented by Lord Cutts and other gentlemen as a person who desires to serve the King in his army, and is qualified to do service; and his relations have applied to the King for pardon of this disgrace, which will render him incapable of what he designs. I therefore desire you will put off the execution of the sentence for a day or two, in order that his friends may have time to obtain his Majesty's pardon for him. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 12. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Street, one of the Aldermen of  
Whitehall. Chester. Sir Mathew Bridges tells me that Captain Johnston, whom you detained with several persons, upon suspicion, is an officer in his regiment, so that you will discharge him. Knowing nothing of the other two, I can give no directions about them, but think they ought to be detained, till they can give a satisfactory account of themselves. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 211.]

Mar. 12. The same to Sir Richard Newdigate. I have received your letter  
Whitehall. of the 9th inst., and desire you will take what examinations you can, upon oath, about the seizure of Sir William Perkins' arms, and transmit the same with all convenient speed to me, together with the examination of Hayward, and others, upon this matter. [*Ibid.*, p. 212.]

Mar. 12. The same to Captain Gore at Chichester. The Lords of the  
Whitehall. Council approve of the method you have taken in detaining the gentlemen mentioned in your letter of the 10th. If the enemy should appear on the coast, or you should have any other good reason to apprehend an intention in them of getting away, it is left to your prudence to do what may be further necessary for securing them. [*Ibid.*, p. 213.]

Mar. 12. The same to the Mayor of Coventry, acknowledging his letter  
Whitehall. of the 9th inst., and desiring him to continue his care in detecting all ill practices against the government, and all such arms as may be anywhere concealed. Orders will be given from the Board of Ordnance concerning those seized from Sir William Perkins, and in his custody. [*Ibid.*, p. 214.]



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Mar. 12. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the deputy lieutenants of  
Whitehall. Herefordshire, requiring an account of what papists and reputed  
papists are in that county, and which of them are absent from  
their habitations, and how long they have been so; also what  
arms and horses have been seized. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 169,  
p. 8.]

Mar. 12. A like letter from the same to the deputy lieutenants of  
Whitehall. Worcestershire. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 12. Commission to Mr. Ralph Neatby to be major of Colonel  
Kensington. Webb's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 257.]

Mar. 12. Passes and post-warrant for Lieutenant Walter Trevelyan and  
Whitehall and Quartermaster John Boycott to go to Chester and Ireland;  
Kensington. for Jane Brigund and her son to go to Falmouth and Portugal;  
for Cornet Charles Howard and his servant to go to Chester and  
Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 481]; for James Thatcher to go from  
London to Exeter; for James Johnson, master of the Oxford Inn  
at Exeter, with a post-horse and guide, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 251];  
for Mr. William Wroth of the Pipe Office to go from London to  
Sonning in Berkshire; for Hans Eiffler, native of Hamburg, to  
go to Hamburg [*Ibid.*, p. 252]; for Moise Pelat to go to Holland;  
for Daniel Raoul to go to Ireland; for Joachim Anguil and Andres  
Dort, two Danes, to go to Holland; for Francis Schonwolf,  
servant to Mons. de Tetteau, the Landgrave of Hesse's envoy,  
ditto; for Sarah Price and her child, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 253]; for  
Juan Givot, a native of Antwerp, ditto; for Lieutenant Colonel  
Oliver Long to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 255]; and for Mr. Edward  
Baines and his servant John Lister, ditto\* [*Ibid.*, p. 300].

Mar. 12. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Sir William Perkins  
Whitehall. to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office for examination. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 250.]

Mar. 12. Warrant to the same, to receive into custody Brice Blaire,  
Whitehall. charged with high treason in compassing the death of the King.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 251.]

Mar. 12. Warrant to the same to receive Robert Ferguson, charged as  
Whitehall. above. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 12. Warrant to the judges of the northern circuit, for reprieving  
Whitehall. Henry Barrowes, if he should be found guilty, at the next assizes  
at York, of high treason in clipping, defacing and counterfeiting  
the coin. [*Ibid.*, p. 252.]

Mar. 12. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Sir John Friend charged with high treason in levying war against  
the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 332.]

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\* This pass is dated 12 March, but is amongst others dated 12 April.

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Mar. 12. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to receive into  
Whitehall. custody James Courtney charged with high treason in conspiring  
to murder of the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 332].

Mar. 12. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, ordering the  
Kensington. continuance of the adjournment of the Scotch parliament from  
the 20th of March to the 21st of July next. [*S.P. Scotland. Warrant Book* 16, p. 165.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for a commission to Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall,  
Kensington. empowering him to use the most effectual methods for bringing  
in the poll-money granted in the last session of the Scotch  
parliament, it being like to come far short of what was expected of  
it, which may be by reason of the defects of the method used  
to collect it. [*Ibid.*, p. 166.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for the payment to the Earl of Breadalbane of a sum  
Kensington. not exceeding 400*l.*, as compensation for damage done by garrison-  
ing his house of Finlarig with the King's forces for several years  
during the late rebellion in the Highlands. [*Ibid.*, p. 167.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for the payment of Lord Carmichael's pension, charged  
Kensington. on the earldom of Ross, out of the rents of the King's lands next  
adjacent, if there should be any deficiency in the former, which  
is still charged with the continued pension of George, Viscount  
Tarbat. [*Ibid.*, p. 168.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for stopping a gift of the assize herrings of the east  
Kensington. seas of Scotland, between Berwick and Parton Craig upon Isay,  
made inadvertently to William Anstruther, one of the senators  
of the College of Justice, to the unintended prejudice of a prior  
grant of the same to James Melville of Cassengray, which  
prior grant is hereby ratified, to commence from the determination  
of a previous grant to — Erskine of Camboand. [*Ibid.*, p. 169.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for the prolonging of a patent for making sailcloth,  
Kensington. granted 1st January, 1694, to James Melville of Halhill, Robert,  
Master of Burleigh and James Melville of Cassengray. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 170.]

Mar. 12. Blank warrant for the appointment of a sheriff of Forfar.  
Kensington. [*Ibid.*, p. 174.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for a remission, under the great seal of Scotland,  
Kensington. to Andrew, Lord Rollo, of adultery committed by him with  
Isabel Kinninmont, his servant. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 12. Warrant for the payment of 100*l.* to Hugh Cuninghame, clerk  
Kensington. to the commission for regulating judicatories. [*Ibid.*, p. 175.]

Mar. 12. Warrant for a yearly pension of 150*l.* to Lady Margaret Hayes,  
Kensington. and Lady Jean and Lady — Hayes, her sisters. [*Ibid.*]

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Mar. 12. Warrant for a grant to James Lundin of that ilk, eldest son of  
Kensington. John, Earl of Melfort, and Mistress Sophia Lundin, lady of that  
ilk, and his issue male, of the lands and barony of Lundin, which  
fell to the crown by a decree of forfeiture pronounced against the  
said earl on the 2nd of July last, for the crimes of treason and  
lese-majesty. [*S.P. Scotland. Warrant Book 16, p. 176.*]

Mar. 12. Proclamation for a general thanksgiving for the delivery of  
Kensington. the King from the late "plotted assassination," to be observed on  
the 16th of April next. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4,*  
*p. 128.*]

Mar. 13. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Richard Levett. I desire you will  
Whitehall. deliver to the bearer the trunk belonging to Sir William Perkins,  
one of the persons who conspired to assassinate the King, which  
was delivered to you by Mr. Perkins, a constable of Cripplegate,  
in order that the same may be examined in my office. [*S.P. Dom.*  
*Entry Book 99, p. 268.*]

Mar. 13. Passes for Count Rugieri, Anthony de Santo Mauro, Francis  
Whitehall and Azuara de Gandia, Hannah Anthonie and Elizabeth King, to go  
Kensington. to Harwich for Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, p. 481]; to John Forbett to  
embark at Harwich for Holland, on the recommendation of  
Lord Ranelagh [*Ibid.*, p. 482]; and for William Lindsey to go  
to Deal, and return. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 253.]

Mar. 13. Warrant to Charles Couchman to repair to Watling [Watton ?]  
Whitehall. in Hertfordshire, and there to search for and apprehend  
Abraham Sweet, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345,  
p. 332.]

Mar. 13. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit the relations  
Whitehall. and friends of Edward King, condemned for high treason, to  
have access to him, one or two at a time. [*Ibid.*, p. 333.]

Mar. 13. Warrant to the same, to bring Cardol Goodman and — Lee  
Whitehall. to Whitehall, to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 13. Warrant to the same, to bring Mr. George Porter to be  
Whitehall. examined as above. [*Ibid.*, p. 334.]

Mar. 13. Warrant to the same, to receive into custody — Evans, on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 14. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Dartmouth, giving  
Whitehall. permission for Mr. Fitzgerald's discharge, if nothing further has  
appeared against him, as he had confirmed what he said of his  
having to keep out of the way on account of suretyship.  
[*Ibid.* 100, p. 216.]

Mar. 14. The same to the mayor of Northampton. Being informed that  
Whitehall. an unknown person has been lately committed to your county  
gaol, against whom there are suspicions that he was one concerned



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in the late detestable conspiracy, I desire to be informed, if it be yet discovered who that person is, or otherwise that a description of him be sent hither, so that enquiry may be made concerning him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 216.]

Mar. 14. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Wyrley, justice of the peace  
Whitehall. in Warwickshire, acknowledging his letter with examinations enclosed concerning Weaver and Cottrell, and commending his action in committing them, it being very necessary at this time to be "more than ordinary watchful" over all persons disaffected to the government. [*Ibid.*, p. 217.]

Mar. 14. The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, directing a proclama-  
Whitehall. tion to be made for a general thanksgiving to be observed throughout that kingdom for the King's happy deliverance from the late conspiracy, and from an intended invasion from France. [*S.P. Ireland. King's Letters* 2, p. 104.]

Mar. 14. Passes and post-warrant for Mr. Henry Rodburne, with a guide,  
Whitehall. to go to Henley on Thames [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 482]; for James Hacket, esquire, Mr. William Sheirs, and William Eager, their servant, to go to Rochley (*sic*) in Yorkshire; for John Stephens to go from London to Deal, and return [*Ibid.* 346, p. 253]; for Sir John Osborne, bart., and Mr. Robert Nettles, with Thomas Skirlaw[?] and Rebecca Capane, servants, to go to Ireland; for George Oelkens, a native of Hamburg, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 254]; for John Givot, a native of Antwerp, to go to Holland; for Joseph Schuster, Joseph Mayes, Joseph Bosch and George Strein, to go to Holland; for Terence Redman and James Stewart, to go to Ireland; for Robert Pegg, Joseph Thornton, Robert Ball, John Bull, William Cock, Robert Macculum, Joseph Wright, John Stansley and John Glegg, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 255]; and for Captain John St. Clair, of Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's regiment of foot, and Edward Sweet, his servant, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 269.]

Mar. 14. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. Robert  
Whitehall. Charnock's relations to have access to him, one or two at a time. [*Ibid.*, p. 255.]

Mar. 14. A like warrant for Mr. Thomas Keys' relations. [*Ibid.*, p. 256.]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 14. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend Peter Cook on sus-  
Whitehall. picion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 335.]

Mar. 15. Passes and post-warrant for Mr. John Keeling to go from  
Whitehall. London to Liverpool with a guide [*Ibid.* 344, p. 482]; for Lady Cootes, with a maid servant, to go to Ireland; and for Nicholas White, senior and junior, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 256.]

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- Mar. 15. Warrant for payment of the expenses of Samuel Lubbock  
Whitehall. at Chelmsford, and in coming to London to wait on Sir William Trumbull, in connection with the seizure at Chelmsford of a treasonable letter of Mr. Whitebread, who was taken in London. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 254.*]

- Mar. 16. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Charles Hedges. I send the  
Whitehall. enclosed extract of a letter from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, concerning Captain Walsh, who has been lately condemned at an Admiralty sessions in that kingdom, and his Majesty would have you report to him your opinion upon this case, and whether the said Walsh can have any just pretensions to be included within the cartel made for the exchange of prisoners taken at sea. [*Ibid. 100, p. 217.*]

- Mar. 16. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. The King being  
Whitehall. made acquainted with the report of the Lord Deputy, and the Solicitor General of Ireland, upon the petition of Mr. Charles Deering, praying for a lease of some forfeited lands, his Majesty is disposed to gratify him therein, and commands that the said petition be transmitted to the Treasury, that you may consider thereof, and lay it before the King for further directions. [*Ibid., p. 219.*]

- Mar. 16. Proceedings upon the petition of Captain John Brown.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that he had, sometime since, a commission or letter of marque granted to him for a ship called the *Lucitania*. This ship did not answer his expectation, so he left her and went on board one called the *Mary Rose*, which he named the *Lucitania*. He took and conveyed into Leghorn as prize four ships, the *St. John Baptist*, *Mary* of Marseilles, *Michael* and *Notra Dame de la Miserecordia*. He prays to have the same benefit of his said prizes as if they had been taken by his first ship *Lucitania*. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges, knight, judge of the High Court of Admiralty for report. [*Ibid. 238, p. 65.*]

- Mar. 16. Proceedings upon the petition of Robert Willis. The peti-  
Whitehall. tioner shows that he has always been a faithful subject, and served the Crown, and being now old and necessitous, he prays the King to bestow upon him a bedesman's place in the cathedral of Peterborough. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid., p. 66.*]

- Mar. 16. Passes for Anthony Dugua to embark at Deal for the West  
Kensington. Indies [*Ibid. 344, p. 482*]; for James Breton, James Mandin and Theodore la Fontaine, servants of the Portuguese envoy, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Lieutenant James Haynes, with one servant, to go to Holyhead for Ireland [*Ibid., p. 483*]; for Mr. John Pedley, and William Gusseley his servant, to go the Norfolk circuit, and thence to Worcester and back again [*Ibid. 346, p. 254*]; for Mrs. Lettice Langham and James Canna to go to Ireland; for Mr. Edward Willey, Mr. Jonathan Harris, Mr. James Hannay, Mr. Randolph Moyle, Mr. David Milne, and Mr. John Saile,

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to go to Barbados [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 257]; for Mr. Francis Godolphin and his servant, Francis Holyday, to go to Spain; for Mr. Jean Pieter Flugge, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 258]; and for Mr. Throckmorton to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 265].

Mar. 16. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Mrs. Higgins to  
Whitehall. have access to her brother, Mr. George Higgins, a prisoner.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 256.]

Mar. 16. List of the contents of a trunk supposed to belong to Sir  
Whitehall. William Perkins, opened at Sir William Trumbull's office, in the  
presence of Sir Richard Levett. The contents include a silver  
"munteth," marked <sup>P</sup><sub>W.S.</sub>, a large salver with a coat of arms, one  
large tankard with arms, 1 pair of large candlesticks, 4 table salts,  
small, 1 service pan or skellet with cover, 1 porringer or cup  
with handles, "a snuff dish and pair of snuffers," a case contain-  
ing six forks, six spoons and six knives, gilt, old gowns, etc.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 280.]

Mar. 16. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mr. James Vernon  
Whitehall. and Mr. Nicholas Baker to have access to Brice Blair, and to  
speak with him in private. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 335.]

Mar. 16. Warrant to the same, to suffer Mr. George Porter and Mr. Thomas  
Whitehall. Pendergrass to be together in private, from time to time, at con-  
venient hours. [*Ibid.*, p. 336.]

Mar. 16. Warrant to the same, to receive into custody Peter Cook, for  
Whitehall. high treason in levying war against his Majesty. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 16. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to bring Brice  
Whitehall. Blair to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 16. Warrant for a grant under the great seal to the corporation of  
Kensington. Lincoln of a fair to be held there yearly on the first Wednesday  
in September, and to continue for three days, the two first days  
to be for the buying and selling of horses, and the third day  
for all manner of cattle and goods. [*Ibid.*, p. 342.]

Mar. 17. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The King  
Whitehall. has given to Captain Roope, governor of Dartmouth, 250*l.* out  
of a perquisite of his Admiralty, in satisfaction of 200*l.* claimed  
by him for money expended in guarding the coast when the  
French fleet lay at Torbay. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 268.]

Mar. 17. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Wright. I have received your  
Whitehall. letter of the 15th, concerning a person lately secured, whom there  
seems to be just reason to suspect, and since there has been so  
much industry used to keep him from being known, the Lord Chief  
Justice has undertaken to bring him up by *Habeas Corpus*, that  
further enquiries may be made concerning him. As you have  
described him to be a little man, if you mean by it that he is low



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of stature, but thick set, I should imagine him to be Major Holmes, one of the persons mentioned in the proclamation, he being born far northward; and if it prove to be the same person, care should be taken for his coming up with a more than ordinary guard. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100. p. 218.*]

Mar. 17. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the deputy lieutenants of Herefordshire, sending a copy of an act passed in the present parliament, in accordance with which the Lords of the Council have given directions for detaining such horses as have been seized, belonging to suspected persons, and requiring an account of what has already been done under former orders for securing the persons, arms and horses of such persons. [*Ibid. 169, p. 9.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like letter from the same to the deputy lieutenants of Worcestershire. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, transmitting the petition of Sir James Jeffreys, with the King's order for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in accordance therewith, unless there be some objection known to the Lord Deputy. [*S.P. Ireland. King's Letters 2, p. 105.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. Warrant to Charles Couchman, whose place was afterwards taken by — Bale, to repair to the bishopric of Durham, to search such places as he shall have notice of for Major Robert Lowick, one of the persons mentioned in a late proclamation as concerned in the plot to murder the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345, p. 337.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. Van Dorp to have access to Mr. Porter. [*Ibid., p. 338.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. Warrant to the same for a similar permit for Mrs. Cranbourne. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. Warrant to John Morris to apprehend Dr. Thompson *alias* Pitt for high treason in compassing the death of the King. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like warrant to James Kitson to apprehend — Jennings. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like warrant to the same to apprehend Francis Wray. [*Ibid., p. 339.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like warrant to Francis Clarke to apprehend Zachariah Sinkoe. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like warrant to the same to apprehend William Sutton. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 17. A like warrant to Henry Leggat to apprehend Nicholas Pigott. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

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Mar. 17. Passes for Captain Philip Parsons to go to Exeter, where he  
Whitehall. now lives. - [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 256]; for Sir John  
Parsons, bart., with one servant to go from London to Salisbury,  
and return; and for Mons. Michel Levasseur, a French protestant,  
to go to Oxford and back. [*Ibid.*, p. 257.]

Mar. 17. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring — Bertram  
Whitehall. to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 18. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for the Exchange  
Whitehall. of Prisoners. Mr. Primrose, a French minister, and others have  
given a certificate in behalf of John Guérin, a Frenchman taken  
at sea, now a prisoner in Portsmouth gaol, to the effect that he  
is a protestant, and desires to stay in England. If he give  
sufficient security not to leave the country without permission,  
he is to be set at liberty. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 269.]

Mar. 18. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Richard Newdigate. This  
Whitehall. letter will be delivered to you by one of his Majesty's  
messengers, sent with a *Habeas Corpus* to bring up Haward,  
and warrants to apprehend Richard Evans, Sir William Perkins'  
coachman, and John Whatston [Whetston], and to bring them  
hither, together with Hipwell, Hayward's man. I desire you will  
send for the constable, who was employed in seizing the arms,  
and make him enter into a recognisance to appear and give evi-  
dence on Tuesday next at the Old Baily, and let him come up  
with the messenger, who will defray his charges. [*Ibid.* 100,  
p. 219.]

Mar. 18. Commission for Salomon Rapin, esq., to be captain of the  
Kensington. company whereof Captain Paul Rapin was late captain in the  
regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Brudenell;  
and for Robert Wansbrough, gent., to be ensign of that company  
in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Brudenell  
whereof he himself is captain. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 180.]

Mar. 18. Proceedings upon the petition of Andrew Smith, brother and  
Whitehall. executor to Captain William Smith, late commander of the  
*Portland*. The petitioner shews that his brother was drowned  
at Plymouth, in the King's service. Before this he re-took,  
from a French privateer, a Dutch fly-boat of about 400 tons,  
named the *Catherina*, laden with salt, wine and raisins. He  
brought her into Plymouth and delivered her over without any  
"arbitrement." The eighth part of the value of the fly-boat,  
amounting to 27*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* is now paid to the registrar of the  
High Court of Admiralty for the King's use for salvage.  
Petitioner prays the King to grant him the said salvage for him-  
self and the seamen belonging to [his brother's] ship. Referred  
to Sir Charles Hedges for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 65.]

Mar. 18. Proceedings upon the petition of the principal and scholars  
Whitehall. of the King's Hall and College of Brazenose, Oxford, and of the  
master, fellows, and scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.

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The petitioners show that Sarah, late Dowager-Duchess of Somerset, appointed by her last will that Sir Samuel Grimston, baronet, and his heirs, should, by such lawful means as Henry, late Lord Delamere, afterwards Earl of Warrington, and Sir William Gregory, knight, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and the survivor of them, and his heirs, should think necessary, assure unto the petitioners and their successors for ever her manor of Thornhill with its appurtenances, in Wiltshire, and all messuages, etc., belonging to the said manor; and also the manor of Wootton Rivers with its appurtenances in the same county, and all messuages, etc., belonging to the last mentioned manor, for founding several scholarships and maintaining several poor scholars in the said colleges. The said Duchess by a codicil further directed that the said Sir Samuel Grimston and his heirs should settle the perpetual advowson of the church of Wootton Rivers unto the petitioners and their respective successors.

The petitioners pray the King to grant to Sir Samuel Grimston, and his heirs, and Sir William Gregory, and his heirs, a license in mortmain under the great seal of England for assuring the same accordingly, and also to grant to the petitioners and their successors a similar licences to accept the premises, and also the gifts of any other charitable persons who might assure to them any manors, or lands, so as such manors, etc. (other than those devised by the said Duchess) do not exceed in the whole 1,000*l. per annum* to Brazenose College, and 1,000*l. per annum* to St. John's College. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 73.]

- Mar. 18. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend —— Hipwell on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 339.]
- Mar. 18. Warrant to William Sutton to repair into Warwickshire, and  
Whitehall. search the places of which he shall have notice, for Richard Evans, coachman to Sir William Perkins, and to apprehend him on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 340.]
- Mar. 18. A like warrant to James Kitson to repair to the same county,  
Whitehall. and apprehend John Whetston [Whatston?] of "Marton Jabel," labourer. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 18. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Francis Wray.. [*Ibid.*, p. 341.]
- Mar. 18. Warrant to the same to receive into custody Zachariah Sinkoe.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 18. Warrant to the same to allow Margaret Fisher to have access  
Whitehall. to Henry Fitzpatrick, a prisoner. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 258.]
- Mar. 18. A like warrant for Mrs. Fitzpatrick to have access to her  
Whitehall. husband, the said Henry Fitzpatrick [*Ibid.*]



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- Mar. 18. Warrant for the ship *Hopewell*, Ralph Meyers, commander, of about 150 tons burden, with a crew of ten men, to take on board such French prisoners as are now in the gaols of England and Ireland, and carry them to Calais or St. Malo, to be exchanged for English prisoners, pursuant to the capitulation of exchange. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 259.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 18. Pass for Mary Camell and her two children to go to Ireland. [Ibid., p. 306.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 18. Proclamation of a general fast on the 28th of April next, for imploring a blessing from God upon the King and his dominions. Printed. [S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4, p. 129.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 19. Warrant for Joseph Watts to be elected a child of Winchester College. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 150, p. 174.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 19. Commission to Mr. William Adams to be ensign to Major William Dornell in Colonel Seymour's regiment. [Ibid. 168, p. 258.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 19. Passes for William Negus, a wine cooper, to go to Southampton, and embark for Jersey and Guernsey [Ibid. 344, p. 484]; for Major Thomas Webb of Lord Berkeley's regiment, and Mr. Edward Ayscough, to go to Deal in Kent, and return; for Mr. William Lewis, a minister, to go to Haverfordwest [Ibid. 346, p. 261]; and for Mr. George Lindsay to go to Barbados. [Ibid., p. 265.]  
Kensington  
and  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 19. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Jane Blair to have access to James Bertram, a prisoner. [Ibid., p. 259.]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 19. A like warrant, for Lady Perkins and her daughter to have access to Sir William Perkins. [Ibid., p. 261.]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 19. A like warrant for Mr. John Cressett, counsellor at law, to have access to Sir William Perkins. [Ibid.]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 19. A like warrant, for Mr. Richard Perkins and Mr. Ferdinando Burleigh, attorney at law, to have access to Sir William Perkins. [Ibid.]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 19. Warrant to the Recorder of London, for a pardon to Charles Stanley *alias* Bliford, condemned to stand in the pillory for cheating. [Ibid., p. 266.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 19. Warrant for letters patent conferring a baronetcy on Richard Blackham of London, esquire. [Ibid., p. 267.]  
Kensington.
- Mar. 19. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring William Boyse to Whitehall to be examined. [Ibid. 345, p. 341.]  
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- Mar. 19. Three warrants to Samuel Hill and William Knight to apprehend  
Whitehall. persons on suspicion of high treason. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345,  
p. 343.]
- Mar. 20. J. N. Houblon to Sir William Trumbull. I thought fit to  
give you notice that I have this instant committed William  
Walbank to Newgate for high treason, being named in the  
proclamation. The bearer hereof, Charles Chrichley, with the  
assistance of John Ashly, constable, took him this morning  
out of the house of Samuel Baker, cheesemonger, in Thames  
Street. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 16.]
- Mar. 20. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. His  
Whitehall. Majesty has commanded your letter, concerning some soldiers  
to be put on board the men of war now lying at the Nore, to be  
laid before him on Sunday next. As to the Portuguese ship  
stopped at Portsmouth I know nothing to object against her  
proceeding on her intended voyage to Ireland. There is likewise  
another Portuguese ship called the *St. John the Baptist* lately  
stopped by Mr. Russell's orders in the Downs; the Portuguese  
envoy is very pressing for her being released, as being satisfied  
there is no cause for her being further detained. If Mr. Russell  
be of the same opinion, you will take it into your consideration,  
and order her discharge accordingly. I send you the copy of a  
letter I have newly received from Jersey. [*S.P. Dom. Entry  
Book* 100, p. 220.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant for the presentation of Stephen Hewgoe, clerk, to  
Kensington. the vicarage of St. Austell and St. Blasy, co. Cornwall, void  
by the death of Charles Tremaine, the last incumbent. [*Ibid.* 150,  
p. 173.]
- Mar. 20. Commissions for William Gore, gent., to be cornet of that troop  
Kensington. whereof Lieutenant Colonel Giles Spicer is captain in the regiment  
of dragoons commanded by Brigadier Edward Matthews; and for  
James le Sueur de Bernay, gent., to be lieutenant of that company  
whereof Gabriel de Tharot is captain in the regiment of foot  
commanded by Colonel Peter de Belcastel, to take rank from the  
4th of July in the year 1692. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 180.]
- Mar. 20. Passes and post warrant for Mr. Anthony Ward and his  
Whitehall. servant, with a guide, to go to York [*Ibid.* 344, p. 479]; for  
Elizabeth van Drysel and Johanna Muydermans, with three  
children, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Baltazar Reclan,  
Colarde Reclan, his kinswoman, and Charles Martin Duclousi,  
to go to Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 483]; for Don Francisco  
Honrramunos to go to Falmouth for Spain; and for Thomas  
Hume, Edward Wallis and Charles Gibson, to go to Chester for  
Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 484.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mrs. Elizabeth  
Whitehall. Blair to have access to her husband, Captain Brice Blair, and to  
be assistant to him in his sickness. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 262.]

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- Mar. 20. Warrant to the same, to permit Mr. Anthony Weldon, counsellor  
Whitehall. at law, Mr. Edward Underwood, an apothecary, and Mr. Ferdinando Burleigh, to have access to Sir John Friend, a prisoner. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 262.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the same, to bring Christopher Knightley to the  
Whitehall. Duke of Shrewsbury's office to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 264.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the same, to permit ——— to have access to  
Whitehall. Mr. Pendergrass, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 265.]
- Mar. 20. A like warrant for Captain Millington to have access to the  
Whitehall. four troopers, prisoners in Newgate. [*Ibid.*, p. 266.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the same, to carry Mr. George Porter to Hicks  
Whitehall. Hall or the Old Bailey. [*Ibid.*, p. 267.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse, to receive into  
Whitehall. custody ——— Brian, charged with high treason by compassing the death of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 265.]
- Mar. 20. Warrant to the same, to take Mr. Brice Blair to the Old Bailey.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*, p. 266.]
- Mar. 21. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Richard Newdigate. I have  
Whitehall. spoken to the Lord Keeper about passing your patent, and find by him there have been objections made to it, which remain yet unanswered. I wish I could have given you a better account of what you desired of me in this matter. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 221.]
- Mar. 21. The same to the Deputy Lieutenants of Herefordshire. Though  
Whitehall. I am persuaded you need not be put in mind of expressing your zeal for his Majesty, yet I cannot but mention how necessary it is at this time to give a more than ordinary demonstration of your affection to the government, and to assert his Majesty's right, by entering into the Association in the fullest and most express terms, which, as I do not doubt but that it will be readily done by you and the officers of the militia, so I desire you will promote it among the rest of the gentlemen and the principal freeholders of your county, that his Majesty may have as good an account of them as any of their neighbours. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 10.]
- Mar. 21. The same to the Deputy Lieutenants of Worcestershire. A letter  
Whitehall. of like tenor with the above. The writer adds, "I have received your letter of the 16th instant, with the list of papists, or reputed papists, in your county, upon which the lords of the Council have given direction that the oaths shall be tendered to the persons named in the list, and in case they refuse the same twice, their names shall be returned hither." [*Ibid.*, p. 11.]
- Mar. 21. Warrant to [the keeper of Newgate] to suffer Captain Robert  
Whitehall. Millington to have access to George Bryan, a prisoner. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 268.]



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- Mar. 21. Warrant to the same, to bring Mr. Pendergrass to the Duke of  
Whitehall. Shrewsbury's office to be examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*  
346, p. 268.]
- Mar. 21. A like warrant with regard to ——— Walbank. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 21. Warrant to the same, to allow Miles Cook to have access to  
Whitehall. Mr. Peter Cook, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 269.]
- Mar. 21. A like warrant for Mr. Charleton to speak with Sir John Friend  
Whitehall. in private. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 21. Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower, to receive into  
Whitehall. custody Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, charged with compassing  
and designing the death of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 268.]
- Mar. 21. Pass for William Scriven and John Rogers, joiners, John Harry,  
Whitehall. carver, and Thomas West, glass grinder, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 274.]
- Mar. 21. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Sir George St. George,  
Dublin Castle. who some time since exchanged regiments with Colonel Courthope,  
presented me the enclosed petition, wherein he tells me that  
he hears Sir Matthew Bridges had made a complaint to his  
Majesty that Sir George had run that regiment into debt,  
while it was under his command, and that his pay was ordered  
to be stopped, until he had made satisfaction for the same,  
notwithstanding he had given in his accounts of the said regi-  
ment to Colonel Courthope in his lifetime, and since his death,  
to Sir Matthew Bridges, to which there has not hitherto been  
offered any exception, and therefore he desires leave to go into  
England to justify himself.
- Sir George St. George is a very honest gentleman of  
good interest in his country in the province of Connaught,  
and he is now at Galway with his regiment, which I have  
lately ordered thither, and I would not willingly part with  
him in this juncture from that station. I have therefore  
denied him leave at present to go to England, but promised him  
I would write to your grace to acquaint his Majesty therewith,  
that so he might suffer no prejudice by his absence, and that  
if Sir Matthew Bridges were ordered to send over such objections  
as he has to the accounts delivered in by Sir George he will  
immediately answer it. If it be not thought satisfactory, he  
shall then come over himself to do anything further therein that  
shall be found reasonable. *No enclosure preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland*  
358, No. 9.]
- Mar. 21. Commission for William Haliburton to be ensign of Captain  
Kensington. William Grahame's company in Sir William Douglas's regiment  
of foot; and two blank commissions for captains in Lord  
Jedburgh's regiment of dragoons. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant*  
*Book 16, p. 179.*]

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Mar. 22. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to take  
Whitehall. Brice Blair to the Old Bailey. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345,  
p. 343.]

Mar. 22. A like warrant to the keeper of Newgate with regard to  
Whitehall. Mr. George Porter. [*Ibid.*, p. 344.]

Mar. 22. Warrant to the same to bring James Ewsbank to Whitehall  
Whitehall. to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 22. Passes for Mr. Bottomley and his servant to go to York ; for  
Kensington. Captain Durell and his servant to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346,  
p. 270] ; and for Mr. John Hanbury to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 279.]

Mar. 22. Warrant to the judges of the Home Circuit for a reprieve for  
Kensington. Edward Philby, who is to be tried at the next assizes with John  
Mills and Benjamin Bliss for the manslaughter of Henry Alsey,  
if he should then be found guilty. [*Ibid.*, p. 277.]

Mar. 22. Proclamation of a reward of 1,000*l.* for the apprehension of  
Kensington. the conspirators against the King, viz., Sir George Barclay,  
a lieutenant in the late King James's guards in France (a tall,  
thin man, about sixty years of age, of a ruddy complexion, lame  
of his right hand), Major Lowick (a tall, lean, straight bodied  
man, of a sanguine complexion, the upper part of his cheek-bones  
pretty high, with a falling-in just upon the jaws), ——— Dinant,  
Major George Holmes, ——— Durant, a Walloon, ——— Cran-  
burne, Bryerley, ——— Rookwood, a brigadier in the late King  
James's guards in France, ——— Chambers, who has a hurt in  
his hand, and was formerly taken on board a French privateer,  
——— Davies, Father Johnson *alias* Harrison, a priest, (a short,  
black, full-bodied man, his eyes standing a little out of his head,  
aged about forty), ——— Bernardi, ——— Hare, ——— Harris,  
——— Counter *alias* Rumsey, and ——— Hungate *alias* Rogers.  
*Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, p. 130.]

Mar. 23. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Almoner, recommending  
Whitehall. Richard Richardson, who has had his left arm shot off in an  
engagement with the Dutch at sea, for a share of his Majesty's  
bounty as one of the "maundy men." [*Ibid.* 99, p. 269.]

Mar. 23. Passes and post warrants for John Heckelaer and John Geysell  
Whitehall and Kensington. to go to Holland ; for Henry Guy, clerk, to go to Kendal ; for  
Mr. John Frame, shipwright in the King's service for building  
ships of war, with his servant, to go to Hull, and to and from the  
countries, as the King's service shall require [*Ibid.* 346, p. 269] ;  
for Mr. Bottomley and his servant to go to York ; for Lieutenant  
Thomas Laurance to go from London to Deal and return, on the  
recommendation of Captain Henry Lawrence [*Ibid.*, p. 270] ;  
for Mr. Robert Hampton, gentleman of the horse to Lord Cutts,  
to go to Cambridge [*Ibid.*, p. 272] ; for Agnes Spows and her

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two children to go to Ireland; and for Jury Neal, with Clara van Ommeren his wife, John Scholt with his wife and child, Cornelius Pietershoeck, Leume Sengentin, with his wife, Judith Pieters, and three children, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 278.]

Mar. 23. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mr. George Porter's  
Whitehall. child and a maidservant to have access to him. [*Ibid.*, p. 270.]

Mar. 23. A like warrant for Dr. Garth, doctor of physic, to have access  
Whitehall. to the said George Porter. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 23. Warrant to the same to take James Ewsbanck to the old Bailey.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*, p. 271.]

Mar. 23. A like warrant with regard to Mr. George Porter. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

Mar. 23. A warrant to the same, to receive into custody Anthony de  
Whitehall. Montmorency, committed as an alien enemy and spy. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 23. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
James Cressett, esquire, envoy to the Elector and Dukes of  
Brunswick-Lüneburg, from 12th December, 1695, to 12th March,  
1696. The expenses include house rent at Hanover, and  
journeys to Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick. [*Ibid.*, p. 272.]

Mar. 23. A like warrant for the expenses of Matthew Prior, esquire,  
remaining for his Majesty's service at the Hague, from  
1st November, 1695, to 1st February, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 275.]

Mar. 24. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Mayor of London. I am  
Whitehall. informed that two men committed to the Poultry Counter by your  
lordship's order under the names of Felton and Smith, are two  
of the persons named in the proclamation of the 22nd inst., as  
engaged in the detestable conspiracy against the King, the  
supposed Felton being Rookwood, and Smith, Bernardi. I desire  
you will deliver the men to the bearer, one of the officers of the  
guards. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 270.]

Mar. 24. Commission for Henry Harris, chirurgion, to be chirurgion  
Kensington. of the regiment of foot, commanded by brigadier William Selwyn.  
[*Ibid.* 168, p. 181.]

Mar. 24. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Deputy Lieutenants of Here-  
Whitehall. fordshire, requiring a return of their proceedings under orders  
in Council relative to papists and disaffected persons, their horses  
and arms. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 12.]

Mar. 24. The same to the Deputy Lieutenants of Worcestershire. A  
Whitehall. similar letter. [*Ibid.*]



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- Mar. 24. Passes and post warrant for Peter Preys and Peter Steffens  
Kensington to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344,  
and p. 484]; for Ernest Joachim de Groot, gentleman, and August  
Whitehall. his servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 485]; for Peter Molinier, ditto;  
for Richard Aubery and Nathaniel Gefford, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 486];  
for Mr. Thomas Woodcock to go to Stonecruise (*sic*) in Sussex  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 271]; for Charnock Heron, esquire, to go to Morden  
in Cambridgeshire, and thence to Godmanchester, and return  
[*Ibid.*, p. 273]; for Mr. William Brown and Mr. Benjamin  
Whiten, commissioners for the Duke of Southampton, to go to  
the several places where a sequestration out of chancery is to  
be executed on Sir Caesar Cranmer's estate [*Ibid.*, p. 274]; for  
Joachim Klant, Christian Marcks, Abraham Philip de Veer,  
John Abraham Ehmoens, Johan van der Breeling, and Johan  
Keyser, to go to Holland; for Lieutenant Griffith Jones and his  
servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 277]; for Deman van Coolster, Conrad  
Six and John Hermanse, ditto; for Mr. Alexander Aland, ditto  
[*Ibid.*, p. 278]; and for Mr. John Buckley and his wife, Jane  
Wallace, Mary Hewetson and Sarah Putle to go to Ireland.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 283.]
- Mar. 24. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Major Lowick on a commitment for high treason in conspiring  
the murder of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 273.]
- Mar. 24. A like warrant for receiving ——— Hungate. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.
- Mar. 24. Warrant to one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary to search  
Whitehall. for Mrs. Corant *alias* Currant, and apprehend her for suspicion of  
high treason. [*Ibid.*]
- Mar. 24. Warrant for payment of salary to Henry Killigrew, esquire,  
Kensington. and Sir Ralph Delavall, knight, as commissioners of the  
Admiralty. [*Ibid.*, p. 327.]
- Mar. 24. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Lord Macclesfield  
Whitehall. and Captain Aubrey Porter to have access to Mr. George Porter  
from time to time. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 344.]
- Mar. 24. Licence to John Taylor of London, merchant, to travel and  
Kensington. search the woods of the province of Maine, New England, and  
other colonies there, and to fell so many sound timber trees as  
may be necessary to fulfil his contract with the Commissioners of  
the Navy, of 10th July last, for delivering at the naval yards in  
England such masts, yards and bowsprits as the service shall  
require for five years. [*Ibid.*, p. 347.]
- Mar. 24. Warrant for a grant to John Wauchop of Stottoncleugh the  
Kensington. younger, present postmaster at Cockburnspath, and Elizabeth  
Home, his spouse, and the longer liver of them, during the King's  
pleasure, of the place of postmaster from Cockburnspath to  
Haddington towards the north, and from Cockburnspath to  
Berwick towards the south, at a salary of 600*l.*, "*Scots.*"  
[*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 179.]

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Mar. 24. Kensington. Warrant for the appointment of James Steven, usher to the Exchequer in Scotland, to be keeper of the council chamber there, and furnisher of coal and candles thereto, and of pens, ink, paper and parchment to the Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer at their several meetings and diets. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 181.]

Mar. 24. Kensington. Warrant for a gift of the single escheat of William Stewart and James Simpson, merchants in Edinburgh, to Walter Stewart, James Campbell, Robert Hunter and Andrew Crawford, merchants in London, their creditors. The said William Stewart and James Simpson were denounced as "rebels" on the 4th of June last, at the instance of John Cleland, merchant of Edinburgh, for the non-payment of certain debts. [*Ibid.*, p. 183.]

Mar. 25. Whitehall. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate for receiving into custody Ambrose Rookwood, charged with high treason in conspiring the murder of the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 345.]

Mar. 25. Whitehall. A like order committing ——— Bernardi. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 25. Whitehall. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to bring James Hunt to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 25. Whitehall. Post-warrant for Mr. Richard Spencer, a Turkey merchant, to go from London to Nottingham, and return. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 274.]

Mar. 25. Whitehall. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mrs. Mary Boise to have access to her husband Mr. William Boise, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 276.]

Mar. 26. Kensington. Commission to Mr. Fermer to be ensign to Lieutenant Colonel Parsons in Colonel Fairfax's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 259.]

Mar. 26. Kensington. Order that whereas James de St. Auban, esq., was appointed lieutenant colonel of the regiment of foot commanded by Major General Isaac de la Melonnière, and captain of a company in the same regiment, in the room of Colonel Josias de Vimare, the said Colonel Vimare shall receive the full pay of lieutenant colonel, etc., as if he had not been removed. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 182].

Mar. 26. Kensington. Passes for Abraham Dickson, Thomas Dickson his son, Anthony Lloyd his servant, and Theophilus Maurice, a merchant, to go, from hence to Chester or any other port, and embark for Ireland; for Hartwich Bulau and Christian Coldorft, gent., with their goods, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Balthazar Lindtholtz, John Schonhausen and Casimir his brother, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 485]; for Joseph Dean, esq., counsellor at law, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Dublin, to go to Chester or any other port for Ireland; for Captain Thomas Morgan, with six recruits for his company in Lord Charlemont's regiment of foot, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 486]; for Edward Barkham from hence

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to Portsmouth [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 346, p. 277]; for Mr. Nicholas Eginger and Francis Wisiack, his servant, to go to Holland; for Mr. John Baron, ditto; for Mr. John Adam Clark and Mr. Mackelen Theroude, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 278]; for Arnold Reetfield, ditto; for Richard Caipe and Thomas Darley, masters of ships, with two boys, Robert Morffe, junr., merchant of Colchester, and Thomas Herring of Harwich, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 279]; for Nathaniel North, servant of Colonel Billingsley, ditto; for Captain John Fenn of Colonel Brewer's regiment, Robert Townsend, sergeant, one servant and seven recruits, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 281]; for Lieutenant James Villemisson to go to Ireland; for James Villemisson, junior, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 282]; and for Johann Puss, a soldier in the Dutch foot guards, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 283.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to James Kitson to deliver into the hands of Frederigh Kensington, van Arenstedt the body of Conrat de Greven, a prisoner in Kitson's custody. [*Ibid.*, p. 274.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Dr. Hobbs to have Whitehall. access to Mr. George Higgins, a prisoner, during his sickness. [*Ibid.*, p. 276.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the same to suffer Mrs. Sinkoe to have access to Whitehall. Zachariah Sinkoe, her son. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 346.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the same to bring William Hungate to Whitehall to Whitehall. be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the keeper of the Marshalsea to bring ——— Whitehall. Stukeley to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 26. Warrant for a grant to John Perrie, esquire, of the offices of Kensington. provost marshal general of the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat and Antigua, in the room of William Barnes, esquire, deceased, during pleasure. [*Ibid.*, p. 351.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to receive Whitehall. into custody Thomas Dale, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 352.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to Ralph Young for apprehending ——— Butterworth Whitehall. and ——— Jones and ——— Shaw, for coming out of France without leave, contrary to the act of parliament, and bringing them to Whitehall for examination. [*Ibid.*, p. 353.]

Mar. 26. Warrant to the Earl Marshal for a grant of arms to William, Kensington. Earl of Rochford, son and heir of Frederick de Nassau, Seigneur de Zulestein, who was natural son of Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, grandfather of King William III, viz., within a bordure ermine, the arms of the said Prince of Orange which are sixteen quarterings and five escutcheons of pretence, as follows, viz.,



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the first four coats quarterly. 1, Nassau : azure, a lion rampant, semée of billets or ; 2, Deitz : or, a lion rampant gardant gules, crowned with a ducal coronet azure ; 3, Vianden : gules, a fess argent ; 4, Catsenellenbogen : gules, two lions passant gardant or ; and over all the said four coats an escutcheon of pretence, viz., Meurs : or, a fess sable.

The second four coats quarterly. 1 and 4, Challon : gules, a bend or ; 2 and 3, Orange : or, a bugle horse stringed azure ; and over all the said four coats an escutcheon of pretence, viz., Geneva : or, a cross azure quarterly pierced of the field.

The third four quarterly coats, and escutcheon of pretence as the third, and the fourth as the first. In the midst of all the said quarterings an escutcheon of pretence, viz., Buren : gules, a fess counter embattled argent.

For his crest, two horns of a stag issuing out of a coronet composed of fleurs de lis and leaves or. For supporters, two lions rampant erminois, each crowned with a ducal coronet azure. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 376.]

Mar. 26. Warrant for a yearly pension of 50*l.* to Mary Campbell, Kensington. relict of Lieutenant Colonel Fullarton. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 184.]

Mar. 26. Warrant for the payment of 100*l.* to Captain Sixt Dalhem, Kensington. in Colonel John Buchan's regiment of foot, as arrears of the royal bounty due to him for 1691 and 1692, in consideration of his services especially at the siege of Namur, where he was dangerously wounded. [*Ibid.*, p. 185.]

Mar. 26. Commission to Master Francis Montgomery to be governor Kensington. of Dumbarton Castle. [*Ibid.*, p. 186.]

Mar. 27. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir John Fleet. Captain Gifford, Whitehall. who is employed in the service of the East India Company, is a person disaffected to the government ; his Majesty has therefore thought fit to revoke the commission lately granted him for seizing French ships. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 221.]

Mar. 27. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. Captain Floyd's Whitehall. journal gives no account of the men-of-war, which we understand by former advices, were fitted out at Brest. His Majesty therefore thinks it advisable that the same, or another advice boat, be sent to gain intelligence what is become of that squadron, and that all necessary means be used to be informed whether they are at sea, and if so in what number, and what course they have steered. His Majesty finding in Sir Clondesley Shovell's letter that he has desired your leave to come up, I am commanded to acquaint you that, if it be complied with, care should be taken, at the same time, that the fleet be left under the command of a flag officer. [*Ibid.*, p. 222.]

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Mar. 27. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Charles Hedges. I return your  
Whitehall. report about Captain Walsh, thinking it necessary you should  
add to it what you have observed to be his Majesty's method  
in these cases, and how many of those, who have been convicted  
and condemned in the same manner, have been executed, and  
what has been done with those whose executions were respited.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 222.*]

Mar. 27. Passes for Andrew and John Hare to go to Ireland and Scotland,  
Kensington. and return thence [*Ibid.* 344, p. 487]; for Thomas Brown to  
go to Durham and back [*Ibid.* 346, p. 278 and 279]; for  
Mr. Theodore Maurice and Mr. Jenkin Lewis, both lawyers  
of Gray's Inn, with their servants John Jones and Benjamin  
Richards, going the circuit in Wales, to go and return again;  
for Richard Butler, esquire, with two servants, to go to South-  
well near Newark [*Ibid.*, p. 279]; and for Peter Chasselon,  
a French protestant, to go to Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 283.]

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Mar. 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Charles Cramburne, for high treason in conspiring to murder  
the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 350.]

Mar. 27. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend Richard Davis on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Mr. Peter Cook  
Whitehall. to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 351.]

Mar. 27. Warrant for the revocation of a commission, dated 27th Jaunary  
Kensington. last, empowering Captain William Gifford, commander of the  
ship *Sidney*, to seize ships belonging to the French King or any  
of his subjects. [*Ibid.*, p. 352.]

Mar. 27. Warrant to Henry Allen to repair to Sandwich, and receive into  
Whitehall. custody Robert Smith and Thomas Hoskins for high treason in  
corresponding with the King's enemies. [*Ibid.*, p. 353.]

Mar. 27. Two warrants for the payment of the extraordinary expenses  
Whitehall. of Alexander Stanhope, esquire, envoy extraordinary to the  
King of Spain, from 21st February, 1695, to 21st February,  
1696. [*Ibid.*, pp. 369 and 370.]

Mar. 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Sandwich. With  
Whitehall. regard to your account of the apprehending of Smith and  
Hoskins, in which you have acted very much for his Majesty's  
service, these being notorious offenders and such as no warning  
would reclaim, I have ordered a messenger to bring them up,  
for their examination here. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 223.]

Mar. 28. The same to Mr. Robert Russell. I have received your letter  
Whitehall. concerning Walbank, and I am of the opinion that the way to  
bring him to own for what reasons he has made so many journeys

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into the Isle of Ely and the neighbouring places, is, to get information first who were the persons he resorted to, whom he kept the most secret correspondence with. If you can learn who those are, I desire you will send me an account of it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 224.]

Mar. 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Brooke. I had the good  
Whitehall. fortune to obtain for the gentlemen of Warwick a very quick audience of his Majesty, so that they have not been obliged to stay in town, to hinder their being at the assizes. The King expressed himself particularly well satisfied with the unanimous signing of the association by the city of Warwick. [*Ibid.*, p. 226.]

Mar. 28. The same to Mr. Basil Brooke. I know of no warrant issued  
Whitehall. against you. If necessary, I will lay what you write before the Lords of the Council. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 28. The same to Sir Richard Newdigate acknowledging a letter of  
Whitehall. the 23rd with enclosed papers, to be laid before the king. [*Ibid.*, p. 227.]

Mar. 28. The same to Lord Lucas. One of the Roettiers,\* engravers in  
Whitehall. the Tower, is acquainted with some of the persons accused of having conspired the assassination of the King. It is suspected that some of them may be concealed in their lodgings in the Tower, so his Majesty commands that you forthwith cause a search to be made in the lodgings of the said Roettiers, for any suspected persons, and if any such be found, that they be secured. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 28. Commission for George Hall, gent., to be ensign of that company  
Kensington. whereof Captain John Moyle is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Frederick Hamilton. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 181.]

Mar. 28. Proceedings upon the petition of David Gervais minister of  
Whitehall. the French church at Waterford, Ireland. The petitioner shows that he was sent to Waterford with a promise of 50*l. per annum*, according to a project presented by Lord Galway to the King, who approved; but he has received nothing since May 5th, 1693. He prays an allowance to enable him to subsist with his family. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 67.]

Mar. 28. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to receive into  
Whitehall. custody Harcourt Birkenhead, for high treason in corresponding with, and adhering to, his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 354.]

Mar. 28. Warrant to Henry Legat to search certain ships now in the  
Whitehall. river, outward-bound, for persons concerned in the late conspiracy against the King, information having been received that some of them are designing to make their escape by the opportunity of a convoy that is going over with recruits. [*Ibid.*, p. 434.]

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\* Probably James and John Roettiers.



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Mar. 28.  
Whitehall.

Passes and post-warrant for Henry Hothersall, a hair merchant, to go from London to Bedford, Nottingham, York, Lancaster and Chester, about his said trade [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 279]; for Captain John Billingham of the Earl of Lindsey's regiment in Scotland, with two able post-horses and a guide, to go from London to Ferrybrigs [Ferrybridge] in Yorkshire, and return [*Ibid.*, p. 281]; and for Dirke de Wilde, a native of Amsterdam, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 282.]

Mar. 28.

Sir Charles Hedges to the Duke of Shrewsbury. According to your grace's direction I have enlarged my report concerning Captain Walsh, which I offer to your consideration. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 10.] *Enclosing*:—

*Report as above, dated March 28, 1696. I have perused the extract of a letter from my Lord Deputy of Ireland, concerning Captain Walsh, commander of a French privateer, who has been lately condemned for high treason at an Admiralty sessions in that kingdom, and having considered whether the said Walsh can have any just pretensions to be included within the sea-cartel, made for the exchange of prisoners at sea, it is my opinion that he can have no just pretensions to be included therein, because he is your Majesty's natural born subject, and condemned as such for high treason. I do not find that any persons condemned in the like cases have ever insisted upon the sea-cartel, but only upon the Capitulation of Limerick, in which they were over-ruled by the judges of the common law, though it is my opinion that, when any persons proved themselves to be comprehended within that capitulation, they might have some reason to sue for your Majesty's mercy. I only remember one who appeared to be in that circumstance, which was Daniel Macdonnell, commonly called Colonel Macdonnell, now a condemned prisoner in Newgate.*

*At the sessions of the admiralty held in February 1693[–4] five persons were condemned for treason in the same circumstances as Walsh now is; two were executed, and the other three are remaining in the Marshalsea. At the sessions in November, 1694, five were condemned, and these are now in Newgate, one of them being the aforementioned Macdonnell. At the sessions in December last three were condemned, and of these two were executed and the other is in the Marshalsea. This last person was brought in guilty by the jury's mistake, and it was believed would have the King's pardon. [*Ibid.*, No. 10.1.]*

Mar. 29.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Elizabeth Blanchfield, widow. The petitioner shows that her dwelling-house, brew-house and malt-house, were burnt down to the ground by King James's soldiers the same day as the battle of the Boyne. Her husband was so ill used at the same time, that he died with grief soon after. One of her sons was killed at the battle of Aughrim, and another is now corporal in Brigadier Lumley's regiment. She is reduced to great necessity, and prays some small proportion of the King's bounty. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for report. *Mem.*—10 April, 1696, referring same to the Lords Justices of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 67.]

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Mar. 29. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring William Boyse  
Whitehall. to Whitehall to be examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 354.]

Mar. 29. Warrant to Henry Leggat to apprehend Jasper Roth on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* p. 371.]

Mar. 29. Passes for Joseph Street to go to Ireland, on the recommenda-  
Kensington. tion of Mr. Griffith, the Prince of Denmark's secretary; for Peter Aumonier, a French protestant, to go to Holland; for Paul Vogel, a subject of the King of Sweden, ditto; for Edmund Butler to go to Ireland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 281]; for John Allen and Ephraim Allen, gentlemen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 282]; for ——— Chieslie, gent., an officer in the King's service, with his servant, to go to Holland; for Augustin Buffe and Daniel Bognell, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 285]; for Mr. John Tucker, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 285]; and for Peter Roux, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 286.]

Mar. 29. Warrant to enter a *nolle prosequi* against Roger Belwood, late  
Kensington. commander of his Majesty's ship *Suffolk*, and George Harrison, as they have been at great expense in procuring seamen for the service, and were obliged in 1691 to sell the tickets of some of their deserters and servants. [*Ibid.*, p. 287.]

Mar. 30. Sir William Trumbull to the governor or commander of the  
Whitehall. Islands of Scilly, transmitting, by order of the privy council, copies of advices concerning a design the French had formed to surprize those islands, which design it is believed they have not yet laid aside. *Enclosures not entered here.* [*Ibid.* 99, p. 271.]

Mar. 30. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing  
Whitehall. a copy of a letter received from the Lord Deputy of Ireland relating to the accounts between Sir George St. George and Sir Matthew Bridges, which has been shewn to the King, who is disposed to respite the order for stopping Sir George's personal pay, till his objections to the account be examined, and it appear whether they be satisfactory. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 228.]

Mar. 30. The same to Colonel Collier. I gave the Lords of the  
Whitehall. Admiralty notice of the French ships mentioned in your letter. Whether it has been of any use towards intercepting them I know not, but it is very much for his Majesty's service, that he has such an officer in your post, who is careful to transmit hither all advices. [*Ibid.*, p. 229.]

Mar. 30. Commissions for Donald Macleod, esq., to be Captain of captain  
Kensington. Robert Bruce's company in Colonel Æneas Mackay's regiment; for Mr. Norman Macleod to be captain lieutenant of Colonel Æneas Mackay's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 278]; for ——— Grime, gent., to be lieutenant in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Tidcombe; and for Thomas Hale, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Bradshaw is captain, in the same regiment. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 199.]

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Mar. 30.  
Kensington  
and  
Whitehall.

Passes and postwarrant for Robert Joret, with his goods and necessaries, to go to Harwich for Flanders; for Francisco de la Croie, Francisco Antonio d'Aguire and Joseph Ferdinand Vastenhaven, ditto; for William Spurling, John Hadley and George Robb to go to Chester, or any other port, and there embark for Ireland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 487]; for Daniel La Combe, a French, protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 281]; for Benjamin Portlock, esquire, secretary to the Duke of Ormond, from hence to Oxford [*Ibid.*, p. 282]; and for Mr. Richard Littlehales, one of her late Majesty's servants, from hence to Bridgenorth, co. Salop, and back again [*Ibid.*, p. 283].

Mar. 30. Warrant to the keeper of the Gate House to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Hugh Ridley on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 282.]

Mar. 30. Warrant for a grant to Craven Howard, John Harrington,  
Kensington. Hugh Marchant and Huntley Bigg, gentlemen. The warrant states these persons by letters patent of 8 March, 6 William and Mary, have, for ninety-nine years, the use of all such waters as run down the common sewers within the bills of mortality (except those within the city and liberties of London, and such as are vested in the city of London by act of parliament) for the driving of mills to be erected for the more convenient serving "of several places of the town" with Thames and other water at moderate rates. On these letters patent a yearly rent of five marks was reserved to Exchequer.

The present warrant is for a licence for the aforesaid persons to build upon their own ground several overshot mills, waterworks and waterhouses, and from time to time to make ponds, pipes, trunks and cisterns to receive and convey water from the said river, and to lay pipes from their water-works through all public streets and places (except as before excepted), with power to take up and relay such roads, pavements, etc., as may be necessary, in like manner as was granted by letters patent of Charles II to Ralph Bucknall, Ralph Wayne and others. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 355.]

Mar. 30. Warrant to Henry Legat to receive into custody ——— Fox,  
Whitehall. on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 367.]

Mar. 30. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to permit  
Whitehall. ——— Beverton to have access to ——— Hunt, and to speak to him in private. [*Ibid.*, p. 375.]

Mar. 30. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Philibert d'Hervart, Baron d'Heuninghen, envoy extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons, from 25th March, 1695, to 25th March, 1696, including 35*l.* expended for Major Thory, who deserted from the Irish regiment in France, and was arrested and made prisoner in Switzerland upon the French ambassador's prosecution, and discharged by d'Hervart's care. [*Ibid.*, p. 379.]



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Mar. 30. Warrant for the payment to Matthew Aylmer, esquire, vice-  
Kensington. admiral of the blue, of 500*l.* for his extraordinary expenses in 1691,  
when he was in command of a squadron conveying home the  
Turkey and Mediterranean trades, which was before the increase  
of pay to officers of the fleet. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345,*  
*p. 383*]

Mar. 30. Warrant to James Kitson to repair to Kingston on Thames,  
Whitehall. and there receive into custody Josias Bond and William Davis,  
on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid., p. 438.*]

Mar. 30. The examination of George Rowlandson of the city of Rochester,  
gentleman, taken upon oath before John Crompe, esquire, one of  
the King's justices of the peace for the said county, at his house  
in St. Margaret's. The examinant deposes that he never  
knew that any disaffected persons ever lay at Mr. Charles  
Crosse's house in Rochester or elsewhere, or that he ever assisted  
any persons disaffected to the present government to make  
their escape from justice, or that he ever was privy to any such  
matters. He further says that he never drank the late King  
James's health, since the present King's reign, in the company  
of Mr. Crosse, Mr. Sollers or Mr. Taylor, either at Mr. Crosse's  
house or any other place. He has several times taken the oaths  
to the King according to an act of parliament made in the first  
year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary. [*S.P. Dom.*  
*William and Mary 6, No. 17.*]

Mar. 31. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Your  
Whitehall. letter of the 21st inst. respecting the accounts between Sir George  
St. George and Sir Matthew Bridges has been transmitted to the  
Treasury. The King is disposed to respite the order for stopping  
Sir George's personal pay till his objections to the account be  
examined. I hope it may be possible to give such directions as  
will remove all occasion for Sir George's coming over upon this  
matter, especially at a time when it is so necessary for his  
Majesty's service that the officers of the army should be at their  
respective stations. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letters 2, p. 105.*]

Mar. 31. The case of Jasper Roth, merchant. James Bryan was for  
some years agent for Mr. Roth to manage his estate in Ireland,  
and letters passed between them. The uncle of one Michael  
Roth was indebted at the time of his death to the said Mr. Roth  
in 1,500*l.*; the said Michael, having sent into France and  
Flanders out of Ireland all his uncle's cash and effects, the said  
Mr. Roth was obliged to employ his correspondent in Holland  
to endeavour to secure the said debt, in which he has not  
hitherto succeeded.

One other debt of 1,200*l.* became due to the said Mr. Roth  
from Robert Grace, deceased; a legacy of 3,000 crowns was left  
to the said Grace by Mr. Bourk, and the widow of Grace assigned  
the said legacy to Mr. Roth in part payment of his said debt,  
and gave him bills for the same, which bills and a letter of attorney

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from her the said Mr. Roth sent to his correspondent in Holland. But the said Michael Roth, upon pretence that the said Mr. Grace died considerably indebted to him, caused the said 3,000 crowns to be arrested in Holland and Flanders, upon occasion of which and of the said debts due from his uncle, the said Michael wrote letters to the said Mr. Roth, which were sent to him [by his] correspondent in Holland, in some of which were enclosed other letters directed to the said James Bryan in Ireland, then and now married to the sister of the said Michael. These letters to Bryan the said Mr. Roth put into the post office without opening or examining, so that if anything in them contained be injurious to the government, Mr. Roth was in no manner privy thereto.

Upon the demolishing of Tangier, Mr. Roth and his father came into England, where they brought the most considerable of their estate. But some of their effects still lay dispersed in several parts of Spain and France, and long before the war with France they ordered most of their effects in that kingdom to be drawn into the hands of Sir Daniel Arthur, their correspondent. At the commencement of the present war a considerable part of their effects lay in his hands; by their correspondent in Holland they have since drawn away the greatest part thereof, and would withdraw all, but that the said Sir Daniel has set up some pretences against them, which occasioned some letters to pass between the said Sir Daniel and Mr. Roth's correspondent in Holland.

Four days before the said Mr. Roth was apprehended by the messenger, he took the oath of allegiance before Sir Thomas Lane, and entered into a recognizance with two sufficient securities to be of good behaviour and live peaceably under government, as by the annexed certificate may appear. James Bryan, on whose account the said Roth stands committed, was admitted to bail in Ireland, and now is at liberty thereupon. The said Jasper Roth is a merchant; he lost very much by the demolishing of Tangier, has lived and dealt in London since, is of peaceable behaviour and, obedient to the government. Wherefore he prays that he may be at liberty to pursue his business. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 18.*] *Annexed is:—*

*A certificate signed by Tho. Lane, dated 31st March, 1696, certifying all persons whom it may concern that Jasper Roth of the ward of Cordwainer in the city of London, merchant, came voluntarily before him on the 26th instant, and with two sureties entered into a recognisance to the King to live peaceably under the government. [Ibid., No. 18.i.]*

Mar. 31. Commissions for William Cooke, gent., to be ensign of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain Ralph Gore is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Charles, Duke of Bolton. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 181*]; and for Robert Sawell, esq., to be captain lieutenant of that company in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Tidcombe. [*Ibid., p. 191.*]

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Mar. 31. Proceedings upon the petition of James Fontaine, minister, Whitehall. Peter Renen, Samuel Amelin, and all other French protestants of the city of Cork. The petitioners show that they have no place where they may meet for divine service. They are informed that there is a house forfeited to the King "upon" Patrick Sarsfield, which has been lately farmed for two years, and which could with little charge be put in repair and made fit for their meeting. They pray the King to order that the said house be transferred to them. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 183.*]

Mar. 31. Proceedings upon the petition of the rope makers belonging Whitehall. to the King's ropeyards at Woolwich, Chatham and Portsmouth. They pray the King to increase their allowance to 2*d.* per day in consideration of their hard labour and painful calling. Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 69.]

Mar. 31. Passes for Don Carles Staffa and Don Miguel de Traeba to go Kensington. to Falmouth or any other port for Spain [*Ibid.* 344, p. 488]; and for John Prior to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 285.]

Mar. 31. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Dr. Williams, Whitehall. "rector of the Poultry," to have access to Sir William Perkins. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 367.]

Mar. 31. Warrant to the same to receive into custody Robert Cassells Whitehall. for high treason in conspiring the death of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 368.]

Mar. 31. Warrant to the same to suffer Sir Edmund King to have access Whitehall. to Cardell Goodman, and to assist him during his illness. [*Ibid.*]

Mar. 31. Warrant for a reprieve for Sir William Perkins and Sir John Kensington. Friend, condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey for high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 371.]

Mar. 31. Warrant to Henry Leggat to apprehend Thomas Sands on Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 375.]

[March] George William, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, to the King. Congratulates him on being preserved from an attack made on his life in England. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 7.*]

[March] Extract of Peter Cook's examinations and confessions. He gives an account of the meetings at Leadenhall Street and Mrs. Mountjoy's, and the consultations held there about sending Charnock into France to propose to King James to procure an assistance of 20,000 men from the French King.

He names the persons that were present. When Lord Ailesbury and Lord Montgomery were going away from the meeting in Leadenhall Street, Charnock followed them to the coach side,



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and said to them, "Well, my lords, it is your intention I should go over?" And they answered, "Yes, sure, if you think fit."

He says he saw Charnock at his return. He told him he had been in France and delivered his message, but found nothing could be done in it at present. Cook told Lord Ailesbury, at his return from Tonbridge, of Charnock's arrival and the answer he brought. My lord said he knew it already, for Charnock had been with him.

He gives accounts of several meetings of Lords Ailesbury, Montgomery and Brudenell, Sir John Fenwick and Mr. Morley, at which he was present, when the promoting of King James's interest was talked of, and messages resolved on to be sent into France. Particularly he remembers the dispatching of Colonel Fountain into France, and one Savory, a kind of goldsmith, who lived at Boulogne. By them they sent over what advices and instructions they could gather relating to the fleet or army. They sent then a list of all the troops at home or abroad, and an account of the quarters exactly drawn. He had it from Wickstead, brother to Mrs. Fox, with whom they constantly corresponded. She resided at St. Germain's, where she was in great credit, especially with Lord Melfort.

He gives an account that Lord Ailesbury, Sir John Fenwick and the rest of them, corresponded with this Mrs. Fox, and that he often took their letters from them, and put them into the hands of Wickstead, who took care of conveying them into France with the assistance of Birkenhead.

Relates what he knows of Dr. Nolan, an Irish physician, who manages the correspondence with Lord Middleton. Nolan told him that, if he had anything of consequence to send to Lord Middleton, he would convey it over. Nolan is very intimate with Lady Oglethorpe and her husband.

He gives an account of his having been in France several years ago; that he went on Lady Phillips' business, but while there was introduced to King James, and carried over the compliments of several persons to the King, particularly from Archbishop Sancroft, Lords Ailesbury and Montgomery, Sir John Fenwick, Lords Clarendon, Lichfield, Huntingdon and Weymouth, Sir Edward Seymour and others. He brought back messages to some of them, and was bid to see the Marquis of Halifax, as being a man of honour. The Marquis received him very civilly. He brought over instructions from King James for borrowing 6,000*l*. These were directed to Lords Ailesbury, Lichfield and Brudenell; but they all excused themselves.

Mrs. Fox sent him advice of the La Hogue business, which he communicated to Lord Halifax; whereupon he found him uneasy at his staying longer with him, and told him he knew what he had to do.

He says at that time there was a meeting at a tavern in Holborn, where were Lord Brudenell, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, Sir Francis Windham, Major George Matthews, Mr. Bruce, Colonel Fountain, one Holmes and several others. They advised with one another what they should do upon that invasion. It was resolved that those who had horses should rendezvous towards Caen Wood;

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those, who had none, should get near the Tower, to join Sir John Friend's party. There was a regiment "lined with yellow," which they were told they might depend upon.

He remembers the meeting they had at Lord Ailesbury's lodgings, where it was resolved what places they should ask for, and Lord Ailesbury would have had Sir Robert Howard's place.

He mentions the sending over of Sir Adam Blair, and that Oglethorpe spoke to him to advance money for his journey. He also mentions a meeting at a tavern in the city, where Lords Ailesbury, Montgomery and Forbes, Sir John Fenwick and others, came to take their leave of Major General Maxwell, who was then going to France, and carried over messages from them.

He was acquainted with the sending over of Hook, the minister, and Mr. Graham spoke to him to furnish him with money, which he did, and the Queen paid it back in France to Lady Phillips.

He gives an account of his being employed by Lady Brudenell to engage Sir Thomas Clarges, that he and some other leading members of parliament who were for the church, would meet with some other members of the dissenting party to agree how King James's service might be promoted. He proposed it, but does not know whether it had any effect, none of them caring to expose their names one to another, and Sir Thomas would not meet unless he first knew the persons.

He speaks of Graham and Lawton as persons that were most intriguing among parliament men.

He says he saw Lord Huntingdon after the discovery of the plot, and that he told him he stayed in town on purpose to see if King James were coming; if he did, he would be as forward to serve him as any man.

He says Colonel Widdrington told him he had furnished Parker with 1,000*l.*, while he was in England.

Sir Thomas Montgomery told him that he himself, and "several of the Temple," kept good horses, and would be ready to serve King James upon occasion.

He sets down what Mr. Thomas Vyner told him about Lord Oxford's regiment, viz., that most of them would be for King James.

He relates what he heard David Floyd say about the informations he had concerning the fleet. He supposed he had them from Samuel Atkins, who was very great with him; he often saw Mr. Pepys. They talked as if they could depend upon Aylmer, and thinks they had it from Harry Vaughan, who belonged to the stables, under Lord Dartmouth. He likewise heard Floyd speak with some assurance of Captain Graydon. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 8.*]

[March.] Mr. Charnock's letter to a friend, written after his condemnation, giving his reasons for his attempt against the Prince of Orange. He states that Mr. Porter can give a better account than anyone of the matter for which he stands condemned, and that all Mr. Porter said at the trial was true, except where he said

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that Charnock told him that Sir George Barclay brought over a commission to levy war upon the person of the Prince of Orange, an expression of which the impropriety shews the falsity ; it could never have come out of the mouth of a soldier, nor enter into any commission, but smells of the gown or the green bag, and of hints given to mend an evidence, and bring it to what they would be at, viz., to exasperate the minds of the people against their lawful sovereign, so as to keep up the spirit of rebellion in the nation by the same acts which first served to raise and introduce it.

Besides, he passed over in silence some material facts, which, had they been faithfully related, would have served to give great light to the impartial truth of the affair.

When Charnock was sent last summer, as Mr. Porter very well knows, to St. Germain's, to fix the time and number of men for the King's descent in England, the business of the attempt upon the person of the Prince of Orange had been often agitated before that time, by him and some others, as appears by the evidence given by Porter and la Rue. Porter could, if he had chosen, have given the reason why no proposal of that nature was put into Charnock's instructions, for which indeed no other reason can be given but the true one, viz., that such offers, formerly made, had always been rejected by his Majesty.

Mr. Porter could also have told that he himself was a principal adviser to make use of Sir George Barclay's commission, which was in terms only to levy war against the Prince of Orange and his adherents, as a warrant to attempt the seizing of his person, supposing, with good reason, that nothing would more facilitate the King's intended landing in order to the recovery of his right.

Since Mr. Porter was always a principal manager in the design of bringing back the King, had there been any particular order or commission from St. Germain's to attempt the person of the Prince of Orange, he certainly must have seen and known it ; and, when he became an evidence, he would as certainly have declared it to his masters, from whom he expected his pardon and reward, since that would have pleased them better than anything he could say besides.

Charnock thus sums up the reasons which made him think the attempt, at that time, to have been no less proper and seasonable than lawful :—In the first place I was certainly informed that measures were taken for the King's landing in England about the latter end of February, which I suppose was afterwards prevented by contrary winds, which kept the Toulon fleet so long from coming into these seas, whereby the enemy had notice and time given him to hasten out ships to prevent the design. I was also told that the King was to land with a body of only ten thousand men, upon assurance given him of a rising in England, and that he should be joined on his landing by a body of only two thousand horse ; whereas I was in my own judgment persuaded that his Majesty would hazard his person too much by venturing into England with that number of men, that small reliance was to be made upon risings, so uncertain in themselves, and so easily dissipated by any regular troops, and that two thousand horse are



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much more easily promised than brought together. Upon all these considerations I concluded that, to make the King's landing safe and effectual, there was no better way than to seize and secure the person of the Prince of Orange, whom no true loyal Englishman of honour had any measures to keep with. This I thought the best piece of service that could be done to my King and country, in restoring the one to his just right, and the other to that peace and plenty it enjoyed in the time of his reign, keeping for the time to come, for our own use and honour, the many millions of English money sent yearly into Holland, etc., as well as preventing the farther effusion of English blood at home and abroad, in the servile service of one, who, when they have done for him all they can, will but reward them with scorn, slight and contempt at last, and who rather than not be their absolute arbitrary lord and master, even when he seems most to comply with them, will, perhaps, make those leagues and alliances to their prejudice, and without their privity, in order to strengthen himself against them, that were but imaginarily supposed to have been made by others, *ipsi viderint*. *Printed*. A note on the back states that Charnock was executed at Tyburn on the 18th March, 1696. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 19.]

[March.] Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Crimes. I desire you will send  
Whitehall. me the names of such persons of the guards as you know to be disaffected to his Majesty and the government. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 269.]

[March.] The same to Lord Chief Justice Treby. It is the King's  
Whitehall. pleasure that you defer passing sentence upon Nicholas Carew, esq., now under trial for killing Edmund Ashton, esq., whatever verdict may be brought in against him, until you receive further directions from his Majesty. [*Ibid.*, p. 270.]

March. Warrant for a bill under the great seal granting to Charles,  
Kensington. Duke of Shrewsbury, four yearly fairs at Little Budworth in Cheshire, for the selling of all sorts of cattle and pedlar-wares, to be held on the 25th of January, the 23rd of April, the 30th of June and the 11th of November; and two other fairs at Dunham on the Hill, in Cheshire, to be held on the 10th of April and 13th of October every year. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 263.]

April 1. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Captain Wyvell, acknowledging  
Whitehall. his diligence in transmitting the accounts of all that passes. He will receive from the Lords of the Admiralty what orders are thought fit to be sent. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 229.]

April 1. Commissions to Mr. Charles Richard to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Purefoy in Colonel Richard Ingoldsby's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 258]; for Mr. William Daniel to be ensign to Captain Bernard Granville in Sir Bevill Granville's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 259.]; for Mr. Thomas Bennet to be ensign to Captain Stroud in Colonel Hamilton's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 261.]; for Beresford Jackson,

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gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Ferdinando Parris is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Richard Brewer [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 184]; for George, Earl of Dalhousie, to be captain of that company whereof Colonel George Makgill was late captain in the regiment of Scots guards commanded by Major General George Ramsey, and to take rank as lieutenant colonel of foot from the date of this commission; for James Ogilbie, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Scott is captain in the same regiment; for George Fowlis, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel William Sharp is captain in the same regiment; for Abenezar Dunwald, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel James Scott is captain in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 185]; for Philip Honeywood, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Thomas Haris was late captain in the regiment of fusiliers commanded by Brigadier Edward Fitzpatrick [*Ibid.*, p. 187]; for Joshua Wiseman, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Samuel Lee was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Richard Brewer [*Ibid.*, p. 189]; and for Warner Dawes, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Sydney Godolphin was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Bevill Granville. [*Ibid.*, 190.]

April 1. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Robert Meldrum, for high treason in conspiring the death of the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 372.]

April 1. Warrant to the keepers of any of the public prisons in and  
Whitehall. about London, and to his Majesty's messengers, to suffer Francis de la Rue and George Harris to have access to, and to view, the several prisoners in custody. [*Ibid.*, p. 375.]

April 1. Passes for Thomas Serridge of his Majesty's ship *Shrewsbury*,  
Whitehall. from hence to Norwich and back again [*Ibid.* 343, p. 283]; and for John Lathe to come to London from Preston in Shropshire, with a black horse fourteen hands and a half high, belonging to Thomas Newport, esquire, son to the Earl of Bradford. [*Ibid.*, p. 284.]

April 2. Captain J. H. Lumley to the Commissioners of the Navy at  
*Fortune* the Navy Office in Crutched Friars, London. I received yours  
in the on the 1st of April, and acquaint you that I have applied myself  
Downs. to Mr. Stock, and shall complete everything except a foreyard, which is not to be got here. "As for anchors, Sir Cloudesley Shovell tells me there is none come down yet." [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 20.]

April 2. Sir William Trumbull to the mayor of Marlborough. I am to  
Whitehall. acquaint you that the King has heard with pleasure of the resolution of your corporation for giving a reward of 20*l.* for

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the apprehension of the person, who has presumed to post up a treasonable paper or pamphlet intituled the late King James's Declaration. He desires you will continue the like zeal, especially in such a dangerous time as this is, when men well affected have great opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and may expect the good effects thereof hereafter as occasions of favour shall offer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 271.]

April 2. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for the Exchange  
Whitehall. of Prisoners. Mr. Pegorier, a French minister, and others, have given a certificate in behalf of George Le Brun, John Cardon, William Gacion and John Faron, Frenchmen, taken at sea and now prisoners in Plymouth gaol. Being protestants, they are desirous of remaining in England. They are to be set at liberty on giving security, as has been done in previous cases. [*Ibid.*, p. 272.]

April 2. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Bristol. I have  
Whitehall. received your account of Robert Yowick's being apprehended upon suspicion, upon which I have sent to make enquiry concerning him, in those places where he says he is known. I find his neighbours speak well of him, so that I see no reason why he may not be discharged. It is a very satisfactory account you give of the affections of your city. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 230.]

April 2. Proceedings upon the petition of Richard Butler, gentleman.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shews that in the year 1690 he drew proposals for encouraging, raising and registering seamen. He drew several copies of the said proposals, which he presented to several members of parliament the two last and this sessions. They have now taken effect and are passed into an Act. He prays the King to bestow upon him the office of registrar. Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 68.]

April 2. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward, Lord Cornbury.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that it has been the custom of all reigns to grant to a discoverer a lease of such lands as he can discover after long concealments, paying a small rent to the crown for the same. The petitioner has been able to discover several parcels of land in the parishes of Greenwich, Deptford and Lewisham, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, which have been formerly granted by the King's predecessors to persons who, though the terms of their grants are long since expired, still enjoy the same by encroachments, etc. He prays the grant of such lands as he shall discover. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 69.]

April 2. Passes and post-warrants for Thomas Daly, gent., to go to  
Kensington and Whitehall. Chester or any other port to embark for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 487]; for Katherine Thompson, Anne Abell, and Elizabeth Bramley to go to Harwich or any other port for Flanders or Holland; for Don Domingo de Salamanca, with his two servants, ditto;



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for Malcolm Cathcart and Allan Cathcart, his brother, to go to Chester or any other port, for Ireland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book, p. 488*]; for the ship *Gekroonde Liefde*, of which Jans Poppen, is master to sail from ——— to any port of Ireland, and thence return to Amsterdam or any port in Holland, with her lading of oaken wood; for the ship *Linbaen*, Peter Weven, master, to sail from Holland to Ireland and thence to Amsterdam [*Ibid.*, p. 489]; for Mr. Samuel Daviss of Mitcham, Surrey, to go to Hackett's Forge, in Little Langdale, co. Westmoreland, and the copper mines thereunto belonging in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire; for Mr. Thomas Saunders, a merchant, to go hence to Plymouth and to return; for Mr. Edward Ormsby to go to Ireland; for Barthelemy La Vie and two children to go to Holland; for Henning Sievers, ditto; for Henry and James Merlin and Andrew Froissin to go to Plymouth and embark for New York [*Ibid.* 346, p. 284]; for Peter Newhalt and Joseph Manoiie to go to Holland; for Jn. Juste Clee, a German, ditto; for Captain Jn. Richards and Jn. Leake, ditto; for Goswin Nunninck, ditto; for Margaret Mutlow and Walter Frith, ditto; for Isaac le Jay, ditto; for Mr. Laurence Davies to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 285]; for Hendrick Foocke and John de Seers, to go to Holland; for Adriaen Arnouts, Dirk Joppe, Abraham Van Loo, Lawrence Tomose, Dutch seamen, and Peter Van Rijslech, soldier in the Dutch footguards, ditto; for Elizabeth Blanche-field to go to Ireland; for James Du Pré to go to Norway; and for Magdalena Coning and Elizabeth Bringman, with their children, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 286.]

April 2. Warrant to Charles Morris, one of his Majesty's messengers,  
Whitehall. to make search for William Horseley, and arrest him for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 291.]

April 2. Warrant for a further reprieve for Thomas Hunt, condemned  
Kensington. for burglary and highway robbery. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 365.]

April 2. Warrant for a reprieve for William Whitaker, condemned to  
Kensington. death at the last assizes at Coventry for the murder of one Bennet. [*Ibid.*, p. 366.]

April 2. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Robert Blackburne for high treason in conspiring the murder of the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 372.]

April 2. Warrant to Henry Leggat to apprehend ——— Crowther on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 373.]

April 2. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to receive into  
Whitehall. custody ——— Harold on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

April 2. Warrant to William Sutton to apprehend ——— Bryerley,  
Whitehall. as concerned in the late conspiracy against the King. [*Ibid.*, p. 374.]

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- April 2. A like warrant to Henry Leggat to apprehend Sir George Berkeley. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345, p. 374.]  
Whitehall.
- April 2. Warrant for the appointment of a commission, under the great seal of Ireland, to hear and determine claims under the Articles of Limerick and Galway, to consist of the following persons :— Sir Richard Pyne, knight, Chief Justice, Sir John Lyndon, knight, and Thomas Coote, esquire, justices, of the King's Bench, Sir John Hely, knight, Chief Justice, Sir Richard Cox and Sir John Jeffreyson, knights, justices, of the Common Pleas, Robert Doyne, esquire, Chief Baron, Sir Henry Ecklin, knight, and Nehemiah Donnellan, esquire, Barons, of the Exchequer. [S.P. Dom Signet Office 13, p. 285.]  
Kensington.
- April 3. Commissions for Charles Williams, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain James Waller was late captain in the marine regiment of foot commanded by John, Lord Berkeley ; for Charles Stephens, gent., to be first lieutenant of that company whereof captain Thomas Ley is captain in the same regiment ; for David Evans, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain William Haward is captain in the same regiment ; and for Charles Rich., gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain John Webb is captain in the same regiment. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 183.]  
Kensington.
- April 3. Passes for Mr. John Jones and Peter Pearse, his servant, to go from hence into Flintshire and return again [*Ibid.* 346, p. 286] ; and for Katherine Burk to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 288.]  
Whitehall.
- April 4. Warrant to Henry Allen to repair to Maidstone, and there receive into custody the bodies of John Tucker and Hugh Harrison, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 403.]  
Whitehall.
- April 4. Warrant to Ralph Young to receive Charles Cross into custody, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 418.]  
Whitehall.
- April 4. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to move Mr. George Higgins, a prisoner, to a place suitable for the treatment of his illness, and to allow such people to have access to him as Dr. Hobbes, his physician, shall deem necessary. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 288.]  
Whitehall.
- April 4. Passes for Mr. George Furnese and Mr. Thomas Guybon, merchants, with Antonio Domingo, a black boy, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 290] ; for Roger Murray, with his goods and necessities, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 291] ; and for Abraham Dreyer and Peter Brinck, Danes, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 293.]  
Kensington.
- April 4. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I lately sent over my report upon a petition of Mr. Oliver Grace to his Majesty for pardon, thinking him a fit object of mercy, as stated in the said report. Mr. Grace was deputy to Mr. Godolphin, and afterwards to Mr. Aldworth, in the King's Remembrancer's office, who in the  
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late King James' time gave him a deputation at a certain rent, which Mr. Grace not paying, Mr. Aldworth, upon the revolution, re-entered upon the execution of the office himself. This deputation some would have made a forfeiture of Mr. Aldworth's office, and upon a petition to the King, there came a reference hither to the former Lords Justices, but nothing was done in it, there not being the least pretence of forfeiture in Mr. Aldworth. However, that he might not be put to any unnecessary trouble hereafter, I should be glad that Mr. Grace had his pardon. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 11.]

April 4. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I enclose the report of his Majesty's Attorney General upon the petition of John Hussey, praying his Majesty's pardon of high treason upon account of the late rebellion in this kingdom. I agree with Mr. Attorney that his Majesty may graciously extend his further favour to the petitioner in granting him such a pardon as he desires. [*Ibid.*, No. 12.] [*Enclosing* :—

(i) *The Attorney General's report upon John Hussey's petition, dated April 1st, 1696. I find that in the year 1694 the petitioner preferred a petition to his Majesty for the reversal of some outlawries that were against him, and also for his Majesty's pardon of high treason, and thereupon obtained an order for reversing such outlawries, but no warrant for passing a pardon. He then preferred the annexed petition, praying his Majesty's order for a pardon.*

*The late Queen, by her order of the 1st June, 1694, referred the consideration of the said petition to your Excellency and the late Lords Justices of Ireland. They, on the 4th December following, referred the same to Sir Richard Levinge, knight, their Majesties' then Solicitor General of Ireland, who in Michaelmas term, 1694, suffered the petitioner to reverse three several outlawries, which then remained on record against him in the court of King's Bench. The petitioner had but a small estate, and there was no evidence, that he knew of, against him of his being guilty of the late rebellion in this kingdom. It did not appear to him that the granting the petitioner such a pardon as he desired would be any greater favour to him than what their Majesties had intended him, it being most usual in his Majesty's letters for reversal of such outlawries to have a clause for a pardon, I am of opinion that your Excellency may recommend the petitioner to his Majesty's favour for obtaining such a pardon. [*Ibid.*, No. 12.i.]*

(ii) *The petition of John Hussey, to the King, not dated, shewing that the petitioner by the report of Sir John Somers, then Attorney General and now Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was an object fit for your Majesty's mercy. It also appearing by the report of his Excellency Viscount Sydney, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that the petitioner never bore arms against your Majesty, and was in England, absent from Ireland, for most part of the rebellion, and as the clause for your petitioner's pardon was omitted from the previous order for reversal of the outlawries in Michaelmas term last, may it please your Majesty to grant your petitioner pardon of high treason.*



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*Endorsement dated 1st June, 1694, by Trenchard, shewing that the Queen referred this petition to the Lords Justices of Ireland. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 12.ii.]*

(iii) *Certificate of P. Savage upon the reversal of outlawries of John Hussey, dated at Dublin, 28th November, 1693, I do hereby certify that John Hussey, gentleman, pursuant to her Majesty's royal letter under her privy signet and sign manual, bearing date the 19th day of June last, has in this present Michaelmas term (by writs of error by him brought and presented) reversed all outlawries for high treason against him in this kingdom. [Ibid., No. 12.iii.]*

April 4. R. Aldworth to Mr. Vernon. I heartily thank you for your Dublin Castle. kind information in Mr. Grace's business, and though I do not apprehend it can do me any real prejudice, yet I would be glad to be quiet, having made more enemies among the great ones here, by truly serving the King and the protestant interest in this country, than was possible for me to believe. I therefore beg your friendship in endeavouring to get the letter for Mr. Grace's pardon signed and sent over. [*Ibid.*, No. 13.]

April 4. The same to the same. I have received the form of prayer Dublin Castle. enclosed, which will be reprinted here, and I presume the thanksgiving appointed to be kept that day seven night, as you observe, is in England. The Lord Deputy continues very weak, yet the doctors and himself both think well of his condition, and that he will quickly recover. For my own part, I fear it may prove more dangerous than they imagine, his weakness arising without any extraordinary or visible pain, but the vigour of his mind daily encreases as to the serving the King with integrity and honour. I here enclose the address of Colonel Wolsley and his regiment in the like press of parchment with that of Brigadier Hanmer's, and the rest will follow as soon as they can be perfected in the several quarters. The association seems not to run very smooth, they having first begun with a recital of their own, and afterwards with that of the House of Commons in England, and styling the King in the first person in the preamble, and in the third in the associating part. However, the other regiments are unwilling to deviate from the first precedent, which plainly expresses their minds, and these slips may be rectified in any mention made thereof in the public gazette. I have acquainted the Bishop of Killaloe with your kind mentioning of him, and have let Mr. Stone know you had taken care of the letters he recommended to you. I send you here enclosed some addresses with a kind of a mixture of association, and have taken care to inform the people how they are to frame them, if they hope for any public notice to be taken thereof. I fear I forgot to acknowledge the receipt of Adjutant Lyn's commission. *Enclosures not preserved.* [*Ibid.*, No. 14.]

April 4. A list of addresses and associations:—County of Galway, County of Catherlogh, Town of Carlow. Association signed by Brigadier Wolsley and his regiment of horse. [*Ibid.*, No. 15.]

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April 4. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. We approve,  
Kensington. and return you our hearty thanks for, your great care and diligence in putting that kingdom into a posture of defence on the discovery of the late conspiracy and intended invasion.

We have considered your design of entering into an association for the defence of our person and government, and the draft thereof, and are satisfied with your proceedings therein, and that you have acted with due regard to our prerogative in not coming to a conclusion herein, till we were acquainted with it. We allow you to proceed in it, as you think most proper and convenient, and likewise permit the rest of our good subjects to follow your example. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 187.]

April 4. The same to Sir Robert Cheisley, lord provost of Edinburgh,  
Kensington. and the magistrates and council of that city, thanking them for their offer of raising a regiment of foot for the King's service. [*Ibid.*, p. 188.]

April 4. A list of the persons to be inserted in the new commission  
Kensington. for auditing the accounts of the old Treasury of Scotland, before 3rd March, 1693, viz., James, Duke of Queensberry, Robert, Earl of Lothian, John, Earl of Kintore, George, Viscount Tarbat, John, Lord Carmichael, John, Lord Belhaven, Patrick, Lord Polwarth, Sir James Stewart, the King's Advocate, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall, Sir James Falconer of Phesdo, Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, Sir Robert Sinclair of Steinston, and the King's Solicitor for the time being. [*Ibid.*, p. 189.]

April 4. Warrant for a commission to the above-named persons to be  
Kensington. auditors as abovesaid. [*Ibid.*, p. 190.]

April 4. A list of persons to be inserted in a like commission as to the  
Kensington. accounts of the late Lords of the Treasury of Scotland, under the commission of 29th April last, viz., William, Earl of Annandale, George, Viscount Tarbat, John, Lord Yester, John, Lord Carmichael, David, Lord Ruthven, Patrick, Lord Polwarth, Sir James Stewart, the King's Advocate, Sir Archibald Hope of Ranquillor, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelow, Master Francis Montgomery and the King's Solicitor for the time being. [*Ibid.*, p. 193.]

April 4. A commission to the above-named persons to be auditors as  
Kensington. abovesaid. [*Ibid.*]

April 4. The King to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland. By our  
Kensington. letter to the Lords of the Treasury of 31st December, 1692, we signified we would allow such meal and other provisions as had been furnished to Lieutenant General Mackay's regiment, when they were working at the fortification of Fort William in Inverlochie, for which Colonel Æneas Mackay and Lieutenant Colonel Macdougall had given their receipts, which receipts we ordered

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to be given up to them. We now find they had given bills, not receipts, and the Treasury refused to surrender them, because our letter mentioned only receipts.

This is therefore to require you to give orders to Sir James Oswald and James Dunlop, then our general receivers, to whom the said bills were granted, to deliver them up to Colonel Mackay, whether drawn by himself or by Lieutenant Colonel Macdougall, since deceased. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 197.]

April 4. Warrant for the payment of 40*l.* to Andrew Kinneir, clerk  
Kensington. at the Secretary's office for Scotland, in consideration of his having made exact records of all such papers as had passed the royal hand, and were presented by the Secretary, concerning the affairs of Scotland ever since 1692, which had been neglected to be recorded by the deputies. The said work was executed last summer, by order of Master Johnston, late Secretary. [*Ibid.*, p. 198.]

April 4. Warrant for a grant to Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts,  
Kensington. and George Monro, his eldest son, of the commissariat of Scotland, formerly granted to the said Sir Alexander, and his second son Archibald, now deceased. [*Ibid.*, p. 199.]

April 4. Commission to Lieutenant Simon Frazer, to have rank and  
Kensington. precedence as a captain of foot. [*Ibid.*, p. 201.]

April 5. The petition of Lord Montgomery. He shows that his father  
died in June last, and several of his servants, after his decease, retired into Flanders, where they have continued ever since. He is advised that it is necessary for him to make proofs of his father's decease, and therefore prays the King to grant a pass that John Hatfield and Claudius Pinet may have leave to come into England out of Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 21.]

April 5. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Bedford. I have waited  
Whitehall. on the King to know his pleasure, when he would be attended with your association, and he was pleased to appoint Tuesday next about six o'clock in the afternoon. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 272.]

April 5. Passes for James Rocquette to embark at Falmouth for Spain  
Kensington. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 490]; for Mary Gray and her two daughters to go to Flanders; for Mr. William Pemble and Samuel Sturton, his servant, to go to Ireland; for George Fitzharris, a soldier in Colonel Ross's regiment (*sic*); for Mr. Henry Smith to go to Ireland; for Mr. Emanuel Low to go to Holland; for Sarah Hart, with two children, ditto; for Phœbe Hartley, ditto; for Denis Cavalier, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 289]; for Pierre and Isaac Logue, ditto; for Major Edmund Power and Richard Jones, a servant boy, to go to Ireland; for David Morrais, Hester Arius and Sarah de Albin, with three children, to go to



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Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 346, p. 290]; for Elizabeth Warren to go to Ireland; for Count Otto de Traun, Sigfried de Leiningen, Adam de Grutschreiber, Sigmond de Liedlau, John Kinck, Car. Aug. de Plaintz and Aug. de Kescreits, German gentlemen, with two servants, to go to Holland; for Christopher de Greiffenden, William de Hagen and Philip Wencell, with their servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 291]; for Captain Ernst Henrick van Bohlen, of Colonel Brake's regiment of foot, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 292]; and for the ship *Leyoncrona* of Stockholm, Joachim Stolt, master, to sail from London to any port of France, and return with wine, etc., to Ostend, the Elbe or the Baltic. [*Ibid.*, p. 298.]

April 5. Warrant to John Ellesdon and Richard King to apprehend Godfrey Cross, John Thompson and James Harwood on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 381.]

April 5. Warrant for the reversal of the outlawry of Edward Geoghegan, gentleman, who never bore any employment, civil or military, under the late King James, but put himself under King William's protection after the battle of the Boyne, and lived peaceably in his own house, till he was fallen upon by a party of Captain Poyntz's soldiers, by whom he was shot through the body, stripped of all his substance, and himself and his family most barbarously used. He was on this account alone forced into the enemy's quarters for protection.

On the capitulation of Limerick, he came to Dublin, and was put into possession of his estate. He has always shewn kindness to his protestant neighbours. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 292.]

April 6. Commissions to Mr. John Lewright to be captain of Major Kensington. Cunningham's company in Colonel John Buchan's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 260]; for William Reed, esq., to be major of the same regiment and to be captain of a company in it [*Ibid.*, p. 284]; and for Henry Godfrey, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain William Kingsley is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier William Selwyn. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 181.]

April 6. Passes for John Smith, John Lloyd and Machelar Theroude, Kensington. with their goods, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Robert Gosse, his wife and a child, to go to Chester for Ireland; and for Giles Duchateau, a merchant, to go to Harwich for Flanders. [*Ibid.*, 344, p. 490.]

April 6. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring William Boyse Whitehall. and Thomas Bertram to the King's Bench in Westminster Hall. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 290.]

April 6. Warrant to the same, to permit Mr. Chadwick to see James Whitehall. Hunt alone. [*Ibid.*, p. 292.]

1696.

April 6. Warrant to Nicholas Hill, messenger in ordinary, to search  
Whitehall. for Major Robert Ingram, and apprehend him on suspicion of high treason. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 292.*]

April 6. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Robert Wolseley, esquire, envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria, for two quarters ending 3rd March, 1696. [*Ibid. 345, p. 453.*]

April 7. Passes and post-warrants for Thomas Horn and George Gamon,  
Kensington his servant, with his goods, to go to Harwich for Holland [*Ibid. 344, p. 491*]; for Richard Dismore to go to Scotland, and return; and Whitehall. for the Comte de Steynbock, with five horses, to go to Stamford, and return [*Ibid. 346, p. 292*]; and for Stiles Mapletoft to go from London to Lincoln, where he lives, and return. [*Ibid., p. 294.*]

April 7. Warrant to [the keeper of Newgate] to receive into custody  
Whitehall. John Hare, charged with conspiring to murder the King. [*Ibid., p. 293.*]

April 7. Warrant to Mr. Beverton, messenger in ordinary, to repair  
Whitehall. to a place in Kent, of which he shall have notice, to search for and seize papers belonging to James Hunt. [*Ibid., p. 294.*]

April 7. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Owen Silver to  
Whitehall. Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid. 345, p. 381.*]

[1696

April 8.] ——— to Mr. Beecher, at Lord Ailesbury's in Leicester Fields. I had your paper this Tuesday morning, but no account of or answers to, two letters I sent, one by penny post to Mr. Lander near a week since, and another, sent on Saturday or Friday, by a porter with sixpence to be paid. Therein I directed letters or a small parcel to be delivered by you or Dick to Mrs. Harman herself, and she to deliver them to one Hannah and the word 74. I will send her to-morrow to Mrs. Harman for such a parcel, and she carries this. I have had no "Postboy" since Sir W. Perkins and Sir John Frennds were in, nor any Gazette since I was put in, to be sent hither.

Lord Shrewsbury should be addressed by Lady Westmoreland and Lady Pultenay. When the Prince, now King, was coming, Colonel Columbine, who brought his declarations, though unknown to him, was close prisoner, and I procured him his friends to come to him. To be debarred a wife and one woman servant was never done. I am ill, and want somebody to make things night and morning, and it is unchristian to have nobody to make them. All this should be told to Secretary Trumbull; Lord Sunderland ought to be privately made acquainted with it; no wife was ever yet refused, "if she stayed Charnock's trial." The woman can bring in anything that will go into a pocket, for she is not searched; besides in the cakes may come single papers, and two or three in one.

1696.

“Frank is in her Grace’s head and her daughters.” Write to Mr. Carleton to finish the iron gate; I would have but one wall new faced in the new garden. I suppose Mr. Carleton will go soon to Yorkshire; he must bring the Clobeck tenant to a fine if possible, because Mr. Coggs expects to be paid by that. I suppose neither he nor Mr. Ryder need stop upon this, for a commitment is nothing without a conviction. You should thank Mr. Ryder and Mr. Powell for coming up. I hope they may bring Mr. Harcourt to right [?] Mr. Rutles, his agent; he himself shall have no bills paid till then. If you received the other two letters, bid Dick tell my man to let me know he spoke to Lord Brun; if one was lost, say he spoke to Lord Brun once. Robin should keep count who comes or sends to my wife; because friends are known by affliction. Mr. Bingley must get the two Colonel Webbs and others of the country to speak to Mr. Trumbull for leave to come hither, when he is ready. Tell my wife I long to see her and the children. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 22.*]

April 8. Commissions for Mr. Twyniho to be captain of Captain Archibald  
Kensington. Steuart’s company in Colonel Columbine’s regiment; and for Mr. Abraham Hunt to be captain lieutenant in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 167, p. 261.*]

April 8. Passes for Mr. Herbert Love and Mr. Charles Newman, with  
Kensington. their goods, to go to Chester for Ireland, on the recommendation of Lord Inchiquin [*Ibid.* 344, p. 491] and for Mr. Charles Dormer and his servant to go to Burford. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 293.]

April 8. Warrant to James Kitson to repair to Kent, and search in the  
Whitehall. places of which he shall have notice for ——— Gumbleton and Thomas ———, his servant, and apprehend them on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

April 8. Warrant for a grant to William, Viscount Mountjoy, in con-  
Kensington. sideration of his sufferings and faithfulness to the King’s interest of the *custodiam* of the lands of Garrett and Christopher Dillon James Marnell, John Tobin, Feag Egan, Flin Egan, James Plunkett and Colonel Farell, in co. Roscommon; of Henry O’Neil in co. Mayo; of James and George Talbot and Sir Maurice Hurly in co. Galway; of Thomas Sutton and Michael Chamberlain in Dublin; and of Valentine Russell in co. Down.

The provost and burgesses of Strabane have certified under their borough seal that they were eye-witnesses of Lord Mountjoy’s forwardness and fidelity to the King, for several of them were employed under his command in the regiment he raised for the defence of the country. The Irish army burned and destroyed the castle of Newtown Stewart, and all the furniture therein, also the town of Newtown Stewart, and the castle and town of Ramelton, and wasted all the petitioner’s estate [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 287.*]



1696.

April 9. Commissions for Mr. Desromanée to be lieutenant to Captain Kensington. John Foulkes in Colonel Gibsone's regiment; and for Mr. David Gibsone to be ensign to Colonel Gibsone. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 259.]

April 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the deputy lieutenants of Here- Whitehall. fordshire. The lords of the Council have signed a warrant to the sheriff of the county to take into his custody such of the persons secured by you as are therein named. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 13.]

April 9. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas King and William Whitehall. Langford. The petitioners show that they have, with great expense, discovered an invention for making utensils of English iron, which are now made of foreign and mixed metals. These utensils will be cheaper and more serviceable than those made of foreign copper. They pray the King's letters patent for 14 years. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 70.]

April 9. Passes for Alexander Forbes of Aberdeen, merchant, to embark Kensington at Harwich for Holland; for Robert Robertson to embark and Whitehall. Bristol, or any other port, for Ireland, on the recommendation of Daniel Quare, the quaker [*Ibid.* 344, p. 491]; for Charles Pilworth and John Williams, his servant, to go to Harwich and Holland, and return [*Ibid.*, p. 492]; for Mr. Thomas Clarke and George Beverley, his servant, to go from London to Gloucester, and return; for Mr. Thomas Jackson to go from London to Liverpool, and return [*Ibid.* 346, p. 294]; for Mr. Alexander Buchan, Godfrid Beek, Gottfrid Gisius and Samuel Remus, to go to Holland; for Captain Morden and Captain Michael Fleming, ditto; for Mr. Edward Wetenhall to go to Ireland, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Lichfield; for Robert Leslie, Daniel Gee, Edward Pitway, Thomas Symms, "their two wives," and John Gibson, all belonging to the train of artillery (*sic*); for Hendrick Christian Courthout, Catharine his wife, and George David Erithropel, to go to Holland; for Magdalena Boitelé, Magdalena Mallet, and Judith le Roux, French protestants, ditto; for Captain Hugh Hamilton to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 295] for John Warren, esquire, Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, his tutor, and Henry Jarmin, their servant (*sic*); for Francis Brown to go to Holland; for John Man, John Stevens, Zachariah Shuler and John Fisher, a servant, to go to Ireland; for John Thomas, Thomas Eyre, Benjamin Serjeant and Robert Bishop, to go to Ireland; for Colonel Seymour, Colonel Withers and Colonel Collier, with their servants, to go to Holland; for Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Fox, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 296]; for John Matthews, ditto; for Mr. Francis Rogers and Roger Edwards, his servant, to go to Ireland, upon the recommendation of the mayor of Bristol; for Hans Brandel to go to Holland; for Tobias Bremer to go to Sweden; for Mr. Walter Ewen to go to Holland; and for Colonel Robert Mackay, Captain John Melon, Lieutenant Mackinan, and three servants, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 297.]

1696.

April 9. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring ——— Rovré  
Whitehall. to Whitehall to be examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345, p. 382.*]

April 9. Warrant for a patent confirming to William Chaloner, esquire,  
Kensington. a weekly market on Mondays, and three fairs yearly, one on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the day before, and the day after, another on the fifteenth and sixteenth of August, and the third on the Monday and Tuesday next after Whitsunday, in the town of Gisborough *alias* Gisbourn in Cleveland, co. York, of which his ancestors had a grant, and which grant was burnt by a casual fire in the said town some years since; and likewise granting him two other fairs to be held there, viz., one on the third Monday and Tuesday in April, and the other on the first Monday and Tuesday in November every year. [*Ibid. 346, p. 310.*]

April 9. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, directing that none  
Kensington. of the privy council, no officer of the army, nor any who are otherwise employed in public trust, shall withdraw themselves from that kingdom on any pretence whatever before the 1st of June next, without the King's leave. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book 16, p. 201.*]

April 9. The same to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland, ordering them  
Kensington. to examine Colonel Robert Mackay's claims to six months' clearings due to the regiment of foot lately commanded by him, and now by Colonel George Macgill. [*Ibid., p. 202.*]

April 9. Warrant for the payment of 20*l.* to Alexander Campbell, lately  
Kensington. "cadee" in the regiment of foot commanded by John, Lord Lorne. [*Ibid., p. 204.*]

April 9. Warrant for a grant to Sir Michael Mitchell of Dublin, knight,  
Kensington. in testimony of the King's acceptance of his services, and for the support of his numerous family, of a mortgage of 800*l.*, forfeited to the crown by Terence Dermot, late alderman of Dublin, on the lands of Ballintober, co. Roscommon, the estate of Colonel Flinn, and an annuity of 200*l.* forfeited by Oliver Eustace, son to Francis Eustace of co. Carlow, settled on the said Oliver for his life, and issuing out of the castles, towns and lands of Agha and Cloneen, etc. The citizens of Dublin have certified that the said Sir Michael was in many ways serviceable to the King's interest in that city immediately after the victory at the Boyne, by his first appearing in arms himself, and then prompting and encouraging all his fellow-citizens to do the same. He has served in all the offices of the militia, and in the civil government of Dublin, in the service of the crown and promotion of the English interest. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 289.*]

1696.

April 10. The Lords of the Admiralty to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The Admiralty Office. following ships, viz., the *Monmouth*, *Monk*, *Deptford*, *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Mary* galley and *Bideford*, have orders to be off Dunkirk to keep the enemy's men-of-war in that port. We send you notice thereof, that they may be joined by such five men-of-war of the States General as the King shall think fit. To-morrow night we shall send orders to the chief flag officer in the Downs to proceed with the fleet to Spithead.

We desire you will also move the King that the merchant ships at the Nore and the Downs may be permitted to proceed to Spithead; they are now under the embargo. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 9.]

April 10. Titus Gershom to Sir William Trumbull. He shows that he is a native of Upper Saxony, a traveller for above twenty years in the East and West Indies and the Levant, of a good protestant family, and a physician of many years' standing. He exposed for sale in Norwich a few fine scimitars and other goods, and upon suspicion the mayor ordered his goods to be searched. They found clothes, books, etc., but nothing deserving suspicion. Yet, on pretence of the said scimitars, he and his servant were imprisoned. He is a free citizen of Amsterdam, and has served the King two years in the hospital and in the Earl of Angus' regiment in Flanders, and has lost this war about 5,000*l.* by the French. He prays to be set at liberty. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 23.]

April 10. Warrant to the Vice-Chancellor of the university of Cambridge Kensington. to confer the degree of master of arts on Sir William Dawes, baronet. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 150, p. 176.]

April 10. Commissions for John Jeffs, gent., to be lieutenant of that Kensington. company whereof Captain John Blake is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Richard Brewer; for Edward Baldwin, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dowitt is captain in the same regiment; and for Charles Pilsworth, M.A., to be chaplain to the same regiment; [*Ibid.* 168, p. 184.]

April 10. Proceedings upon the petition of Charles, Lord Clifford, Lord Whitehall. High Treasurer of Ireland. The petitioner shows that his tenants in Ireland, and the Earl of Burlington, furnished the regiments of Brigadier Villiers, Colonel Doneps and Major General Tettau with forage and other necessaries amounting to 1,989*l.* 13*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and Earle's regiment at Bandon to the value of 456*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, making in all 2,446*l.* 9*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* He prays to have the said debt satisfied out of the quit rents and crown rents payable to the King by the said Earl of Burlington and himself, the Earl having assigned his proportion to the petitioner. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 163.]



1696.

April 10  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Lord James Russell and Christopher Stokes, esquire, members of Parliament for the borough of Whitchurch, county Southampton. The petitioners show that it would be of great advantage to the said borough if the King would grant two fairs to be held there yearly, the first on the third Thursday in June, the other on the second Thursday in October, for the sale of all manner of cloth, wool, and woollen manufacture, horses, sheep, and all sorts of cattle and all other merchandises. They pray the King to grant to the borough the said two fairs with all the liberties, customs, tolls and profits thereunto belonging. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for their report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 164.*]

April 10.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine in Ireland, baronet. The petitioner shows that, at the beginning of the late troubles in Ireland, he raised a regiment of foot of 1,000 men, and armed and paid them at his own charges. He also expended about 400*l.* in providing timber, iron, etc., to fortify the town of Coleraine, which was afterwards invested by the Irish, in which place they met with the first opposition. His estates in counties Londonderry and Tyrone, with his houses thereon, and town of Ballygawley were burnt and pillaged by the enemy. His expenses and losses amount to 4,000*l.*, and this has forced him to contract debts. He prays for a recompense in consideration of his losses. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*Ibid.*, p. 166.]

April 10.  
Kensington.

Passes and post-warrant for Cornet Samuel Austen to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of Colonel Coy; for Lieutenant-Colonel de Rapin, a captain of the Dutch guards, and one servant, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 492]; and for Captain Gabriel Crepigny of the first regiment of foot guards commanded by the Earl of Romney, with a horse, to go to Harwich. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 298.]

April 10.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to the keeper of the Marshalsea to bring Captain James Butler to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 382.]

April 11.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Mayor. The Lords of the Privy Council are of opinion that the contents of the three affidavits submitted to them are matter of law, and that your lordship should advise with the city counsel thereupon. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 273.]

April 11.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, referring to them for report an enclosed address of the House of Commons of Ireland, with the recommendations of the Lord Deputy, on behalf of the city of Londonderry and of Mr. Cairnes, one of their representatives. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 231 and *S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 16.]

April 11.  
Kensington.

Commission for Robert Lloyd to be ensign to Captain James Jones in Brigadier Ingoldesby's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 297.]

1696.

April 11. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to allow Sir James Ogleby, Whitehall. one of the principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, to have access to Robert Meldrum, in order to examine him, in some convenient place within the prison. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 382.]

April 11. Warrant to ——— Brown to carry Sir Æneas Macpherson to Whitehall. the lodging of Sir James Ogleby for examination, when Sir James shall desire it. [*Ibid.*, p. 383.]

April 11. Warrant to Henry Legat to receive Henry Gage into custody [Whitehall.] on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 418.]

April 11. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse in Westminster to receive into custody John Gisbond, charged with suspicion of high Whitehall. treason. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 299.]

April 11. List of ships that are to proceed to Spithead with Sir Cloudesley Admiralty Shovell, vice-admiral of the red :— Office.

<i>First Rates :</i>	Northumberland.
Victory.	Resolution.
London.	Restoration.
Britannia.	Royal Oak.
St. Andrew.	Suffolk.

<i>Second Rates :</i>	Stirling Castle.
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Sandwich.	<i>Fourth Rates :</i>
Duchess.	Burlington.
Albemarle.	Lincoln.
St. Michael.	Lichfield.
Ossory.	Norwich.
Royal Katherine.	Portland.

<i>Third Rates :</i>	Severn.
Berwick.	Advice.
Burford.	Kingfisher.
Captain.	Colchester.
Cumberland.	Southampton.
Content.	Prince of Orange.
Defiance.	Windsor.
Devonshire.	Newcastle.
Edgar.	Tiger.
Elizabeth.	Princess Anne.
Expedition.	Loyal Merchant.

Hampton Court.	<i>Sixth Rates :</i>
Kent.	Greyhound.
Lion.	Lark.

Montague. *All the fireships and brigantines.*  
Norfolk.

List of ships designed for Dunkirk :—

<i>Third Rates :</i>	Woolwich.
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Monmouth.	<i>Fifth Rates :</i>
Monk.	Portsmouth.
	Mary, galley.

<i>Fourth Rates :</i>	<i>Sixth Rates :</i>
Deptford.	Bideford.
Chatham.	

[*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 10.]

1696.

April 11.  
London.

Mons. Laurent Galdy to Gilbert Heath. A Dutch mail came in to-day, which brought news of the 4th inst. from Mons. Renaud to Mons. Barbot; and, as the embargo is taken off, and it seems likely the fleet will soon sail, I write to give you the news, so that you may inform the court, if you think well.

In June Mons. de Genes left for the coast of Africa with five men of war; he was afterwards to join the ships from the coast of San Domingo.

Seven men of war left in October last, with three hundred soldiers for the West Indies.

Five men of war left on the 4th of April with two frigates and a fireship, carrying troops, ammunition and provisions for nine months. Besides the above nineteen vessels, there are at San Domingo or Martinique four frigates of war and twenty capers, carrying from six or eight guns to thirty.

From the above it is evident that in a couple of months, there will be more than twenty men of war or frigates, and twenty privateers, in the West Indies, where the rendezvous is, which makes it look as if some attack were planned upon our plantations. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 24.*]

April 12.  
Kensington.

Commissions for Mr. Rowland Winwood to be ensign to Captain John Bennet in Colonel Ingoldesby's regiment; and for Mr. John Portlack to be lieutenant to Captain Twyniho in Colonel Columbine's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 167, p. 259.*]

April 12.  
Kensington.

Passes for Major Jacob Ashley [Astley?] and Samuel Logger, his servant, and Stephen Robert, to go to Holland; for Major Francis Negus, Captain Harrison, Captain Luke, and Thomas White, with two servants, ditto; for Sergeant David Thomas, Henry Tuckey, collar maker, Samuel Smith, gunner, and his wife, and Matthew Pybus, carpenter, all belonging to the train of artillery (*sic*); for Mr. Thomas Conner, Captain John Lowrie (?), and Captain John Sinclere, to go to Ireland; for Captain Henry Brown, Captain Robert Pinsent, Captain John Moile, Lieutenant Thomas Dodkyn, Ensign George Hall, Mr. William Hall, Sergeant Trotter, Sergeant Stanhope and Sergeant William Betty, with servants, all belonging to Colonel Hamilton's regiment (*sic*) [*Ibid.* 346, p. 300]; for Captain Thomas Parson to go to Holland; for Lewis Belain, ditto; for Mr. Joseph Clark, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 301]; and for Peter Savy, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 306.]

April 13.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir John Fleet, governor of the East India Company. Upon the application that has been made to the King on behalf of Captain Gifford, by several persons of quality who offer to stand engaged for his loyalty and good affection to his Majesty, and fidelity to the company, the King is inclined to permit his proceeding upon the intended service to the East Indies. I gave you this notice thereof, that no time may be lost to prepare for his voyage; and so soon as his Majesty declares absolutely his pleasure in this matter, you shall be made acquainted with it. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 232.]



1696.

April 13. Order appointing Charles Bodvil, Earl of Radnor, lord lieutenant  
Kensington. of Cornwall, and revoking certain letters patent by which John, Earl of Bath, was appointed to the same office [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 186]; similar order appointing Thomas, Earl of Stamford, lord lieutenant of Devon and the city of Exeter, and revoking letters patent of 25 May 5 William and Mary appointing, John, Earl of Bath, to the said office. [*Ibid.*, p. 187.]

April 13. Post warrant and passes for Lord Glenorchy, with Peter Brunet  
Whitehall and George Whitfield, with three horses and a guide, to go to  
Kensington. Scotland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 492]; for Daniel Campbell, with his goods, to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of Sir James Ogleby, Secretary of Scotland [*Ibid.*, p. 493]; and for Captain John Kripenny [Crespigny?] and Sergeant David Murray, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 303.]

April 13. Warrant to Simon Chapman, messenger in ordinary, to  
Whitehall. apprehend an unnamed person for being concerned in treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 299.]

April 13. Proceedings upon the petition of Ann Fitzharris, widow of  
Whitehall. Edward Fitzharris, esquire. The petitioner shows that Charles II. gave her a pension of 200*l.* *per annum* in lieu of money lent and services performed to the crown by her father, Captain William Finch, who was slain at sea. This pension is allowed her by the King upon the address of the House of Commons, but not very well paid. She prays, in lieu of the said pension, for a grant of the quit rents of an ancient paternal estate in Ireland, lately belonging to Sir Edward Fitzharris, her husband's father, and also for a grant of the office of clerk of the markets in that kingdom for 99 years, to commence from February, 1691, which is an equivalent of the 200*l.* *per annum*. Referred to Commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 165.]

April 13. Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Dodsworth, widow.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that she represented to the late Queen that her husband, Robert Dodsworth, deceased, discovered to the House of Commons a treasonable design carried on in Lancashire against the King's person and government, by which means the said design was at that time prevented. Her husband was put to great expense, and never received any allowance for his service. He was at last murdered in the night, leaving her with six children in a very mean condition. She prays for some maintenance for herself and family. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.*, p. 169.]

April 13. Proceedings upon the petition of Lady Philip Trenchard.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that her husband died without a will, leaving seven children, and a very mean provision made for them. She prays for some support for herself and children. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.*]

1696.

April 13. Proceedings upon the petition of Colonel Henry Conyngham. Kensington. The petitioner shows that his father, Sir Albert Conyngham, was one of the earliest that appeared in arms for the King in Ireland, where he raised a regiment of dragoons at his own expense, and served at the head of it in most of the considerable actions during the war, till he lost his life in the King's service, leaving the petitioner much in debt. He prays for a grant of the King's title to a forfeited mortgage of 1,400*l.* and a *custodiam* of some lands. Referred to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for his report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, p. 170.]

April 13. Captain Francis Winell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. "The weather has been so foggy and hazy for some days, that I could not send any ships to look into Dunkirk Road; I believe no ship has got out of Calais, but what we spoke of." [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 2.]  
On board the *Kent* in Calais Road,

April 14. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing, Whitehall. for their report a paper concerning the sinking of the revenue of the Post Office, signed by Ralph Blackhall. *Enclosure not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 273.]

April 14. Commissions for Mr. John Harnage to be captain of the first Kensington. marine regiment of foot commanded by the Marquis of Carmarthen in the room of Captain William Prince. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 260]; and for Charles Haris, gent., to be cornet of that troop in the regiment of dragoons commanded by Brigadier Edward Matthews, whereof he himself is captain. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 184.]

April 14. Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Terrick, widow. The Whitehall. petitioner shows that her husband was a cornet in Colonel Coy's regiment, and served the King in Ireland and Flanders, where he lost his life. He left her in a deplorable condition. She prays for a pension. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 173.]

April 14. Warrant for an allowance of 10*s.* a day to Sir James Jefferys, Kensington. knight, governor of Duncannon Fort, over and above the 10*s.* a day allowed him in lieu of his company upon the military establishment of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 341.]

April 15. Warrant for the borough of Pontefract to choose another Kensington. recorder, in the room of Robert Franks, esquire, who has neglected or refused to take the oaths, as he ought to have done, upon his receiving that office after the death of Francis White. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 162, p. 72.]

April 15. Commissions for Mr. Leonard Cradock to be lieutenant to Captain Kensington. George Norman in Brigadier Earle's regiment; for Mr. John Massey to be ensign to Captain John West in the same regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 260]; for Matthew Laffite, gent., to be adjutant to the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Tidcombe

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[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 191]; for Edward Couley, esq., to be adjutant to the first marine regiment of foot commanded by the Marquis of Carmarthen and to be lieutenant to Captain Gilbert Symond's company in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 195.]

April 15. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. It is  
Whitehall. the King's pleasure that you admit Arthur le Comte a midship-  
man extraordinary on board such ship as you shall think fit. [*Ibid.*  
204, p. 119.]

April 15. Proceedings upon the petition of Alexander Hevrard, gentleman.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that he expended 300*l.* in bringing over and  
taking an account of those 600 families which the King designed  
to settle in Ireland, and that, through this, he has been reduced to  
great extremities. He was obliged to leave his family in Ireland  
more than 14 months ago, his business not having been dispatched  
yet, though he petitioned the King once before. He desires a  
grant of 6*s.* a day out of the pensions that are vacant in Ireland,  
to enable him to maintain his family, which consists of eight persons,  
and begs for money for his passage to Ireland. Referred to the  
Commissioners of the Treasury for their report, the King having  
ordered that some money be given the petitioner, to enable him  
to return to Ireland. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 167.]

April 15. Proceedings upon the petition of Elizabeth McCrackon, widow  
Whitehall. of Captain James McCrackon, late of the King's royal regiment  
of foot, when commanded by Sir Robert Douglas. The petitioner  
shows that her husband served the King very faithfully, and in  
particular signalised himself at the Battle of Steinkirk, in which  
he was killed. He left her with two young children in a most  
destitute condition. She prays for a pension. Referred to the  
Commissioners of the Treasury for their report. [*Ibid.*, p. 168.]

April 15. Passes for Captain Meres, in Colonel How's regiment, with a  
Kensington. servant, to go to Harwich and Holland; and for James Lockhart,  
esquire, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 493.]

April 15. Warrant for the discharge of Robert Mackarel, merchant,  
Kensington. from certain bonds given by him for the value of his ships, seized  
in Ireland and delivered to him on bail.

He suffered great hardships in France by reason of his being  
a protestant, and in his endeavour to escape from that kingdom  
with what effects he could, and settle in Ireland, several of his  
ships were seized and condemned, both in England and Ireland.

Several of the petitioner's ships have been employed in the  
transport service, for which there is a considerable sum due to  
him. He is now settled with his family in Dublin, and the  
attorney-general of Ireland has certified that he sees no mark in  
him of ill affection to the King and government, but rather the  
contrary, and that the petitioner is "very unfortunate and  
deplorable." [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 290.]



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April 15. Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* out of the Irish revenues  
Kensington. to Ann Hartwell, widow of Samuel Hartwell, as a recompense  
for the loss of his castle, called Castle Connell, near Limerick, which  
was destroyed by the King's order after the surrender of that  
place. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 293.]

April 15. Warrant for a grant under the great seal of Ireland, to  
Kensington. Richard, Earl of Bellomont, of the estates of Sir Valentine Browne,  
commonly called Lord Kenmare, and Sir Nicholas Browne, his son,  
forfeited to the crown by the late rebellion, for a term of  
1,000 years at a peppercorn rent; the premises to be leased by  
the Earl to some lessee, who shall pay 1,000*l. per annum*, the  
overplus of the issues of the same, over and above the said 1,000*l.*,  
to be collected to the use of the crown. [*Ibid.*, p. 305.]

April 16. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir John Fleet, governor of the East  
Whitehall. India Company. authorizing the company to employ Captain  
Gifford in command of the *Sidney*, one of the ships now going in  
their service to the Indies. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 233.]

April 16. Passes for Captain Bor, with two servants, to go to Holland;  
Kensington. for John Maglue, a sergeant, with twelve men for Colonel Colling-  
wood's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 302]; for Patrick  
Mackardy, a sergeant, with four recruits, ditto; for Captain Cole,  
with two servants, to go to Flanders; for Colonel Matthews,  
with three servants, to go to Holland; for Major Wivell, with  
one servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 303]; for Charles, Count  
Wrede, Ive Scheffer, his governor, John Jacob Gesner and John  
Benevelt, his servants, to go to Holland; for — Andriesen  
and Barent Aatbertse, Dutchmen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 304]; for  
Lieutenant Robert Falconer, a sergeant, drummer, and ten  
recruits for Colonel Robert Mackay's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.*,  
p. 306]; for Francis Olivier, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 307]; and for Sir  
Michael Mitchell to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 320.]

April 16. A form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used on Thursday  
the 16th April throughout England and Wales, and the town of  
Berwick upon Tweed, for "discovering and disappointing a horrid  
and barbarous conspiracy of papists and other traitorous persons  
to assassinate and murder his most gracious Majesty's royal  
person, and for delivering this kingdom from an invasion intended  
by the French." Printed. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6,  
No. 25.]

April 17. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Sandwich. By the  
Whitehall. account you give of one Staunton, who has been lately apprehended  
as resembling Bryerly, it is not likely that he is the same, since  
he has lately been at sea. But it is fit that Staunton should  
make it appear what he has been doing this five months, since he  
has been discharged from the sea service. When any persons are  
taken upon a supposition they are some of those mentioned in the  
late proclamations, if you will send hither an exact description of

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them, enquiry may be made of those who know them, and it may be more easily determined, what to do with them. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 234.*]

April 17. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Woodgate. From the letter  
Whitehall. signed by you and Mr. Thorpe, concerning one taken up, who goes by the name of Farewell, and from what you have written to Mr. Sayers, it appears you imagine it may be Hungate, who is mentioned in the proclamation. If an exact description of him had been sent up at the same time, you might have been soon satisfied whether it were he or not, and care might have been taken to bring him up in safe custody. [*Ibid.*]

April 17. Commission for Humphry Cory, gent., to be ensign of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain Salomon Rapin is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Brudenell. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 186.]

April 17. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Cardell Goodman  
Whitehall. to Whitehall to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 384.]

April 17. Passes for Joachim Rudegar de Gloss, a subject of the Elector  
Kensington. of Brandenburg, Francis Peter Theodati, his governor, Alexander de Zychlin Zychlinski, and John Burzymonsky, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 303]; for Elizabeth Kirke to go to Flanders; for Stephen Fox, ditto; for John Tiepenbrock to go to Holland; for Mr. John Kettle, with his wife and servant, ditto, upon the recommendation of Lady Derby; for Lieutenant George Foulkes and his servant to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 304]; for Mr. William Briggs, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 306]; for Isaac Pereyra Coutino, Abraham Baruh Louzada, Joseph de Mattos and one servant, to go to Holland; and for David Baruh Louzada, Isaac Baruh Louzada, his son, and Rebecca Baruh Louzada, to go to Barbados. [*Ibid.*, p. 309.]

April 17. Proclamation authorizing the acceptance of clipped money  
Kensington. in payment of duties and taxes till the 4th of May next. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4. No. 131.*]

April 18. Commission for Mr. Joseph Bullock to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Samuel Michel in Colonel Henry Trelawney's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 167, p. 260.*]

April 18. Proceedings upon the petition of William Meisters. The  
Kensington. petitioner shows that in May, 1691, he was appointed store-keeper of the Ordnance, and was at the same time ordered to go to Ireland, where he continued in the King's service till January, 1692. He was ignorant that he was obliged to take the "sacraments and oaths" appointed by act of parliament, but on the 13th March 1692, he did receive the communion, and took the oaths at the quarter sessions held for Westminster on the 1st April, 1692. Nevertheless an information was exhibited against him in the

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court of King's Bench in Easter term, in the 4th year of the King's reign. He prays for a *Nolle Prosequi* to be entered upon the said information. Referred to the Attorney General for his report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 237, p. 171.]

April 18. Warrant to Francis Clarke, messenger in ordinary, to search  
Whitehall. for and apprehend ——— Aynesworth, for suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 301.]

April 18. A similar warrant to Peter Mariscoe, to repair to some place  
Whitehall. in Wiltshire to apprehend ——— Calloway as above. [*Ibid.*, p. 302.]

April 18. Passes for Mr. Giles Hancock to go to Chatham; for Thomas  
Whitehall. Swynborn, esquire, a barrister of Gray's Inn, and Thomas Narand, his servant, to go to Newcastle, and return [*Ibid.*]; for Elizabeth White to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 304]; and for Mary Camell and her two children to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 306.]

April 19. Commission for Mr. Stephen Cadroy to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Thomas Jones in Colonel Ingoldesby's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 260.]

April 19. Passes for Mr. Joseph Sykes to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346,  
Kensington. p. 304]; and for Juliana Byron, with a maid and manservant, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 306.]

April 20. Titus Gershom to Sir William Trumbull. He landed in Yar-  
Norwich. mouth on the 11th of February last from Hull, with goods for which he fully satisfied the custom house officers; but, because he had thirteen fine hunting scimitars, the mayor was so incensed, that he imprisoned him with his servant. He has been imprisoned since the 26th March last, and is reduced to the want of all things proper to support life. He prays to be set at liberty that he may return to his family in Amsterdam. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 26.]

April 20. Commissions to Mr. Peter Best to be lieutenant to Captain van  
Kensington. Beest in Colonel Philip Colyear's regiment; for Mr. Labillière to be reformed lieutenant in Count Marton's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 260]; for Edward Dixie, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain John Wood was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Richard Atkins; for Henry Tanckard, esq., to be captain lieutenant of that company in the same regiment of foot whereof Sir Richard Atkins himself is captain; for Francis Mariot, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain William Burgh is captain in the same regiment [*Ibid.* 168, p. 190]; for John Gignous, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain Stephens Cassin was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Buchan; for James Barry, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain William Berry was late captain in the



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regiment of foot commanded by Sir Matthew Bridges ; for William Berry, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain James Barry was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir George St. George. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 194]; and for John Cheyne, gent., to be ensign of that company, whereof Captain Willoughby Aston is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Richard Atkins. [*Ibid.*, p. 200.]

April 20. Brevet to John Philiponeau de Montargier, esq., to command  
Kensington. and take his rank as colonel of foot. [*Ibid.*, p. 201.]

April 20. Proceedings upon the petition of Dame Mary Calverley, widow  
Whitehall. and relict of Sir Henry Calverley, knight, lately deceased, and Mary Calverley, sole daughter and heir of the said Sir Henry Calverley. The petitioners show that a marriage has been concluded to be had between Mary Calverley, the daughter, and Bennet Sherard, son of Bennet, Lord Sherard, and that the manor of Eryholme, co. York, the manor of Newton Hansard, co. Durham, and all lands, etc., late of the said Sir Henry Calverley in those parts and in Littleburn *alias* Burnhall, co. Durham, are agreed to be settled upon trustees in order to be sold for raising the marriage portion of the said Mary Calverley, who is nineteen years of age, and cannot complete the settlement agreed upon at the said marriage treaty, without suffering one or more common recoveries of the said estate. They pray for a grant of a privy seal accordingly. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. *See also post* p. 147. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 174.]

April 20. Proceedings upon the petition of Rabsy Smithsby, daughter  
Whitehall. of William Smithsby, deceased. The petitioner shows that Charles I, in the 13th year of his reign by his letters patent conveyed an annuity of 1,000*l.* per annum, payable out of the customs, to her father and his executors, for 16 years from Lady day, 1637, in consideration of his services and his payment of 6,250*l.* to George, Lord Baltimore, for the surrender of a former patent granted by the said King. This was paid until Lady day, 1641, but no further, and at the expiration of the King's grant there was owing 12,000*l.* for 12 years' arrears of the said annuity. Her father died in 1660 without having received the arrears, and having suffered in other ways, to the ruin of himself and family, so that the petitioner is reduced to great want. If the King cannot pay the 12,000*l.* in money, she prays the reversion of the small manors of Barton, Barrow, Gouxhill and Hogsthorp in Lincolnshire for 99 years at a small rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, after the determination of the present interest which the Queen Dowager has therein, and the Queen's power of making leases for 31 years at any time during her life. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 70.]

April 20. Warrant for Charlès Fane, esquire, to be sworn standard-bearer  
Kensington. of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of Henry Bouchier Fane, esquire, deceased. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 385.]

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- April 20. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring — Lowick to  
Whitehall. Whitehall to be examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 385.]
- April 20. Warrant for William Brodrick, esquire, to be attorney general  
Kensington. in Jamaica during the King's pleasure, with the usual proviso  
as to residence in the island. [*Ibid.*, p. 386.]
- April 20. Warrant for a grant of a baronetcy to Thomas Wheat of  
Kensington. Glympton, co. Oxford, esquire. [*Ibid.*, p. 387.]
- April 20. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. William Birkenhead, committed for high treason in conspiring  
to assassinate the King. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 305.]
- April 20. Warrant to the same to receive into custody — Chivery, for  
Whitehall. high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*]
- April 20. Warrant to the same, to take Thomas Bertram to Westminster  
Whitehall. Hall. [*Ibid.*]
- April 20. Warrant to the Commissioners of Prizes to pay to John Glover  
Whitehall. the proceeds of the sale of the ship called the *James*, another  
called the *Providence*, laden with French wines and brandies, and  
another called, the *Peter* of Bayonne, laden with fish, lately taken  
by our packet boats the *Spanish Alliance* and the *Spanish Expedition*, whereof Captain Hutchins and Captain Clyco are  
commanders, and by them carried into the port of Corunna.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 306.]
- April 20. Warrant for a pardon of manslaughter, to Nicholas Carew, esq.,  
Kensington. he being convicted at the last assizes at Southwark of killing  
Edmund Ashton, esquire. [*Ibid.*, p. 308.]
- April 20. Passes for Christian Knebel to go to Gravesend, or any  
Kensington. other port, and embark for Germany; for Isaac de la Croix,  
his wife and seven children, to go to Bristol, or any other  
port for Ireland; [*Ibid.* 344, p. 493]; for Sir Robert Gery, bart.,  
to go to Italy for his health *via* Germany [*Ibid.*, p. 494]; for  
John Tamyno and Thomas Tamyno, his nephew, to embark at  
Harwich for Holland or Flanders; for Diana Maes to embark  
at Harwich for Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 495]; for Margaret Reins to  
go to Hamburg; for Christine Wegersleuf, with a child and  
maidservant, to go to Norway [*Ibid.* 346, p. 307]; for Francis  
Peter Gandillon, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 314]; for Captain  
John Melon in Colonel Robert Mackay's regiment (*sic*); and for  
Captain Charles Conyers, Lieutenant Oliver Wheeler, and thirty-  
eight men, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 317.]
- April 20. Warrant for the discharge of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, of  
Kensington. 500*l.*, in part of any "blench, few, taxtward, tack or entry duties"  
due from him to the crown. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16,  
p. 204.] ;

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April 20. Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* to William, Earl of Annandale,  
Kensington. in consideration of his faithful services, for some years, in several  
stations, and the considerable charges he has been at by his  
attendance on the King's affairs, particularly while he was president  
of the privy council of Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16,  
*p.* 205.]

April 20. Warrant to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, keeper of the palace  
Kensington. of Holyrood House, to furnish convenient lodgings there for  
Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and his family, together with kitchens,  
coach-houses, stables, etc. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 206.]

April 20. A like warrant on behalf of William, Earl of Annandale. [*Ibid.*,  
Kensington. *p.* 207.]

April 20. Warrant for the payment of 100*l.* to Adam Cockburn of  
Kensington. Ormiston, lord justice clerk, out of the first and readiest of the  
tack duty that shall be paid into the Treasury of Scotland for  
bishops' rents. [*Ibid.*]

April 20. Warrant for a yearly pension of 200*l.* to Lord Blantyre, as a mark  
Kensington. of the royal bounty and favour, with liberty to occupy, by himself  
or his family, the house in the city of Glasgow formerly belonging  
to the archbishops of that see. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 208.]

April 20. Warrant for a confirmation of the grant of the postmastership  
Kensington. at Haddington to William Johnston and Christian Auld, his  
spouse, with a yearly fee of 600*l.* Scots, for conveying packets, etc.,  
from Haddington to Cockburnspath and to Canongate. [*Ibid.*,  
*p.* 210.]

April 20. Warrant for a grant of the ward, non-entry, relief and marriage  
Kensington. of Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, grandson and heir of the late  
John Porterfield, deceased, concerning the lands of Quarreltown  
and Easter Cockran. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 211.]

April 20. Warrant for a grant of the single and life-rent escheat of Colonel  
Kensington. Thomas Buchan, sometime designed Lieutenant General Buchan,  
denounced to the horn on account of his rebellion, to his brother  
Colonel John Buchan. [*Ibid.*]

April 20. Commissions for James Robertson to be lieutenant of the  
Kensington. artillery company of Scotland, of which John Slezer is captain,  
in place of Lieutenant Adams, deceased [*Ibid.*, *p.* 212]; for Sir  
James Cockburn to be captain of the company formerly com-  
manded by Captain Gairie in Lord Lindsay's regiment; for  
Archibald Baillie to be lieutenant of Captain Skeen's company  
in Sir William Douglas's regiment of foot; for John Ker to be  
ensign of Captain Livingstone's company in the same regiment;  
and for Andrew Dikson to be ensign of Captain Mark Ker's  
company in Colonel George Macgill's regiment. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 213.]



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April 20. Warrant for letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, Kensington. creating within the city of Dublin, the suburbs and franchises thereof, one guild or fraternity of the arts of brewers and maltsters, to consist of a master, two wardens, and the commonalty of the same, and constituting Robert Rochfort, esquire, attorney-general of Ireland and Speaker of the House of Commons there, Allen Broderick, esquire, solicitor-general there, William Billington (the first master) and Mark Rantsford, aldermen of Dublin, Chichester Philips, esquire, Colonel Richard Forster, Joseph Budden, esquire, Major John Pierson, Isaac Ward, Robert Mason, Colonel Peter Wynne, John Abbot, Thomas Parsons, Ephraim Thwaites, Nathaniel Bradford, John Reilley, Joseph Worrall and Richard Tigh, the two last to be the first wardens. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 294.]

April 21. Proceedings upon the petition of Samuel Baston. The Whitehall. petitioner shows that the King, upon a petition presented on the 16th February, signified his pleasure that he should propose something in order to the making provision for him, in consideration of his faithful services in discovering the evil practices of the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded. He prays for the place of purser to any of the King's ships of the first, second or third rate, when it shall be vacant. Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for their consideration. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, p. 172.]

April 21. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir John Guise, baronet. Whitehall. The petitioner shows that there is a marriage intended to be solemnised between him and Elizabeth Napper, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Napper, but, as he is under age, he is incapable of making any settlement. He prays for a grant of a privy seal to suffer such recovery of his estate, in order to make such settlement as they shall agree. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for their report. [*Ibid.*, p. 173.]

April 21. Passes for John Salomon Hattenback, Paul Crivie, Charles Gustav Kensington. Bertig and Christian Weiman, to go to Holland, on the recommendation of the Prince of Denmark's chaplain; for Thomas Koster, John Spangenberg, John Forbus and George Gordon, servants to Mr. Danckelman, and five horses, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 308]; for John Henry Berenberg, John Jaackim Seyffert, and John Harry Heickenrick, Germans, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 309]; for John Derwich and Abraham Sedgwick, Armenians, to go to Hamburg [*Ibid.*, p. 312]; for Andrew Young and John Kynneir to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 313]; for John Cau, Jane Tessier and two children, Mary Poirée and one child, Elizabeth Berchireau and one child, Hannah Maillard and two children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 314]; for Sir David Colyear, Captain John Hamilton, and two servants, ditto; for Paul Amédée Pichard, ditto; for Abraham de Smet and his wife, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 315]; and for John de Clove, Machteltie his wife, and Catherine his daughter, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 316.]

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April 21. Warrant for the payment of 1,406*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* out of the revenues  
Kensington. of Ireland to Sir Joseph Herne and Sir Stephen Evance, knights,  
as interest upon money advanced by them for clothing furnished  
to the regiments of the Earl of Donegal and Colonel Cunningham  
in April, 1693. The sum total was 8,557*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, which was not  
wholly repaid till 23 November, 1695. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13,  
*p.* 301.]

April 22. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Cramp. Lord Romney has  
Whitehall. acquainted me that a person has lately been committed to the  
gaol of Rochester, who you suppose is Durance, mentioned in the  
proclamation. I desire you will send me the name he stands  
committed by, with his description, and particularly whether he  
speaks like a foreigner, that they who know him may be advised  
with, and such directions given thereupon as shall be needful.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 235.]

April 22. Post warrant and passes for the Earl of Roxburgh, his tutor,  
Whitehall. Mr. Cockburn, and Thomas Randall, his servant, Mr. William  
Cockburn and Joseph Smith, his servant, with five horses,  
to go to Deal in Kent ; for Mr. George Heron to go to Northumber-  
land [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 309]; and for Mr. Jasper Grant to go to  
Ireland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 332.]

April 22. Warrant for a grant under the great seal of Ireland to William  
Kensington. Watson, esquire, of the forfeited estates of David Nagle and  
Pierce Nagle in that kingdom. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 299.]

April 22. Warrant for the grant of a new lease or *custodiam* of lands  
Kensington. lately belonging to Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, in co. Kildare,  
and to Thomas Wise in Queen's County, in favour of Charles,  
Earl of Mountrath, in continuance of a lease granted by Queen  
Mary, 28 April, 1693, in consideration that the said Earl appeared  
early in the King's service, and has been a great sufferer in his  
estate. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 300.]

April 23. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, referring,  
Whitehall. for their report, the petition of Mrs. Willoughby, to whom  
the late Queen was pleased to allow 50*l.* a quarter, out of  
compassion for the unhappy circumstances she and her family  
were reduced to, by the stopping of her pension in Ireland.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 236.]

April 23. Warrant for John Burges to be admitted to a pensioner's  
Kensington. place on the foundation of the Charterhouse. [*Ibid.* 163, *p.* 78.]

April 23. Commissions for Mr. Jasper Clayton to be captain of Captain  
Galbraith's company in Brigadier Steuart's regiment (*sic*) [*Ibid.*  
167, *p.* 261]; for Lieutenant Macdonnell to be lieutenant to Captain  
Richard Lewis in Sir Henry Bellasys' regiment of foot [*Ibid.*,  
*p.* 297]; and for Alexander Gay, gent., to be lieutenant of that  
company whereof Captain William Gay is captain in the regiment  
of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Brudenell [*Ibid.* 168,  
*p.* 190.]

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April 23. Passes for Don Francisco Leones de Galvara, Don Paulo Lepi, Kensington. John and Stephens (*sic*), Don Bernardino Chepari and his son, Don Philipe Beneto, Michael Dorial, his wife and two children, Maria Viana de Soto, with her two children, James Osberg, John Francisco de Ruiz, his wife and two children, being nineteen persons in all (*sic*) [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 495]; for James Roy, midshipman extraordinary on board his Majesty's ship *Ossory*, to go to the Downs, or any other port where the fleet shall be; for Cornelius Vanderonde, kettledrum to Lord Rivers (*sic*); for Mr. John Nicholls, chaplain to Colonel Stanley's regiment (*sic*); for Nicholas Umbagh, his wife and six children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 312]; for John Valch, James Guidott, James Neale and Nicholas Chert, to go to Sweden; for Stephen Carein to go to Holland; for Mr. Charles Congreve to go to Ireland; for Mary de Garigue to go to Holland; for Mr. Arthur Gore, John Ladds his tutor, and Hester Parrat, his servant, to go to Ireland; for Anna Pauluc to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 313]; for Mr. Richard Southele and John Young, merchants, ditto; for Mr. John Hudson and two servants, ditto; for Abraham Royswick and Cornelius Volemborg, ditto; for Jacob Scholte and Volkert van Braaye, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 314]; for Mr. William Wallace and George Pringle, ditto; for Michael la Roche, ditto; for Mrs. Hester Swinford, ditto; for John Merie and Peter Douzel, ditto; and for Sir Gerard Aylmer and his wife, Esma Dillon and Walter Cruse, their servants, to go to Ireland, on the recommendation of Admiral Aylmer. [*Ibid.*, p. 316.]

April 23. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Sir Henry Hobart Whitehall. to have access to — Rookwood, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 312.]

April 23. Warrant to the same to bring Cardell Goodman to Whitehall Whitehall. to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 386.]

April 24. A list of the prisoners in the custody of the messengers, by Secretary Trumbull's warrant. John Charleton, John Wood, Messrs. Genefer, Turner, Browne, Chapman and Usher, William Bright, "inf."\* Henry Bradshaw, "inf."\*, William Horsly (bailed), William Hailes, Mr. Kelly, Morris Magrale (bailed), Thomas Buckell, William O'Brien, Belthazar Redding, John Coleman, Charles Carrington, Messrs. Chapman and Mathews, Colonel Cash, Mr. Cox, "inf."\*, Colonel Desimbert, "inf."\*, Mr. Davis, "inf."\*, Mr. Rigden, "inf."\*, Messrs. Ward, Goodchefe, and Answorth, Richard Rumball *alias* Rumsey, "inf."\*, Sir Thomas Wiseman, Thomas Bragg, Samuel Grant, Captain Daniel Woods, John Baptist Deary, Willcox, a tailor, "inf."\*, Knight, a hatter, dead, Cooke of Hackney, "inf."\*, Mr. Inwood, Dr. Godding, Mr. Cast, Browne and wife, Dr. Johnson, the three Langhorne, Mr. Smithson, Mr. Dewis, Dr. Smith, Mr. Baker, Ralph Hardwick, Messrs. Lewsey, Massey, Singleton, West, Browne, Barnesly, Kelly and Harris, Father King, two Weldings, Major Hawly, Mr. Prettyman, Mr. Stafford, Jarvis Hawton, Mr. Francis

\* ? Infirm.



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Therry, George Aldred, David Middelton, John Hodges, James Jones, Thomas Pharron, Lawrence Brabazon, Bennett Richards, Robert Lurman, James Burnall, James Browne, William Plummer, John Burrows, Mr. Gorden, Mr. Burke, Thomas Butler, Jeffery Keiling, Thomas Harris, Dr. Sombord, Mr. Diverly, Mr. Iden and wife, Mr. Yeomans, Captain Ems, John Caranah, Philip Fitzgerald, Edward Fitz Gerald, David Burke, Nicholas Lescovre, George Maccollock, Mr. West, John Corne, Captain Michael Browne, William Rutland, Captain Goodwin, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Binyon, Edward Harris, Richard Rowe, Edward Hayes, Thomas Aldrid.

In charge of Richard Poyke, Clerk of the Cheque:—Borlase, Mrs. ——— Benson, “inf.”\*, Mrs. ——— Pooke, “inf.”\*, Mrs. ——— Parker, “inf.”\* ——— Clarke, Francis Middleton, Sir Æneas McPherson, ——— Yarborow, “inf.”\*

A note on the back:—“Mr. Lillock, innkeeper at the Red Lion in St. Albans.” [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 27.*]

April 24. Commission for Thomas Beach, gent., to be ensign of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain Thomas Musgrave is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Francis Collingwood. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 190.*]

April 24. Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Ann and Magdalen Ross,  
Whitehall. daughters of George Ross, deceased. The petitioners show that their father served the King's mother 21 years as her first gentleman usher, for which arrears were due to him. Their mother, by order of the King's mother, at several times brought letters and messages into England, in the usurper's time, to the royal party, thereby endangering her life. In consideration whereof her Royal Highness promised to do well for them, and at her death expressed her trouble at having made no provision for her faithful servant Ross; the late King Charles, promised to take care of him, and soon after granted him a pension of 200*l.* per annum, under the great seal, for life. But their father died without having received any benefit of the same, there being above 600*l.* due to him, leaving the petitioners nothing to support them. They pray the King to grant them some maintenance by way of pension or otherwise. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, *p.* 72.]

April 24. Passes for Philip Wilkinson to go to Harwich for Holland,  
Kensington. on the recommendation of Mr. William St. Quintin; for Ensign Farquhar Macklellan to go to Chester for Ireland, on Colonel Maccartney's recommendation [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 495]; for Philip Townsend, clerk, and Richard Synge, clerk, with Mary, his wife, and Bartholomew White, his servant, ditto, on the recommendation of Lord Burlington; for David Cithered, ditto, on the recommendation of the Earl of Inchiquin; for Captain Gustavus Barrington and one servant, to embark at Harwich, for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 496];

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for Mr. Herbert Price, clerk of the hospitals in Flanders, and two servants, to go to Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 315]; and for — Bigot and — Balleman, his servant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 316.]

April 24.      Approbation of the election of Edward Harley of Brampton  
Kensington. Castle, co. Hereford, Esquire, as recorder of Leominster. [*Ibid.*, p. 338.]

April 24.      Warrant for the insertion of William Whitaker, found guilty  
Kensington. at the last assizes at Coventry of the murder of William Bennet, in the next general pardon that shall come out for the Midland circuit. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 390.]

April 24.      Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The master, wardens  
Dublin Castle. and brethren of the fraternity or guild of St. John the Baptist, Dublin, commonly called the corporation of tailors, are desirous to renew their charter, for the better excluding disaffected and unqualified persons, who will not take the oaths required, and to free themselves from certain vain and superstitious ceremonies and observances, to which they seem obliged by their old charter. They have made application to me to recommend them to his Majesty for a new grant for the better regulating of that trade, and removing the inconveniences they apprehend themselves to be under at present. I have desired his Majesty's solicitor-general to consider the matter, and let me have his opinion therein. He has, by his reports here enclosed, certified the case, with the draft of a letter proper for his Majesty's signature, which I am of opinion his Majesty may please to grant, as tending to encouragement of trade and of the protestant interests. Indeed, seeing this city is unfortified, and chiefly to be defended by its own militia and inhabitants, I conceive the renewing these charters will greatly add to their security, in regard all those who are to be members thereof will be obliged to take the oaths and subscribe the declaration appointed by act of parliament, which is not enjoined by their present charter. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 17.]  
*Enclosing :—*

(1) *Petition (undated) of the master, wardens and brethren of the corporation of tailors, of Dublin, praying a charter de novo to the intents of their former charter, commemorating therein the success of his Majesty, and praying leave to nominate his Excellency to be their patron. It shews that the petitioners and their predecessors have been a guild or fraternity for several hundred years, by virtue of several charters granted them by his Majesty's progenitors, and have always behaved themselves as faithful subjects. The papists, since the last rebellion, have in great numbers repaired to this city out of the country, and work at the tailor's trade to the great detriment of the petitioners, the papists committing many frauds, which are not punishable by the petitioners, unless they are granted a charter de novo to the intents of the former charters, and empowering them to become a protestant fraternity or guild. The petitioners therefore ask to be granted a new charter*

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to the above intents. Referred by Lord Capell, under date, Dublin Castle, 30th September, 1695, to his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General. [*S.P. Ireland*, 358, No. 17.i.]

(2) Report by Alan Brodrick, Solicitor-General of Ireland, dated 14th April, 1696, upon the above petition, that the said draft of a letter is fit to be recommended to his Majesty for his signature. He refers to a former order of reference, dated 18th March, 1695. [*Ibid.*, No. 17.ii.]

(3) Draft warrant for the preparation of a new charter to the master, wardens and brethren of the fraternity or guild of St. John the Baptist, Dublin, commonly called the corporation of tailors, Dublin, confirming to the master, wardens and brethren of the fraternity or guild the possession of several houses and parcels of ground in Backlane in the city of Dublin, and of a house, garden and plot of ground in Oxmanstown, Dublin, and of a rent charge of twenty shillings sterling per annum, growing due out of a plot or place called the Shut Clap Mill in St. Patrick's Street, Dublin, and of a yearly rent of three shillings and fourpence sterling, payable by ——— Kennedy, esquire, out of his holding by St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, and of the town and lands of the Baskin in the county of Dublin, and also of several houses, gardens and plots of ground in and about the town of Wicklow. George Cumming, the present master of the said fraternity or guild, and Charles Cox and William Ballance, the present wardens, are to continue in their respective offices until the feast of St. John the Baptist next; with added date 2 May, 1696. [*Ibid.*, No. 17.iii.]

April 25. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Thomas Perkins, [Whitehall.] Isaac Bullock and Bernard Davis to Whitehall to be examined. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 387.]

April 26. Commissions to Mr. Henry Vansisterfleet to be lieutenant to Kensington. captain Nanfan in colonel John Jacob's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 261]; and for William Austen to have Captain Phillip Griffin's company in Sir John Jacob's regiment of foot. [*Ibid.*, p. 267.]

April 26. Passes for Peter Gadereau, his wife and three children, to go to Kensington. Holland; for John Martin and John la Fage, ditto; for Mr. George Barson to go to Barbados [*Ibid.* 346, p. 316]; for Edward Clegherne, a soldier discharged, to go to Ireland; for Owen Faires, ditto; for Isaac Saraina, Aaron Saportas and Ephraim Arary, to go to Holland; for Mr. George Gray and Mr. George Lauder, ditto; for Captain James Jones, and one servant, Captain John Lee, and one servant, Lieutenants Richard Hemmings and Evans Lloyd, and Ensigns Pocock and Rowland Winwood, officers in Colonel Ingoldsby's regiment, to go to Ostend; for John Bullingbrook to go to Ireland; for Lieutenant Colonel Giles Spicer and Charles Harris, with two servants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 317]; for Mr. Robert Maxwell to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 319]; for John le Court, a French protestant, with his goods, to go to Holland; for Matthew la Brune, a French protestant, ditto; for Sir Henry Weyms, knight, William Worth, gent., and



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his wife, Mrs. Frances Hawley, Stephen Sweet, Mrs. Elizabeth Bristol, Henry Harrison, Richard Burnet, Thomas King and John Andrews, to go to Ireland, on the recommendation of the Duke of Ormond [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 320]; and for Mr. George Butler and William Egan, his servant (*sic*) [*Ibid.*, p. 327.]

April 26. Warrant for a pardon to William Cloase of Hartley, co. West-  
Kensington. moreland, fellmonger, and Robert Whitehead of Whiteall *alias* Whitell, late of Rombaldkirk, co. York, tailor, for high treason in counterfeiting and clipping coin, and for buying and selling clippings and filings of coin. [*Ibid.*, p. 318.]

April 26. Warrant to pay to Andrew Smith, clerk, 24*5*l. 16*s.* 6*d.*, part of  
Kensington. the value of the lading of a Dutch ship called the *Juffrow Catherine*, retaken, after being seven days in the possession of the enemy, by his brother Captain William Smith, late commander of the King's ship *Portland*, who has since been drowned in the royal service. [*Ibid.*, p. 333.]

April 27. Commissions for Mr. Francis Reade to be captain of Mr. Richard  
St. George's company in Sir Matthew Bridge's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 261]; for Mr. Peter Dodson to be ensign to Captain William Hopton in Sir Henry Bellasys' regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 263]; and for Henry Cookeman, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Captain John Curries was late captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Zachariah Tiffin. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 191.]

April 27. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. The  
Whitehall. King is sensible of the services and great misfortunes and losses of Mr. Robert Southby, who was secretary to the squadron commanded by the late Sir Francis Wheler. He recommends him most particularly to you for some office or employment in the navy, being well assured of his abilities and capacity to do good service there. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 119.]

April 27. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward Cotton. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that he was a soldier in the reign of Charles I, and is now 74 years of age. He prays for an almsman's place at the hospital of Ewelme. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 176.]

April 27. Passes for Mary Porter, with her child and a maidservant,  
Kensington. to go to Harwich for Flanders; for John le Cerf, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 496]; for the *Ann* ketch of London, Samuel Lucas, commander, to take on board such French prisoners as are now in the gaols of England, and transport them to Calais, there to be exchanged for English prisoners [*Ibid.* 346, p. 321]; and for Henry Orson, with his wife and children, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 322.]

April 27. Warrant appointing John Baber of the parish of St. Martin's  
Kensington. in the Fields, esquire, administrator of the estate of Francis la Peyreston, a French merchant lately deceased in London, which

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estate he bequeathed to subjects of the French king, enemies of England, whereby the same becomes vested in the English crown. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 346, p. 319.]

April 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to take Cardell Goodman [Whitehall.] to the Old Bailey. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 387.]

April 27. Warrant for a privy seal authorizing fines to be levied, and Kensington. recoveries suffered, in accordance with the petition of Dame Mary Calverley. *See ante*, p. 137. [*Ibid.*, p. 388.]

April 27. Warrant for a pension of 5s. a day to Gaspar de Lanalve, who Kensington. is to be inserted in the list of French pensioners on the Irish establishment. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 320.]

April 27. Warrant for a pension of 2s. a day upon the military establish- Kensington. ment of Ireland to Judith Jacquau, in consideration of the loss of her nearest relations, killed in the King's service, from whom she has heretofore had her subsistence. [*Ibid.*, p. 447.]

April 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Johnson. I have received Whitehall. your letter with the account of what ships are fitting at Brest. You will continue to write as often as you have any material information concerning them. There needs no advice to be given you about an address from the island [of Guernsey?] since the association they are voluntarily entering into (agreeable as I suppose to what has been done here) will very well serve instead. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 237.]

April 28. The same to Colonel Collier. I have received yours of the Whitehall. 9th inst., and acquaint you that I hope there is no great danger of an attempt upon the island [of Jersey?] by any preparations the enemy may be making. However you do well to be upon your guard, and provide against all events. [*Ibid.*]

April 28. The same to the mayor of Bristol. Your account concerning the Whitehall. Toulon fleet agrees with what we had about the same time from Sir George Rooke, by a ship that overtook him in the Channel; but I am not less obliged to you for the care you took. We should be early informed in a matter of such public concern. [*Ibid.*, p. 238.]

April 28. The same to Colonel Kendall. The King commanded me to Whitehall. return the enclosed letter, and is of the opinion that the account looks sensible and true. He concludes you either have or will lay it before the Lords of the Admiralty, and that they will take what care is possible to prevent the enemy's design, and to protect the trade. [*Ibid.*]

April 28. The same to the high sheriff of Cheshire. Having seen Whitehall. a certificate from considerable persons at Chester on behalf of Lewis Welsh and Derby O'Brien, who were some time since taken

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up, and are still detained in custody upon suspicion, I acquaint you that I have not heard anything they can be charged with in relation to the government, and therefore, unless you have any particular informations against them, I think they may be set at liberty. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 239.*]

April 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Robert Mackworth. I received  
Whitehall. the account of your having secured two persons, Thomas and Edward Orphear, upon suspicion. Lord Scarborough and Colonel Tidcombe both own them to be in his Majesty's service under their commands, the first as chaplain, and the other as having ridden several years in the troop of guards, as they informed you. You will, therefore, upon receipt of this, cause them to be discharged, that they may repair to their posts in Flanders. I am particularly desired to mention to you that they may not be obliged to pay any fees, or at least that they may be favourably dealt with on that account. [*Ibid.*]

April 28. The same to the deputy lieutenants of Worcestershire. I  
Whitehall. enclose a warrant signed by the lords of the Council to the sheriff of the county, directing him to take into custody such persons secured by you as are therein named; this you would have received sooner but that your letter of the 4th instant has been mislaid at the Council. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 14.]

April 28. The same to the deputy lieutenants of Herefordshire, enclosing  
Whitehall. a like warrant for persons omitted in the former warrant. [*Ibid.*]

April 28. The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Application has  
Whitehall. been made to his Majesty on behalf of Mr. Pulteney, clerk of the council in Ireland, who is like to be a great loser by the removal of the adjudications of the claims under the Articles of Limerick and Galway to the judges of that kingdom. I am directed to transmit, for your opinion, a copy of his memorial, begging to be made registrar of the new court of claims. The King has a gracious regard for the services of Mr. Pulteney, particularly those performed by him in the last sessions of parliament. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 109.*]

April 28. Warrant for Henry, Earl of Romney, master-general of ordnance,  
Kensington. to arm the following regiments, that were deprived of their arms by the French, by whom they were taken in their passage from Flanders into England:—the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Henry Bellasys, and five companies of foot commanded by Brigadier Earle, whereof one is a company of grenadiers. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 192.*]

April 28. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. The  
Whitehall. King commands that you send orders to the commissioner at Portsmouth to furnish Captain Jacob van der Goes, commander of the States' ship the *Maas*, now lying at Spithead, with a foremast



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and bowsprit, taking his receipt for the same, so that they may either be restored in specie, or the value thereof paid in money. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, p. 191.]

April 28. Passes for John Walgrave, merchant, to go to Harwich for  
Kensington. Holland or Flanders, on the recommendation of Colonel Godfrey ; for George, Earl of Orkney, with three servants, ditto ; for Charles Bellangier with his goods, to go to Harwich and Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, p. 497] ; for Thomas Barwick to go to Holland ; for James Dayrolle, controller of the hospitals in Flanders, with his wife, his nephew, a manservant and a maidservant, to go to Holland or Flanders ; for Captain Thomas Cook, in Colonel Stanley's regiment, to go to Holland ; for Françoise and Anne Favier, French protestants, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 322] ; for Peter de Grange, Jane his wife, and two children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 323] ; for Timothy Thomas and his servant to go to Holyhead [*Ibid.*, p. 326] ; for Thomas Barlow and his servant to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 330] ; for Herst Arones, a poor Jew, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 331] ; for Captain George Fletcher and Lieutenant Brudnall, ditto ; for Lieutenant Colonel James Hamilton, one servant and three horses, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 332] ; for Colonel Henry Morrison and three servants to go to Holland ; and for Mr. Richard Lightfoot and his servant to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, p. 345.]

April 28. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit John Cooper to  
Whitehall. have access to Zachariah Sinco, a prisoner. [*Ibid.*, p. 320.]

April 28. Warrant to Andrew Corbet, esquire, receiver of the rights and  
Kensington. perquisites of the Admiralty, to deliver to Captain John Broom four French vessels, viz., the *St. John the Baptist*, the *Mary* of Marseilles, the *Michael* and the *Notre Dame de la Miséricorde*, which he captured in the Mediterranean in his ship the *Lusitania*, formerly the *Mary Rose*, sailing under letters of marque. [*Ibid.*, p. 325.]

April 28. Warrant to Sir Charles Hedges, judge of the high court of  
Kensington. Admiralty, to deliver to Timothy Lannoy, George Tredway, Walter Hornby and Thomas Vernon, merchants, certain goods taken by Captain John Knapp, commander of the King's ship *Bonadventure*, in the port of Scanderoon, out of a ship called the *San Giuseppe*, Captain Dominico de Fassi commander, by way of reprisal for the capture of the ship *Serpent* of London, belonging to the said merchants, which was seized in the port of Salinis in the island of Cyprus by a French ship called the *Madonna del Rosario*, Francis David, commander, and thence carried to Sidon, where she was stopped by the pasha, as being taken in a port belonging to the Grand Seignior ; the English ambassador at Constantinople vainly endeavoured to procure redress. [*Ibid.*, p. 334.]

April 28. Warrant for a pardon to Thomas Prendergast, gentleman, of all  
Kensington. treasons, rebellions, robberies, etc. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 391.]

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April 28. Warrant for a tack to George, Viscount Tarbat, of the teynds,  
Kensington. teynd sheaves etc. of the parish of Tarbat, comprehending therein the parish of Fear, now divided from it, lying within the sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty, for the space of "two nineteen years" at the rent of 10 marks Scots. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 214.]

April 28. Warrant for a tack to John, Viscount Stair, of the teynds,  
Kensington. etc., of the regality and parish of Glenluce, formerly payable to the bishops of Galloway, for — years, at a rent of 20s. Scots, relieving the crown of the two stipends payable to the ministers of the parishes of Old and New Glenluce, and declaring the present tack to be in satisfaction to him of three chalders of meal yearly as his fee as heritable baillie of the said regality. [*Ibid.*, p. 216.]

April 28. Warrant for dissolving the teynds of the parish of Cambus-  
Kensington. nathen from the archbishopric of Glasgow, and granting the same to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in tail male. [*Ibid.*]

April 28. The King to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland. We  
Kensington. understand that our castles and forts in our kingdom of Scotland are still in a bad condition, particularly that of Fort William. We hereby require you to take particular information of their state, and immediately employ workmen in repairing them, and mounting the cannon. [*Ibid.*, p. 217.]

April 28. Warrant for a yearly pension of 300*l.* to William, Earl of  
Kensington. Crawford. [*Ibid.*, p. 218.]

April 28. Warrant for the appointment of William Berkeley, esquire,  
Kensington. to the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, upon the surrender or determination of letters patent of King Charles II, granting the said office to Sir William Temple, bart. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 307.]

April 29. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges, enclosing a copy  
Whitehall. of a warrant for granting away the King's shares of several prize ships, for his opinion as to the truth of the matters of fact. A prompt report should be made, owing to the King's speedy departure. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 274.]

April 29. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send, for your  
Whitehall. consideration, a copy of a letter received from the ambassador of the States General residing here, desiring that two vessels, which have lately come from Holland to Portsmouth with provisions for some of the States' men-of-war, may be exempted from paying "sight money" at Portsmouth. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 119.]

April 29. Warrant for Thomas Williams to be admitted to a child's  
Kensington. place on the foundation of the Charterhouse at the next vacancy. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 77.]

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April 29. Commissions for Mr. Leonard Fish to be lieutenant to Captain  
Kensington. John Lloyd in Colonel Henry Trelawny's regiment of foot  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 261]; for Mr. Edward Bush to  
be adjutant to the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 262]; and for Joseph  
de Valada, gent., to be ensign of that company in the regiment  
of foot commanded by major-general Isaac de la Melonière,  
whereof he himself is captain. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 199].

April 29. Proceedings upon the petition of William Briggs, esquire. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that Sir Marke Milebank recovered a judgment  
against him in Trinity term, 1694, in the court of King's Bench,  
for 210*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, which has been since affirmed in the court  
of Exchequer, in which judgment there is manifest error. He  
prays for a writ of error returnable in parliament. The petition  
is allowed. [*Ibid.* 237, p. 175.]

April 29. Proceedings upon the petition of the same. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that Thomas Stawart recovered a judgment against  
him in Trinity term, 1694, in the court of King's  
Bench, for 109*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, besides costs and suits, which have  
been since affirmed in the Exchequer Chamber, in which judg-  
ment is manifest error. He prays for a writ returnable in  
Parliament. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.*]

April 29. Proceedings upon the petition of Richard Blome, the King's  
Whitehall. "cosmographical painter." The petitioner shows that he is engaged  
in "a very painful work," being an exact description and survey of  
the cities of London and Westminster. He prays for a grant to  
farm, for a term of years, the fines that arise from the place of  
clerk of the market within the verge of the King's Court, he  
paying the usual fee of 20*l.* *per annum* into the Exchequer.  
Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report.  
[*Ibid.* 238, p. 75.]

April 29. Passes for John Savage, junior, to embark at Harwich for  
Kensington. Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, p. 497]; for Mr. Charles Raboteau and his  
wife to go to Holland; for James Chambers, John Fairly,  
James Craford, George Dundas, William Deas, Thomas Wilson,  
Levi Ball, Samuel Camlin, Alexander Garshore, Cornelius Van-  
dike, John Kirkwood, George Ramsey and Samuel Westwood,  
surgeons, going to the hospitals in Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 322];  
for the Earl of Roxburgh, Patrick Cockburn, Thomas Strandell  
and Daniel Frazer, to go to Holland; for Louise Achard, ditto;  
for William Cherry to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 323]; for Mr.  
William Perkins and his servant to go to Holland; for John  
Bigon and Peter du Four, French protestants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 324];  
for Moses Aureillon and Margaret his wife to go to Germany  
[*Ibid.*, p. 325]; for Dr. Thomas Lawrence, physician general to  
the army in Flanders, and one servant, Isaac Teale, apothecary  
general, and one servant, Elizabeth Wheeler and two maid-  
servants, Peter Chambon, William Morris, Henry Hamilton, John  
Randall, Peter Everbrook, James Anderson, James Thornborough,



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George Marriot, Peter Conolle, John Buckley, Charles Bland and John Pewney, apothecaries' mates, and Joan Headley, nurse to the hospitals in Flanders, to go to Holland or Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 330]; and for Jane Clerk, Cathalina Jacob and Alice Wash to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 346].

April 29. Warrant for licenses in mortmain to Brazenose College, Oxford, and to St. John's College, Cambridge, severally to acquire from Sir Samuel Grimston, bart., as trustee under the will of Sarah, late Duchess of Marlborough, the manor of Thornhill, co. Wilts, and the manor and advowson of Wootton Rivers, in the said county; and for a further license to each college to acquire other property not exceeding 1,000*l.* *per annum.* [*Ibid.*, p. 373.]

April 29. Warrant approving the draft plans for fitting up the building  
Kensington. erected at Greenwich by King Charles II., and making "some additional buildings," so that the intended hospital may be capable of receiving 350 disabled seamen. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 392.]

April 29. Warrant for a pardon to John Scott, esquire, for the murder  
Kensington. of George Butler. [*Ibid.*, p. 394.]

April 29. Warrant for a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day upon the Irish estab-  
Kensington. lishment to Charles du Plessis, late a cornet in the regiment of horse commanded by Brigadier Lumley, in consideration of his being disabled in the service. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 324.]

April 30. Appointment of Sir Basil Dixwell, to be lieutenant of Dover  
Kensington. Castle. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 262.]

April 30. Warrant to the Judge Advocate or his deputy for holding  
Kensington. courts martial from time to time for punishing mutiny, desertion or false musters, in the military forces. [*Ibid.*, p. 263.]

April 30. Commissions for Mr. James Tennet to be lieutenant to Lieutenant  
Kensington. Colonel Rabinière in Colonel Colt's regiment; for Mr. Vaughan to be captain of Captain Campbell's company in Colonel Coote's regiment; for Mr. Campbell to be captain of Captain Vaughan's company in Brigadier Steuart's regiment [*Ibid.*, 167, p. 265]; for Mr. Robert Jacob to be deputy lieutenant of Dover Castle to Sir Basil Dixwell, and in the absence of Mr. Thomas Marsh, another deputy lieutenant [*Ibid.*, p. 266]; for William Watkins, esq., to be captain of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hopson was late captain in the first regiment of foot guards commanded by Henry, Earl of Romney, and likewise to take his rank as lieutenant colonel of foot from the date of this commission [*Ibid.* 168, p. 191]; for John Wyne, esq., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Lieutenant Colonel William Watkins is captain in the same regiment; for Huntington Manning, esq., to be ensign of that company whereof Lieutenant

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Colonel King is captain in the same regiment; for Oliver Long, esq., to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment of dragoons commanded by Colonel Ecklin, and likewise to be captain of a troop in the same regiment; for — Montgomery, esq., to be major and captain of a troop in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 193]; for Thomas Satur, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain William Grill is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Bevil Granville [*Ibid.*, p. 194]; for — Hutchinson, gent., to be ensign to Captain Joshua Wiseman's company in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Richard Brewer [*Ibid.*, p. 195]; for Dennis Obry, gent., to be lieutenant of that company whereof Captain John Dumeny is captain in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 196]; for — Heley, gent., to be ensign of the same company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 197]; for — Galipuy, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain de Montigny is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Major General Isaac de la Melonière; and for Thomas Pulteney, gent., to be ensign of that company whereof Captain Quartus Spencer is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Tidcombe. [*Ibid.*, p. 199.]

April 30. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Thomas Vincent, Whitehall. esquire, to have access to Robert Meldrum. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 393.]

April 30. Warrant for a continuation of pay to the Marquis of Kensington. Carmarthen as rear-admiral of the blue. [*Ibid.*]

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, baronet, [Whitehall.] of the dignities of Baron Lowther, of Lowther and Viscount of Lonsdale, co. Westmorland. [*Ibid.*, p. 394.]

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Sir John Thompson, baronet, of the Kensington. dignity of Baron Haversham of Haversham, co. Bucks. [*Ibid.*, p. 395.]

April 30. Warrant for the inclusion of Thomas Hunt, sentenced to Kensington. death at the last assizes at Winchester for burglary and robbery on the highways, in the next general pardon that shall come out for the western circuit, without any condition of transportation. [*Ibid.*, p. 396.]

April 30. Warrant for a commission to execute the office of treasurer Kensington. of the Exchequer to Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, knight, Charles Montague, esquire, chancellor of the exchequer, John Smith, esquire, and Sir Thomas Littleton, baronet. [*Ibid.*, p. 397.]

April 30. Warrant for James Lowther, esquire, to be clerk of the Kensington. delivery in the ordnance office, with a fee of 12*d.* a day, in the room of Christopher Musgrave, esquire. [*Ibid.*, p. 399.]

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April 30. Warrant for Christopher Musgrave, esquire, to be clerk of the  
Kensington. ordnance, with a fee of 2s. per day, with all such privileges, etc.,  
as Sir Thomas Littleton had. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345,  
p. 400.]

April 30. Warrant for the preparation of a bill under the great seal  
Kensington. appointing a commission to consist of the Lord Keeper or  
Lord Chancellor, the President of the Privy Council, the first  
commissioners of the Treasury and Admiralty, the principal  
secretaries of state, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for  
the time being, John, Earl of Bridgwater, Ford, Earl of  
Tankerville, Sir Philip Meadhouse, knight, William Blathwayt,  
John Pollexfen, John Locke, Abraham Hill and John Methuen,  
esquires, for the purpose of promoting the trade of the king-  
dom, and inspecting and improving the plantations in America  
and elsewhere.

The commissioners are to examine into the state and conditions  
of general trade, the possibility of improvement and extension  
of special trades, the proper method of employing the poor, and  
making them useful to the public, the most effectual means of  
encouraging the fisheries.

They are to take into their care all records and papers  
remaining in the Plantation Office, and inform themselves of  
the present commercial and social state of the plantations;  
to make particular enquiry as to what naval stores may be  
furnished from the plantations, and the best means of establishing  
in them such staples and manufactures as the English are now  
obliged to supply themselves with from other princes and states,  
and diverting the inhabitants from adopting such trades as  
should be prejudicial to English interests. They are to take a  
yearly account, by way of journal, of the administration of the  
several governors of the plantations, and to examine such acts  
of the assemblies as shall be transmitted for approbation; to  
hear complaints of mal-administration, and examine into the  
expenditure of public money in the plantations. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 404.]

April 30. Warrant for Sir John Guise, baronet, an infant under the age  
Kensington. of twenty-one, for the purposes of a settlement on his intended  
marriage with Elizabeth Napper, daughter of Sir Nathaniel  
Napper, baronet, to suffer recoveries of the manors of Brock-  
worth, Elmore, Rancombe, Marisden *alias* Marshdean, Leaden  
*alias* Leaden Court, and other lands, in the county of Gloucester,  
and the watercourse or several fishing in the river Severn,  
extending from Elmore Wyre to Fromylord Passage Pool, with  
a yearly rent charge out of the manor of Alvington, co. Gloucester,  
and the rectories and parsonages impropriate of Brockworth and  
Elmore.

The estate is at present vested in the said Sir John Guise in  
tail, with remainders in tail male successively to John Guise,  
esquire, William Guise and Christopher Guise, which entail is to  
be preserved. [*Ibid.*, p. 439.]



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April 30. Warrant for Edward Coke, esquire, grandson and ward of Kensington. Thomas, Duke of Leeds, on his proposed marriage with Cary Newton, grandchild of Lady Mary Heveningham, lately deceased, to suffer recoveries of all his manors and lands in Beck *alias* Beck Hall, Billingford, Burnwoodhall *alias* Burroughhall, Castle-acre, Cockford *alias* Coxford, Dunton, Doughton, Fritcham, the Priory of Fulmodeston *alias* Fulmerston, Godwick *alias* Godwick Hall, Grimston Calais *alias* Grimston Hall and Calais Hastings, Bintree, Kempston, Longham *alias* Longham Hall, Gunston Prior, Watlington, Martham, Mooregraves, Knightles, Neales *alias* Lucas, North Elmham, Nowers, Panworth Hall, Peake Hall, Sparham, Stewkhall, Beeston, Wellingham West, Lexham, Wessenham, Northhall, Kipton, Feltham Monks *alias* Felthams and Monks, Tittleshall, Hill Hall *alias* Holkham, Waterden, Wenlyn, Longham, Twyford, Whitwell, Brysley, Gateley, Mileham, Wyssensett, Lusham, Great Rainham, Little Rainham, Rainham St. Peter, Wessingham All Saints, Great and Little Massingham, Rougham, Harpley, Sherford, Great and Little Appleton, Amner Cropton, Maston, Ashill, Sasham, South Creak, Siderston, Newton, Taterford, Egmore, Wighton and Burnham Overy, co. Norfolk, Huntingfield *alias* Huntingfield Hall, and the park called Huntingfield Park, Newhaw, Campedelent, Aldham *alias* Aldham Hall, Laxfield, Horham *alias* Horham Jernegan, Lambholme, Cratfield Horham, Thorpehall, Huntingfield Champ-trey *alias* Aldriches *alias* Cokes *alias* Wyates, Harham, Trimley St. Mary and St. Martin, Walton, Felix, Fawenham, Kerton, Helmeleigh, Bockillham, Nacton, Levington, Laxfield, Ubleston, Habeningham *alias* Hymingham, Cratfield, Fressingfield, Stradbrooke, Breedish, Welby, Dynington, Baddingham, Horham, Allington, Redlington, Denham, Eye, Hoxton, Hadley, Cersey, Whatfield, Elmsett, Hintlesham, Catesham, Capdock, Wingfield, Aldriches, Wyales, Cokes, Cokeley, Great and Little Linstead, Newham, Mildenhall and Ulston, co. Suffolk, the manors and hundreds, etc., of Portbury and Portshead, co. Somerset, and the manor of Farnham Royal, co. Bucks. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 442.]

April 30. King's letter approving the appointment of Dr. Thomas Taylor, Whitehall. D.C.L., to be deputy lieutenant of the county of Kent. Henry, Earl of Romney, lord lieutenant of the said county, is to issue out his deputation accordingly. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 200.]

April 30. Passes and post-warrants for Mr. Watson and five others Kensington belonging to his Majesty's bedchamber, with six horses and two and Whitehall. guides, to go to Margate or elsewhere [*Ibid.* 344, p. 497]; for Francis Constantin Piolot to embark at Harwich for Holland or Flanders; for Alvaro da Costa and his three servants, Richard Lickerish, Isaac and Livy, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Baudouin Rabau, ditto; for John Trembley and Peter Guagnier, ditto; for William Philips to go to Portsmouth for Jamaica [*Ibid.*, p. 498]; for Benjamin Bradley and John Lardner to go to Chester for Ireland; for John Odre to go to

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Deal, or any other port, for Portugal [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 499*]; for John Tobias, with his goods, to embark at Harwich for Holland; for Isaac Broeders, ditto [*Ibid., p. 500*]; for James, Earl of Anglesey, to study in Germany and Italy; for Sir Robert Thorold, ditto [*Ibid., p. 502*]; for Captain Thomas Stringer, with some recruits for Sir Richard Atkins' regiment, to embark at Chester for Ireland; for the Comte de Marton, with four post-horses, to go to Margate; for John Verhaest, harbinger to the King, Stephen Leymbugh, "yeoman of his Majesty's mouth," Arnold Glaude, cook, and John Holland, belonging to the cellar, with four post-horses, ditto; for Adriaen van Bredchoff, Seigneur d'Ithorsum, and his servant, Gerret van Vyanen, Anna Sadburgh, Bernard Buschoff and David Lynslager, servants to the Dutch ambassador, to go to Holland [*Ibid. 346, p. 323*]; for Mr. Thomas Genoels, merchant, and Mary his niece, to go to Holland or Flanders; for William Bigham, a trooper in the Earl of Oxford's regiment, to go to Holland; for Felix Calvert, Thomas Clayton, Richard Rigby, gent., and John Sampson, a servant, to go to Holland; for Captain Christopher Billingsley, Lieutenant John Rouse, and four troopers, to go to Holland [*Ibid., p. 324*]; for Lieutenant Colonel Young and two servants, Captain Drummond and one servant, and Captain Mosman and one servant, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid., p. 326*]; for Mr. Peter Hill to go to Holland [*Ibid., p. 327*]; for Isabella Brissar, ditto [*Ibid., p. 328*]; for John and Matthew Everfield to go to Ireland, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Roberts [*Ibid., p. 330*]; and for Sir Michael Mitchell to go to Holland. [*Ibid., p. 331*].

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Rudolph Kien, under the great seal  
Kensington. of Ireland, of the inheritance of the estates forfeited by Ignatius Birford in co. Meath, of which a *custodiam* was granted him by Queen Mary, 28 April, 1693. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 308.*]

April 30. Warrant for taking off the seizure made of the manor of  
Kensington. Lucan in Ireland, and other estates, into the hands of the crown, and putting Charlotte Sarsfield, only daughter and heir of William Sarsfield, late of Lucan, deceased, in possession thereof. The said estate was held in tail by Patrick Sarsfield, the elder, father to the said William, which William married Mary, sister to the late Duke of Monmouth, who is also lately deceased, the said Charlotte being their only daughter and heir.

The said Patrick Sarsfield died during the late rebellion in Ireland, and his younger son, Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, took advantage of her infancy and of her being in England, to get possession of the estate of Lucan, and wrongfully detained it till expelled by the King's arms. The estates were seized into the hands of the crown, on the forfeiture of the said Colonel, being found in his possession. [*Ibid., p. 309.*]

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Jane Eyre, widow and executrix of  
Kensington. Edward Eyre, esquire, of a lease or *custodiam* of the lands late

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belonging to Hugh Kelly of Ballaforine, in cos. Roscommon and Galway, and Hugh O'Connor of Ballintober in co. Roscommon.

The said Edward Eyre held a corporation lease of several plots of ground in the suburbs of Galway, on which fortifications have been built and continued, to their great damage, as reported by Sir John Ivery, late deputy governor of Galway. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 313.]

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Brigadier-General Edward Fitzpatrick, Kensington. and Captain Richard Fitzpatrick, his brother, under the great seal of Ireland, of the crown rights in the lease for lives forfeited by Edmund Morris, esquire, of the lands of Grant's Town in Queen's County, granted to him by Colonel John Fitzpatrick, for the lives of himself and of Ann and Nicholas Pursell, who are surviving, and in a mortgage made by Gilbert Rawson in 1688 to the said Edmund Morris of Donoghmore, and other lands.

Edmund Morris was of the late King James's party, and was killed at Aughrim. [*Ibid.*, p. 320.]

April 30. Warrant for a grant to Charles Dering, esquire, of a lease or Kensington. *custodiam* of the following lands, viz., in co. Kilkenny, Clonassy, late belonging to Robert Walsh; Ballygubb, Clorane and Coole-nucky, late belonging to Edward Fitzgerald; Harristown and Killaghy, to Walter Bryan; in co. Wexford, Tromer, late belonging to Nicholas White; Tincorry, to Nicholas Browne and John Cowell; in co. Kildare, Longsfreehold in Rathmore, to Edward Reynolds; a mortgage on Murdery, late belonging to Michael Chamberlain; lands in Ballydowde, Esker and Lucan, to John Forster; and in co. Tipperary, Modershill otherwise Knockmoder, late belonging to Thady Meagher.

The said Charles Dering attended the King into Ireland, and remained in camp during his stay there, by which means he lost a place of 500*l.* a year, which he enjoyed in England. When the King left Ireland, Dering repaired to Dublin, and has acted as auditor-general of the revenue there since the death of James Ware, in which office he has by his pains and industry considerably increased the crown receipts. [*Ibid.*, p. 322].

April. Order revoking the appointment of John, Earl of Bath, as Kensington. captain and governor of Plymouth, and of St. Nicholas Island and of the castle and fort in the same. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 188.]

April. Warrant for a grant to James Russell, esquire, commonly called Kensington. Lord James Russell, of two fairs to be held at Whitechurch, co. Southampton, on the third Thursday in June and the second Thursday in October yearly. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 417.]

May 1. Sir William Trumbull to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whitehall. About two years since the King granted an almsman's place in



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Canterbury Cathedral to John Widupe, who has never been in possession thereof, having ever since been in the King's sea service in the West Indies. He has now returned, weakened by sickness, and is to be admitted to the place vacant by the death of William Harrison. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 274.]

May 1. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The King  
Whitehall. has granted the request of several distressed French ministers, who have come hither from France for the sake of their religion, in relation to the distribution of 3,000*l.* charity money. [*Ibid.*, p. 275.]

May 1. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the same, referring for their report  
Whitehall. the petition of Arthur French and James Farrell, with the Lord Deputy's letter and the report of the Solicitor-General of Ireland thereupon. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 244.]

May 1. The same to the same, referring for their report the petition  
Whitehall. of Colonel Richard Coot, with the Lord Deputy's letter, and the report of the Solicitor-General of Ireland thereupon. [*Ibid.*, p. 247.]

May 1. Commissions for Mr. George Heppisley to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Thomas Parsons in Colonel Stanley's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 262]; for Mr. Laurence to be ensign to Major Patrick Mead in the Marquis of Puizar's regiment; for Mr. Andrew Mout to be captain of Captain Robert Bruce's company in Colonel Robert [*sic*] Mackay's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 263]; for the same to be captain of Captain Robert Bruce's company in Colonel Æneas [*sic*] Mackay's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 265]; for Mr. Samuel Lannard to be captain of Captain Wondesford's troop of dragoons in the Earl of Denbigh's regiment; for Mr. George Powell to be chaplain of Colonel Webb's regiment; for Mr. James Chambers to be surgeon of the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 266]; for Mr. Herbert Laurence to be ensign to Major Mead in the Marquis de Puizar's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 267]; and for Edward Cole, gent., to be first lieutenant of that company whereof Major Thomas Webberley is captain in the marine regiment of foot commanded by John, Lord Berkeley. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 211.]

May 1. Letter approving the appointment of George Whichcoate, esquire,  
Whitehall. as a deputy lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and commanding the Earl of Lindsey, lord lieutenant of the county, to issue out his deputation accordingly. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 265.]

May 1. Proceedings upon the petition of Charles Chapon. The peti-  
Whitehall. tioner shows that his uncle, Mr. Lassaigue, deceased, was governor of Drogheda, by which place there was due to him 275*l.*, as Lord Coningsby's report shows, to the 1st January, 1692. After this a new establishment was made in Ireland, wherein his allowance was omitted, though he acted in the said government to July, 1694, from which service there is 655*l.* due to him,

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making in all 930*l.*, whereof only 10 guineas have been paid. His uncle borrowed several sums of money from him. He prays the King to order the payment of his uncle's arrears. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 76.]

May 1.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Peter Gaillardet, on behalf of himself and partners. The petitioners show that, pursuant to an agreement between them and Sir Paul Rycaut, the King's resident at Hamburg, they gave information from time to time during three years, with much expense, to the said Sir Paul Rycaut, of several ships trading with contraband goods from Hamburg and the Elbe to France, by which means several of those were taken and confiscated in England. Eight months since the petitioners petitioned to be paid a third part of the value of such ships and their cargo, but only received 127*l.* 10*s.*, which was above 60*l.* short of the compensation for the loss of several goods to the value of 1,700 guilders, which they had laden on board the *Unity*, with a prospect of giving undeniable testimony both against the ship and goods, which accordingly happened, the ship being carried into Plymouth and condemned there. They pray the King to order a third part of the value of the said ships and their cargo to be paid to them, as also 60*l.* more to make up the loss of their goods amounting to 1,700 guilders, or an equivalent for both. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 78.]

May 1.  
Kensington.

Passes and post-warrants for Thomas Balle, merchant, to embark at Harwich for Holland or Flanders, in order to go to Leghorn through Germany; for the Earl of Essex and his two servants to go to Margate, or elsewhere, with three post horses [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 499]; for Mary Anne le Saigneur, Mary de Blesseboir, Cécile Guerout and Elie du Lac, to go to Harwich for Holland; for Carl de Veer, ditto; for Mr. Brunet and Mr. Torard, with three post-horses, to go to Margate; for Samuel Saunderson, esquire, to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of Lord Castleton's son [*Ibid.*, *p.* 500]; for Thomas Bellasys, esquire, to go to Harwich for Holland or Flanders, in order to reside in the territory of any prince not at enmity with England; for Sackville Tufton, esquire, ditto; for Captain Peter Mongy to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 501]; for Isaac Gellius to embark at Chester for Ireland; for Brigadier Thomas Earle and his three servants, James Frith, William Austen and William Croft, Major Morgan and his servant, and Lieutenant John Penny (*sic*); for Major-General Charles Churchill, Major Broughton, Captain William Leech and their nine servants, viz., Elizabeth Hanrey, Francis Jevers, Matthew Allen, John Ford, Rowland Evans, Roger Moor, Charles Harbin Ralph Junior and a black boy, to embark at Harwich for Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 503]; for Mrs. Bawdestein and three servants to go to Holland; for Christian Grave, ditto; for Etienne Gererd, ditto; for Mary Bosch, ditto; for Henry

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Verport, ditto ; for John Sigismund Ferber, John Ernest Niadorff, and Peter Edigus their servant, to go to Dantzic ; for Mr. Kean Osborne, merchant, to go to Ireland ; for Thomas Micharius, with Judith Vroen his wife, and Ann Vroen his sister, and four children, to go to Holland ; for Colonel John Cunningham, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 328] ; for Thomas Earl, Esquire, with two horses, to go to Margate ; for Luder Spicemaker, with one horse, ditto ; for Brigadier Francis O'Farrell, David Lamb and Darby Farrell, his servants, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 330] ; for Peter Beaubuisson and Mons. de Belleau, *guidon* in the troop of guards commanded by the Duke of Ormond, to post with four horses [*Ibid.*, p. 331] ; and for Andrew Verport to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 340.]

May 1. Warrant for a grant of *nolle prosequi* to David Urry, gentleman,  
Kensington. who through inadvertency forgot to take the oath required of him to make him capable of holding the office of mayor of Newtown in the Isle of Wight, to which he was elected in 1692. It is a small place, having but three or four (*sic*) inhabitants, and very few acts of magistracy are there done. [*Ibid.*, p. 329.]

May 1. Warrant for a pardon to Francis de la Rue, gentleman, of  
Kensington. all treasons, robberies, murders, etc. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 398.]

May 1. Four similar pardons to George Porter, esquire, and George  
Kensington. Harris, Henry Crymes and Richard Fisher, gentlemen. [*Ibid.*]

May 1. Warrant confirming the election of John Warner, esquire,  
Kensington. counsellor at law, to be recorder of the borough of Pontefract. [*Ibid.*, p. 401.]

May 1. Warrant for a free pardon to Clement Clerke, gentleman, of  
Kensington. high treason by clipping coin. [*Ibid.*, p. 402.]

May 1. Warrant for the grant of a baronetcy to Oliver Ayshecombe of  
Kensington. Lyford, co. Berks, esquire. [*Ibid.*, p. 403.]

May 1. Warrant for James Vernon, esquire, to be provost marshal  
Kensington. of the island of Jamaica, to execute the office by himself or his deputy during his life and the life of John Blancard, esquire. [*Ibid.*, p. 444.]

May 1. Admiral Russell to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have  
received your letter, in which were enclosed the letters from the several captains that were by my order sent up the Levant, as also the petition of Captains Norris, Grantham, and Cornwallis. During my being abroad I had this matter particularly enquired into. Captain Killigrew, who commanded the *Plymouth*, performed his duty very well, while he lived, but was quickly taken off, and the ship soon after disabled. There did not seem the least prejudice to the *Content* from the *Plymouth*, and the French officers declared the same at Leghorn. I observe Captain Wager



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says in his letter the same thing that he told me upon my enquiry ; so that upon the whole matter, to the best of my judgment, the prizes were taken by the petitioning captains, and the others have no pretensions to them, more than what agreement was made amongst themselves, of which I have no cognizance ; but I suppose if any such agreement was made as is mentioned, they will accord the same among themselves. *Copy. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 3.]*

**May 1.** Warrant for a free pardon to Oliver Grace, who was indicted *Kensington.* of high treason, but not outlawed, although he submitted to the King's government in Ireland, and took protection on the 10th of July, 1690, from Sir Robert Southwell. He never bore arms against his Majesty, and was always kind and serviceable to his protestant neighbours. He has a wife and many young children, and his whole freehold estate does not exceed 78*l. per annum.*

It appears by the certificate of Lord Chief Justice Pyne that he was bred, many years before the late revolution, in the Chief Remembrancer's office in the court of Exchequer, and served therein as deputy to Francis Godolphin, esquire, and, since his death, as deputy to Richard Aldworth, esquire, now Chief Remembrancer.

Being of Irish extraction, he was employed in the said office during the late King James's being in Ireland, and was elected and served as a member of the late pretended parliament held in Dublin ; but this was not by his own procurement. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 310.*]

**May 1.** Warrant for a commission, under the great seal of Ireland, to *Kensington.* Francis Roberts, Thomas Keightley, John Lowther, John Evelyn and Bartholomew Van Homrigh, to be commissioners of excise, and, with Christopher Carleton and John South, esquires, to be chief commissioners of the revenues in Ireland, Zacheus Sedgwick, late a commissioner, being now deceased. [*Ibid., p. 315.*]

**[May] 1.** Warrant for the grant of a *custodiam* to Sir James Caldwell, *Kensington,* bart., of the lands forfeited by Dudley Bagnall, of Dunleckyne Esquire, formerly in the possession of his Excellency Lord Sydney, and by him surrendered to the crown, 21st March, 1692-3, upon the passing of letters patents in lieu thereof.

The said lands were forfeited by the rebellion of the said Dudley Bagnall ; an allowance of 400*l.* a year is made out of them for the maintenance of Mrs. Bagnall and her children, under an order of 29th March, 1693. Sir James's sufferings and losses have been great, and he and his family zealous for the King's service. The lands in question lie in co. Catherlogh, and are in the occupation of the following tenants, viz., Richard Butler, John Tench, Esquire, Thomas Hardy, Richard Newport, James St. John, Eliphall Dobson, Firlagh Breen, Hugh Fagan, James Gerrard, Morgan Doyle, Furlogh Byrne, Nathaniel Evans, Gerald Doyle, William Ryan, William Blackney, Francis Blackney, Uny Byrne, John Watson, Daniel Ward, Thomas Fagan,

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Hugh Fagan, Thomas Cooper, Francis Eustace, William Turner, Major Dunbar, Henry Carter and James Holding. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13. p. 333.]

May 2. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of Treasury, directing  
Whitehall. that John Wombell be made a land carriage waiter in ordinary upon the next vacancy of that kind, and that in the meantime he be admitted a land carriage waiter extraordinary. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 275.]

May 2. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the same, referring for their  
Whitehall. report the petition of William Shee, with the Lord Deputy's letter and the report of the Solicitor-General of Ireland thereupon. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 244.]

May 2. Commissions for Francis Savage, gent., to be lieutenant to  
Kensington. Captain William Grill's company in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Bevill Granville [*Ibid.* 168, p. 195]; for John Bennet, gent., to be quartermaster to the first regiment of foot guards commanded by Henry, Earl of Romney; for George Touly, gent., to be ensign of that company in the regiment of foot commanded by Brigadier Thomas Erle, whereof he himself is captain [*Ibid.*, p. 196]; and for Stremer Thomas, gent., to be lieutenant of the company of grenadiers, whereof Captain George Freke is captain in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 205.]

May 2. Appointment of Major General Charles Trelawney to be captain  
Kensington. and governor of the town of Plymouth, and captain, governor or keeper of the citadel and all forts, etc., there, and of St. Nicholas Island. [*Ibid.*, p. 197.]

May 2. Approval by the King of the appointment of George Sayers  
Whitehall. of Charing, Bartholomew Deale of Goodneston and Thomas Oxborne of Hartlip, esquires, to be deputy lieutenants of the county of Kent. Henry, Earl of Romney, lord lieutenant of the said county, is to issue out their deputations accordingly. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 200.]

May 2. Appointment of Hugh Boscawen, esquire, to be captain or  
Kensington. keeper of St. Mawes Castle, co. Cornwall. Appended is note of a commission dispatched for the same Mr. Boscawen, 12 October, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 201.]

May 2. Warrant for the payment of 100*l.* per annum to Christopher  
Kensington. Musgrave, esquire, clerk of the ordnance, over and above his established salary, out of the treasury of the Ordnance Office, to commence from Lady Day last past, which sum of 100*l.* per annum was also allowed to Sir Edward Sherburne, clerk of the ordnance by the late King Charles II., in consideration of his keeping a check ledger upon the store keeper, which he did for divers years until he was removed from the said employment, and the same sum likewise granted by us to Sir Thomas Littleton during the time of his execution of that office. [*Ibid.*, p. 202.]

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May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas, Bishop of Killaloe in Ireland. The petitioner shows that by the late Act of Settlement in Ireland an augmentation of 200*l. per annum* was given to the see of Killaloe out of the lands forfeited by the rebellion in 1641. The then bishop endeavoured to place this on the lands of the late Lord Clare, who held 25 plough lands of the said see at the yearly rent of about 26*l.* The Bishop was passing a patent for the said lands, but was prevented by an order of King Charles II. for restoring the said Lord Clare to his estate, by which the see then lost the 200*l. per annum*. The said lands are now forfeited a second time by the present Lord Clare in the late rebellion in Ireland, and eleven of the aforesaid plough lands are now under the orders of the King's commissioners for forfeited estates, the other 15 [*sic.*] being mortgaged by the late Lord Clare before forfeiture. He prays that the said eleven ploughlands may be annexed to the see of Killaloe for ever, as the said see is very much impoverished. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 237, p. 176.*]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Stedman. The petitioner shows that she lost her husband and brother in the King's service, and is left with five children. One of her sons is an ensign under Colonel Webb, and has gone to Flanders. He writes that he will be turned out, unless a speedy supply be sent him. Another son is at sea. She is unable to provide for them and prays the King's order that she may have 50*l.* Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury to do as they think fit. [*Ibid., p. 178.*]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of John Nutt. The petitioner shows that his father was an East Country merchant of London, and furnished stores for the royal navy in the time of Charles II., to the value of many thousand pounds. By the non-payment thereof his father was unable to carry on his trade, and support his family, and accordingly the King ordered the Lords of the Admiralty to provide him some office, as there should be vacancies. His father died before any vacancy occurred, and left the petitioner and a younger son destitute. He prays to be admitted into an employment. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid., p. 179.*]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Charles Meredith. The petitioner shows that he formerly granted a piece of ground in Oxmontown, Dublin, to one Chamberlain and his heirs at a pepper corn rent. On this ground the Jesuits built a chapel in King James' time, which is forfeited to the crown by the late rebellion. This said ground was in Michaelmas last past granted by lease for two years to Mr. Griffith, schoolmaster, at 5*s.* a year. As there are now a great number of distressed French protestants, who have no place for public worship, he prays for a *custodiam* of the said chapel after the expiration of the lease, for the French protestants. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid., p. 180.*]



1696.

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Hutchins. The petitioner shows that he was at sea in the merchant service, since he was twelve years of age, till the King's accession. Since then he has been on board several of the King's ships of war, as the *Lion*, *Diamond* and *Swallow*. On the last he lost his right leg in an engagement against the French off Beachy Head. He prays an almsman's place in the hospital of St. Stephen's, Westminster. The petition is allowed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, p. 181.]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of David Mitchell, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. The petitioner shows that, while he was in the Mediterranean, a French vessel called the *Constable* was taken by the King's ship *Romney*, and brought into Cadiz. There she was condemned as prize in the admiralty court, and sold, Consul Westcomb paying to Captain Loads, commander of the *Romney*, what was due to him and his ship's company as their share, and to the petitioner the remainder of the sale, amounting to about 1,170 pistols, part of which has been expended in the King's service. He prays for the King's share of the said prize, and for a discharge of what he has received accordingly. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.*, p. 182.]

May 2.  
Kensington  
and  
Whitehall.

Passes and a post-warrant for Dr. John Leslie to embark at Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 503]; and for Lord Paston and his servants to go to Margate. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 330.]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London, to allow the Countess of Ailesbury to become a prisoner with her husband, and Ann Speight, her servant, to attend upon her, "provided she do not stir out of the said Earl's lodgings in the Tower." [*Ibid.* 345, p. 415.]

May 2.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to the same for Dr. Thomas Brown to have access to the said Earl, now very much indisposed, and to discourse with him in the presence of the physician of the Tower, or such other person as may be appointed. [*Ibid.*, p. 419.]

May 2.  
Kensington.

Warrant for a bill of denization for the following aliens:—

Peter Brocas de Houdesplains,	John le Bailli.
clerk.	John, his son.
John his son,	John Molet.
Moses Pujolas, clerk,	Abraham de Mombray
James Guestier, clerk.	Elizabeth Ogilby.
Charles Theophilus Mutel,	Jacob Couvreur.
clerk.	James Barbot.
Nicholas Wiltens, clerk.	Mary, his wife.
John Masson, clerk.	Peter Perpoint.
Ireneus Crusius, clerk.	Mary Magdalen, his wife.
James Teissonière d'Ayrolle.	Peter Grudé.
Anthony Cordes.	Nicholas and Elijah, his sons.
Esther Magdalen, his wife.	Elisha Chupin.

1696.

James Fury.  
 Lewis Fury.  
 Peter Poincet.  
 Sarah, his wife.  
 Henry Albert.  
 John Bonine.  
 Louisa Beauchamp Vareilles.  
 Magdalen Olympia Beauchamp.  
 John Galissard.  
 Berend Lorens.  
 Thomas Turst.  
 Ann Barat.  
 Elizabeth Barat de Salenave.  
 Alexander la Plaigne.  
 Peter Silvestre.  
 Peter Oulson.  
 Renatus Grillet.  
 John and Renatus, his sons.  
 Stephen Rainbaux.  
 Charles Brebaud.  
 Jonah Benhoste.  
 Burchard Poppin.  
 David Christian.  
 Reinier Sbuelen.  
 Theophilus Guérineau.  
 Jacob Chrétien.  
 John Lestocart.  
 David Mortier.  
 Charles Clary.  
 John Bernard.  
 Lawrence Loveroo.  
 Jacob Nyna Cruger.  
 Henry Mazick.  
 Jaquette Stample.  
 Daniel Guyon.  
 John Guyon.  
 William Ballaire.  
 Gerard Sohnius.  
 Peter Noblet.  
 Martin Neufreue.  
 Adam Billop.  
 John Charron.  
 Nicholas Charron.  
 Cornelius Bewkell.  
 Paul Fenoulhet.  
 Magdalen, his wife.  
 Elizabeth, Mary, James, Francis and Lewis, their children.  
 Isaac le Blond.  
 John Reyners.  
 Gabriel Vanderhumeken.

John Michel.  
 Thomas Michel.  
 Lewis de Hanne.  
 Isaac Hoissard.  
 Daniel Horry.  
 Elizabetife, his wife.  
 John Guibal.  
 Esther, his wife.  
 Anthony Boureau.  
 Jane, his wife.  
 Jane, their daughter.  
 John le Moine.  
 Abraham Labourlé.  
 Peter Oulston.  
 Peter Horry.  
 John Hesdon.  
 Peter la Salle.  
 Abel Denys.  
 Christian Bege.  
 John de Raedt.  
 John Abelain.  
 James de Pont.  
 Peter de Boiville.  
 Elizabeth, his wife.  
 Renatus, Ann and Elizabeth, their children.  
 Peter Triquet.  
 Daniel Collet.  
 Elijah Rondeau.  
 Elijah Derit.  
 John Beneche.  
 John le Clerk.  
 Richard Regnaud.  
 Guy Babault.  
 Alexander Mariette.  
 Magdalen, his wife.  
 William Bichot.  
 Mary, his wife.  
 James, William, Peter and David, their children.  
 Mary Gilbert Thomasset.  
 Catharina Gilbert.  
 Ann Girardot du Perron.  
 Samuel van Huls.  
 William van Huls.  
 Anthony Meure.  
 Isaac Francis Petit.  
 Nicholas Louvigny.  
 Peter du Souley.  
 Isaac Béranger.  
 Elizabeth Chalvet.  
 Martin Eele.

1696.

Peter Dove.  
 Benjamin Barbaud.  
 Francis Fox.  
 Francis Gerard.  
 Mary, his wife.  
 Gerard Bandertin.  
 Paul Labesse.  
 Daniel Bobin.  
 Benjamin Dariette.  
 Renatus Rezeau.  
 Renatus, Abraham and Peter,  
     his sons.  
 Anthony Pintard.  
 John Hastier.  
 James Croze.  
 Elijah Peltrau.  
 John Peltrau.  
 James la Bachelie.  
 Judith, his wife.  
 Peter, John and Henry, their  
     children.  
 Paul Girard.  
 Mark Huguetan.  
 Christian Holl.  
 John Ermendinger.  
 John Matthieu.  
 Lewis Gentet.  
 Benjamin Boulommer.

Mary Ann Dornant.  
 Mary Gontier.  
 Francis du Plessis.  
 James Chevalier.  
 Francis Fonfrede.  
 John de la Tour.  
 Elizabeth Béranger.  
 Elijah Foissin.  
 John Bourgeau.  
 Peter, David and Thomas Carré.  
 Adam Beaune.  
 Adam Willaume.  
 John Petineau.  
 Judith, his wife.  
 Humphrey and Paul Torquet.  
 Stephen Rongear.  
 Austin Courtaud.  
 Daniel Guesnaud.  
 Charles Cabrier.  
 Peter le Conte.  
 Peter, Josias and Michael, his  
     sons.  
 Daniel Sandrin.  
 James Malide.  
 Joachim Bashfield,  
 and Andrew Thauvet.  
 [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345,  
   p. 428.]

May 2.      Warrant for the reversal of the sentence of outlawry pronounced  
 Kensington. on John Scott, esquire, in Michaelmas Term, 1682, for killing  
 George Butler. [*Ibid.*, p. 436.]

May 2.      Captain Elliott, commander of the *Charles* galley, to —  
 Plymouth. The 30th ult. I looked into Brest Water, there being five ships  
 of war, from thirty to fifty guns each, and in Camaret Bay I saw  
 several small ships and vessels. I have seen no fishing boats  
 upon the coast. I spoke with a Dane, which rode off Brest, from  
 whom I had information that the men-of-war at Brest are ready ;  
 also that the Toulon fleet is expected daily, and that, on its  
 arrival, those ships now at Brest will join it in Brest Water. The  
 30th ult. in the morning, being close into land, we saw a great  
 fleet coming from the southward. I hauled upon a wind, as they  
 had two men-of-war, their convoy, of twenty-six, and forty-two  
 guns each, which bore down and engaged me, till the fleet, which  
 consisted of about 200 sail of small ships and vessels, got into  
 Camaret Bay. All the time of our action it was blowing very  
 hard. Then the convoys bore away into Camaret Bay, it blowing  
 very hard S.S.E. The coast was much alarmed. I thought  
 there would be no possibility, in a small time, to take off any  
 prisoners, or take fishing boats, so I stood off to Ushant, where



1696.

I spoke with a Swede yesterday in the forenoon, who came from St. Martins. They also said it was reported there that the Toulon fleet had come out of the Straits, and that the ships at Brest will join them on their arrival. The wind being E. and E.N.E., I stood over from Ushant yesterday in the afternoon. *Extract.* [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 4.]

May 2.  
On board  
The Queen,  
Spithead.

Sir George Rooke to the Lords of the Admiralty. Since mine to your lordships of yesterday, I have received your orders of the 29th ult., for my proceeding unto the Soundings with the fleet, and had I not met with your orders to proceed to the Downs past this place, the ships might by this time have been ready to sail. We have been near five weeks from Cadiz, and have expended the greatest part of our water, and have not as yet any beer on board; but orders are given for the supply of both, as likewise the stores that are absolutely necessary. To this all possible dispatch shall be given, so that I hope we shall be ready to sail in a very little time.

Since the service seems to press so extremely for our sailing, I thought I could not make any reply to your orders, without the advice of the other flag officers, a copy of whose resolution I herewith enclose, and pursuant to which I send you a list of the ships remaining for the main fleet, with the number of the men wanting to complete their complements, and an account of the ships you have ordered to be drawn from that list for the several other services. The *St. Andrew*, *Ossory* and *Royal Katherine* must be left behind for want of men, unless some other ships are unmanned to supply them. The *St. Michael*, that proves very leaky and defective, as will be seen by the enclosed survey, would suffice with another ship's company, if you please to approve of it. I likewise send a list of the Dutch ships that Vice-Admiral Callenberg says will be ready to sail in two or three days. Three more are expected with Admiral Allemonde from the Downs. *Copy.* [Ibid. 5, No. 5.] *Enclosing* —

*A copy of the abovesaid resolution of a council of flag officers held aboard the Queen at Spithead, 1 May, 1696, at which council were present: Sir George Rooke, Admiral of the White, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Vice-Admiral of the Red, John Nevell, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Captain William Bokenham.* [Ibid., No. 5.i.]

May 2. Warrant for a commission to Patrick, Lord Polwarth, to be Lord Chancellor of Scotland. [S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 219.]

May 2. Warrant for a pension of 1500*l.* to Lord Polwarth as Chancellor. [Ibid., p. 220.]

May 2. A list of the new Privy Council of Scotland, viz.: Prince Kensington. George of Denmark; Patrick, Lord Polwarth, Lord Chancellor; George, Earl of Melville, Lord Keeper; James, Duke of Queensberry; James, Marquess of Douglas; Archibald, Earl of Argyll; John, Earl of Erroll; George, Earl of Sutherland;

1696.

James, Earl of Morton; John, Earl of Cassilis; Robert, Earl of Lothian; the Earl of Strathmore; John, Earl of Lauderdale; David, Earl of Leven; William, Earl of Annandale; Charles Earl of Selkirk, lord registrar; the Earl of Forfar; John, Earl of Kintore; John, Lord Murray, one of the principal secretaries of state; John, Lord Yester; John, Lord Hamilton; George, Viscount Tarbat; John, Lord Strathnaver; Lord Montgomery; Alexander, Lord Raith, Treasurer Depute; Lord Ross; John, Lord Belhaven; John, Lord Carmichael; David, Lord Ruthven; Sir James Ogilvie, one of the principal secretaries of state; Sir James Stewart, the King's advocate; Adam Cockburn of Ormston, Lord Justice Clerk; Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall, William Anstruther of that ilk, — Murray of Philiphaugh, Sir Archibald Hope of Ranqueillor, — — — of Halcraig, the Master of Forbes, Master Francis Montgomery, Ludovic Grant of that ilk, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, Sir George Campbell of Cesnock, Sir Thomas Livingstone, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland; Sir Robert Sinclair of Stein-ton, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Thomas Hay of Balhousie, and Sir Robert Cheesley, lord provost of Edinburgh. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 222.*]

May 2. Warrant appointing the persons above-named to be lords of  
Kensington. the privy council of Scotland, committing to them the government thereof in all offices that may concern the good, peace and happiness of that kingdom. [*Ibid.*, p. 223.]

May 2. Warrant for a grant to Thomas Keightley, esquire, under the  
Kensington. great seal of Ireland, of a *custodiam* of the following lands, viz. :  
in co. Louth, the manor of Stone Town, late belonging to Nicholas Darcy; Carrignes Hannagh, in the said county; Begsrue, Lisnaboy and Kennets Town in co. Meath, late belonging to Christopher Cheevers; in the said county of Meath, Plattin, Cales Town and Micknans Town, late belonging to Nicholas Darcy; Fevens, Old Town and Little Ardrums, late belonging to Christopher Hussey; Culronan, late belonging to Walter Nangle; Great Ballarsdens and Duncomb's Land, to Christopher Evere; tenements in Navan and part of Oristown and Kilberry, to Patrick Everard; Dryinidally, to Adam Crump; Chamberlain's town, to Michael Chamberlain; Chumacon, to Robert Balfe; in co. Westmeath, Gigginstown and Rickardstown, to Michael and William Dardis; Drumrany, two-thirds of Inchmore, Brannockstown, Portlick, Whining, Cartron and one-third of the Great Island, to Garrett Dillon; Carray, part of Drumrany, and Carrus, to Peter Dillon; Grangemore, to Redmond and Hugh Mullady; in co. Kildare, Bowlybegg, late belonging to Laurence Eustace; in co. Wicklow, Fassaro and part of Rathdown, to William Talbot; in co. Dublin, Ashtown and Irishtown, to Maurice Connell; also mortgages in co. Kildare, on Landerstown, Ladytown and Haggardstown, and in co. Dublin, on Backstown and Coldrina, all formerly the estate of — Allen of St. Wolstan's; and

1696.

on Scalp William, co. Dublin, a mortgage by Christopher Mapas, held by Michael Chamberlain and a Jesuit in trust for the Society.

The grant formerly made to the said Keightley has fallen short in value, and does not amount to above 529*l*. He wishes to make the said lands security for a provision for Katherine Keightley, his only child. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 316.]

May 2. Warrant for a pardon to John Hussey, a clause for pardon  
Kensington. having been omitted in the previous warrant for the reversal of his outlawry. [*Ibid.*, p. 327.]

May 2. Warrant for letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland,  
Kensington. containing a grant and confirmation to the master, wardens and brethren of the guild of St. John the Baptist of Dublin, commonly called the Corporation of Tailors, Dublin. *See ante*, pp. 144-5. [*Ibid.*, p. 328.]

May 3. Pass for Francis Ratcliff, esquire, and Gerard Conan, his  
Whitehall. servant, to go from London to Newcastle on Tyne, and return. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 331.]

May 3. Admiralty orders to Sir George Rooke, commander-in-chief of  
Admiralty the fleet for the present expedition. Upon consideration of your  
Office. letter of yesterday's date, you are hereby required, notwithstanding any former orders you have received from this Board for leaving ships at Spithead, to convoy the trade to Portugal, Bilboa and the Canaries, taking with you into the Soundings the *Berwick*, *Edgar*, *Lion* and *Medway*, which you had appointed for those services; as also two of the three fireships hereafter named *Owner's Love*, *St. Vincent* and *Crescent*, leaving the third behind you at Spithead. You are also, notwithstanding former orders, to take the *Humber*, *Stirling Castle* and *Breda* with you. The men ordered to be taken from the *Breda* are to be returned, except those put on board the *Experiment*. In case you think it for the King's better service to leave some of the ships behind for better manning the others, you are at liberty to do so, taking care that it shall be done without loss of time, the service requiring all possible dispatch. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 6.]

May 3. Sir George Rooke to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. Our great  
On board want of men in the fleet has given me more thought and trouble,  
*The Queen* than any difficulty I have met with a great while, so that  
at Spithead. yesterday I advised again with the flag officers about the best means of helping it. I herewith enclose a copy of the resolution in that matter, which I hope may be agreeable to your inclinations, though a great many ships are yet in a miserable condition in that particular, and very few of them can be called well manned.

I have received your lordships' orders of the 1st inst. for my proceeding forthwith, according to my former orders, and am very glad that what we have done towards the manning some of our ships is agreeable to the King and your lordships' pleasure. We are getting under sail.



1696.

Admiral Allemonde arrived last night, so we shall this morning consult as to the place of rendezvous, etc., of which, so soon as we have decided, your lordships shall have an account. *Extract.* [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 7.] Appended is a copy of a resolution taken on board the Queen at Spithead, 2nd May, 1696, at a meeting of the flag officers and Captain William Bokenham. The Humber and Stirling Castle shall be unmanned, and their men turned over to the St. Andrew, Ossory, Royal Katherine and Royal William, to put them in a condition to proceed to sea. The St. Michael and Newark shall be left at Spithead, to man the ships in Portsmouth Harbour, according to a clause in the admialty orders of the 29th ult., which reduces the English line of battle to thirty ships of war. [Ibid.]

May 3.  
Spithead.

Sir George Rooke to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. The last clause of the resolution of flag officers, which I send herewith, was proposed and insisted on by the Dutch.

I humbly presume to inform you that we shall be under a great want of clean ships, and small frigates to be employed as scouts, for by them we must expect to gain all the intelligence we can hope for, and on such intelligence we must base all the measures we take in our intended service. I hope you will therefore order us two or three ships for that purpose, instead of the Mary galley and Scarborough, which are not with the fleet. *Extract.* [Ibid., No. 8.] Appended is the copy of a resolution taken at a council of flag officers held on board the Queen at Spithead, 3 May, 1696. Present: Admirals Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Vice-Admiral David Mitchell, Rear-Admiral John Nevill, Captain William Bokenham; Admiral Philip van Allemonde, Vice-Admiral Gerard Callenburg, and Rear-Admirals Philip van der Goes and Andries den Boer.

Upon reading the Admiralty orders of the 29th ult. for proceeding into the Soundings, it is resolved, as the fleet is ready to sail, that we take the very first opportunity of wind after this day to proceed west fifteen degrees from Ushant. If it be fair weather, to stop tides as far as Torbay, endeavouring, as we pass, to send in small frigates and brigantines to gain intelligence, and discover whether the Toulon fleet has got into Brest. Upon our getting to that station, we shall proceed further as may be thought adviseable upon the intelligence we gain.

In case of separation before we get to the west of Torbay, St. Helen's is to be the place of rendezvous; westward of the Berry [Beer Head?], Torbay to be the rendezvous; if we separate with the wind easterly, it is to be the abovesaid station off Ushant.

We offer our humble opinion that, by the several detachments from the fleet, the line of battle is reduced to a smaller number of ships (thirty seven English and twenty Dutch) than the Toulon fleet will be, if they have joined with Mons. Nesmond. [Ibid.]

May 4.  
Kensington.

Commission for William Middleton, gent., to be lieutenant to Captain Warner Daw's company in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir Bevill Granville. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 195.]

1696.

May 4. Post-warrant for Charles, Lord Mohun, and Lieutenant Carcar-  
Whitehall. sonett, with two horses and a guide, to go to Bedford. [*S.P. Dom.*  
*Entry Book* 346, p. 331.]

May 4.  
Spithead.

Sir George Rooke to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. The three or four days we have stayed here, the fleet have pretty well supplied themselves with stores; so that, as the four store-ships, which came with us from the Straits, are very foul and much out of order in their hulls, and have several species of stores on board them, which, if not removed, will soon be spoiled, I have thought it best for the service to leave them here, for such directions as your lordships shall order the Navy Board to dispense to them.

If the victuallers had made the best use of the time we have spent here, we might likewise have had a great dispatch in that particular; but they have been so very dilatory, that I am afraid we shall be forced to carry most of the victualling ships along with us, notwithstanding the orders they had to give all possible dispatch therein.

We have been working out all this day with little wind at S.S.E. and S.E., but the narrowness of the channel making it a kind of difficulty, renders it pretty tedious; but I hope we shall get clear in a tide or two. *Extract.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 9.]

May 4.  
Quex.\*

Warrant for the appointment of Sir Patrick Hume, advocate, to be the King's solicitor in Scotland, in place of Sir James Ogilvie, recently preferred to be one of the two principal secretaries of state. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 228.]

May 4.  
Quex.

Warrant for a yearly pension of 200*l.* to Sir Patrick Hume as the King's solicitor in Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 229.]

May 4.  
Quex.

Warrant for the payment of "the Whitsunday term's salary" as King's solicitor to Sir James Ogilvie, who served as solicitor during the greatest part of last winter, and who has, "since the late happy discovery of the hellish designs against the King's person and government, been at more than ordinary expense on account of dispatches necessary for the King's service." [*Ibid.*, p. 230.]

May 4.  
Quex.

Warrant for the payment of 350*l.* for defraying the public charges and expenses of the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and 50*l.* to Mr. Ballantine, minister, in consideration of his having officiated as clerk to the said Assembly. [*Ibid.*, p. 231.]

May 4.  
Quex.

Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* to the Secretary Depute of Scotland, to lie in his hands for secret services and charitable uses at the King's direction. [*Ibid.*, p. 232.]

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\* Spelled "Queaks" in this and the following documents dated there.

1696.  
May 4. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland for erecting  
Quex. a new guard-house for the foot guards in the court of the palace  
of Holyrood, in place of the present inconvenient one, and for  
repairing or rebuilding the kitchens belonging to the royal  
apartments there. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 233.*]
- May 4. Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* due to James Stevenson,  
Quex. deceased, late under-secretary for Scotland, for his attendance  
on the King during the campaign of 1694, to Mr. John Forrest,  
minister at Prestonhaugh, who is married to Marian Stevenson,  
sister of the deceased, and has acquired from the relief of the said  
James Stevenson all her interest and claim. [*Ibid., p. 234.*]
- May 4. Warrant for the payment of 300*l.* to John, Lord Murray, for  
Quex. his expenses in going to Scotland about the King's business. This  
entry is scored through, with the note: "This letter was not made  
use of by me. *Signed Tullibardine.*" [*Ibid., p. 235.*]
- May 4. Warrant for the payment of what is due to Duncan Buchanan,  
Quex. appointed master-wright of the artillery, castles, forts and  
garrisons of Scotland, by Major-General Mackay, deceased,  
late commander-in-chief of the forces in that kingdom. The  
said Buchanan went with fifty workmen to Fort William, and  
some other places, for the building and repairing of such works  
as were found necessary for the King's service. [*Ibid.*]
- May 4. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, approving of the  
Quex. association lately entered into by them, with their proposals  
for modelling the militia, and disposing of the arms now in  
the Scotch magazines. [*Ibid., p. 236.*]
- May 4. The same to the same, directing them to repossess the Laird  
Quex. of McIntosh of some part of his estate, which is possessed by  
Keppoch and others of his friends by force and violence, contrary  
to the law, if the facts be found to be in accordance with his  
petition. [*Ibid., p. 237.*]
- May 4. The same to the same, ordering them to confine Archibald  
Quex. Cockburn of Langton, the younger, to the city of Edinburgh  
and seven miles round it, and to take bail for his appearance  
before them, when called. [*Ibid., p. 238.*]
- May 4. Warrant for the appointment of Mr. James Seougall, advocate  
Quex. to be one of the ordinary Lords of Session. [*Ibid., p. 239.*]
- May 4. Warrant to the Duchess of Hamilton, heritable-keeper of the  
Quex. palace of Holyrood House, to give to the under-keeper of the  
said palace the little lodging in which he was formerly used to  
live, adjoining to that which is called the Chancellor's lodging.  
[*Ibid., p. 240.*]



1696.  
 May 4. Warrant for a gift to Christopher Irving, doctor of medicine  
 Quex. in Ireland, of the escheat of "the deceased Christopher Irving,"  
 doctor of medicine, and Elizabeth Ker, his pretended spouse,  
 concerning all goods, etc., possessed by them "at the time of his  
 adultery with Bessie Deans and with the said Elizabeth Ker,"  
 from the year 1669 to the year 1688. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant  
 Book 16, p. 241.*]
- May 4. Warrant for the appointment of James, Duke of Queensberry,  
 Quex. to be one of the extraordinary Lords of Session. [*Ibid.*]
- May 4. Commissions for Captain Alexander Stevenson to be adjutant-  
 Quex. general of the forces in Scotland [*Ibid.*, p. 242]; for Lord James  
 Murray, son to the Marquess of Atholl, to be captain of the  
 company formerly commanded by Hugh, Lord Lovat, in Lord  
 Murray's regiment; and a blank commission for another cap-  
 taincy in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 243.]
- May 5. Pass for Mr. Samuel Clarke and Mr. Samuel Barlow to go to  
 Whitehall. Derby, and return. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 331.*]
- May 6. Warrant to John Gibbons to take John Claney into custody for  
 Whitehall. treasonable practices. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 416.]
- May 7. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
 Whitehall. James Donelon for high treason in compassing the death of the  
 King. [*Ibid.*]
- May 7. Passes for Mr. Barzillai Jones to go from London to Clovelly  
 Whitehall. or Exeter, and return; for Peter Schaning and Jan Pieter-  
 son, Dutch seamen belonging to the *Muninchdam*, a Dutch man-of-  
 war, to go to Portsmouth; and for Peter Schell and Carel Ibo,  
 Dutch seamen, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 331.]
- May 8. Post-warrants for George Fry, Charles Couchman, Samuel Hill,  
 Whitehall. Richard Hayward and Ralph Young, all messengers, with five  
 horses and a guide, to go to Harwich; and for Mons. de Stein  
 with three others, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 504.]
- May 8. Warrant to Henry Legat to take Robert Pritchard into  
 Whitehall. custody, and bring him to Whitehall to be examined, on suspicion  
 of high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 416.]
- May 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.  
 Whitehall. Before the King gives directions for the reversal of Lord Bellew's  
 outlawry, he must be satisfied whether the case is so distinguished  
 from those of others in the same outlawry, that, if this favour  
 be extended to him, it will not be of such consequence to others  
 by assigning general errors as to affect the whole record.  
 I am anxious that convenient care should be taken to prevent,  
 as far as is fitting, Lord Bellews' receiving any prejudice in the  
 growing profits of his estate. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letters 2,  
 p. 110.*]

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May 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Deputy of Ireland  
Whitehall. The King is desirous of recompensing Mr. Pendergrast [Prendergast], for a timely discovery of the late design upon his person, with the grant of an estate of 500*l. per annum*. You are therefore to give the necessary directions for finding such an estate among the forfeited lands in Ireland. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letters* 2, p. 110.]

May 11. The same to Captain Sincok, informing him that directions shall  
Whitehall. be sent, within a few days, how the bales shall be disposed of, that were designed for Algiers and Tripoli. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 240.]

May 11. The same to the Mayor of Sandwich. Your letter of the 30th  
Whitehall. past came late to me, it being sent hither while I was attending the King at Margate. It might have been of use, if you had sent up Kelly's examination, and the account he gives of himself, at the same time with the depositions against him. There may yet be time enough to do it, and I desire therefore you will take care it be done, that both may be considered together. [*Ibid.*]

May 11. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. His Majesty was  
Whitehall. informed before his embarking, that no directions had been sent into Ireland since the death of the Queen, for altering the stamp of the copper half-pence in that kingdom, and for want thereof a stop had been put to the coinage of the said species there, to the inconvenience of commerce, and the prejudice of the poor. He therefore commands that you give the necessary directions, pursuant to a clause in the letters patents granting the said coinage to the Earl of Romney, Lord Coningsby and Mr. Roger Moore. [*Ibid.*, p. 242.]

May 11. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Talbot Clarke, baronet,  
Whitehall. and Thomas Evans. The petitioners show that William Lyndsey, gentleman, obtained a judgment against them in the court of King's Bench in an action of ejectment in the county of Gloucester, in which judgment there is manifest error. They pray the Lords Justices [of England] to allow them to prosecute a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 76.]

May 12. Humphrey Borlase to Sir William Trumbull. Having  
Whitehall. received the King's protection since his accession, I thought it my duty to assure you that I shall continue to live peaceably under the same, paying such taxes as shall be given for the support of the government. After this assurance I hope no malicious information will prevail with you to continue me in durance, especially when you consider my innocence, which was sufficiently demonstrated by my surrendering myself upon the first notice of being suspected. I therefore humbly move you that I may be enlarged, my age and infirmity making confinement "very anxious." [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 28.]

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May 12.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Captain Fairborne. Your letter was sent after me to Margate, but did not arrive before the King was embarked, so I had not the opportunity to represent your case to his Majesty, if this were a proper occasion for it, since Captain Benbow was made flag officer, before his Majesty went from hence, and there were no other promotions designed. I think one of your character and service need not doubt that his claims shall be considered, and I shall be very ready to contribute towards your desires as far as it lies in my power. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 241.*]

May 12.  
Whitehall.

The same to the Lords of the Treasury, referring to them the petitions of the pier-wardens of Margate, which was presented to the King in the Island of Thanet. The King recommends the payment of the hundred pounds therein mentioned, formerly granted for the repair of the said pier, which has been already laid out on that service. [*Ibid.*]

May 12.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Lords Justices' commission read. Passes signed for officers going to Flanders. Bills signed, viz., Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Lowther, the Commission for Trade, Sir Oliver Ayschombe, baronet, Colonel Scott's pardon. The Earl of Macclesfield and Mr. Norris attended with the Lancashire Association signed by 40,000 hands.

The Admiralty sent for viz. : Mr. Russell, Mr. Priestman, Sir Robert Rich and Colonel Kendall. The advices concerning the Toulon fleet from Mr. Methuen and the commissioners at Plymouth and Portsmouth were considered, and also Rear-Admiral Benbow's letter of the 9th, giving an account that Du Bart had gone out of Dunkirk, as was supposed, by the West Channel. It was considered the first care ought to be to form the strength of the main fleet against all events. The sailing orders to Sir George Rooke of 27 April read. It was judged convenient that he should come to Spithead to make up the fleet, since, by that means, several line of battle ships left behind for want of men might be manned by the help of soldiers to be put on board ; and it was necessary that the King should be written to, to hasten the sending off the Dutch ships that were promised. The Duke of Shrewsbury undertook to write to the King.

Resolved that the Admiralty send orders to Rear-Admiral Benbow to consult the Dutch commanders now with him before Dunkirk, what ships of force may be spared from that service, and to send them to Spithead, leaving behind a strength superior to that which the French have there. Sir George Rooke is supposed to have with him about forty-two English ships of line of battle and twenty-one Dutch. There was a squadron in the Soundings thought strong enough for Nesmond.

Mr. Colinge to be spoken to about finding a convenient office in Whitehall for the Commissioners of Trade. To enquire of Mr. Thurston what troops are quartered near Chipping Norton. Mr. Baker to be spoken to about the juryman who was summoned by a wrong name. [*Ibid. 274, p. 105.*]



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May 12.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody Samuel Kendrick, committed for high treason in compassing the death of the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 332.*]

May 13.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Rear Admiral Benbow's letter of the 11th read, giving an account that Du Bart had gone North with eight ships. A copy to be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty with the Lords Justices' opinion that further orders should be sent to Rear Admiral Benbow.

Petition of the East India Company that their ships, now at Spithead, may proceed with their convoy. A copy to be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty with the Lords Justices' opinion that those ships should be dispatched, unless they have any objection to it.

A message from the Lord Mayor by the Remembrancer, that a sturgeon was taken in the river, and asking what the Lords Justices would do with it, as belonging to the King. They left it at the Lord Mayor's disposal.

A petition of the sawyers belonging to the yard at Deptford read.

Mr. Secretary Trumbull brought a memorandum about furnishing a fourth and fifth rate frigate with ordnance stores for a particular service. Directed to acquaint the Earl of Romney and Admiral Russell therewith.

He proposed the consideration of what allowances should be made to the witnesses. It was thought fit to make a distinction between them, and that those who were of better quality should have a sum of money given them from time to time, instead of a weekly pension.

Mr. Secretary desired to know what was to be done about passes, he having [been] much solicited on that account. He was told that, until the King should order it otherwise, the Lords Justices would be obliged to sign the passes, but they would write to know the King's pleasure.

A petition of Lunt, Womble [Wombwell?], etc., for a subsistence presented. Ordered that Mr. Trell have directions to bring Kendrick before the Lords Justices on Friday morning.

Lord Godolphin acquainted the Lords Justices with the state of the warrant and the bill for the new subscriptions.

Notice taken of the practice of goldsmiths in issuing out only clipped sixpences, many of them bad and unpassable, and that many of them have refused to make any other payment than in clipped half crowns and shillings. Ordered that the Attorney General prosecute, by information, those who shall be accused of making such payments, and a warrant was signed to that effect.

Mr. King, the herald, attended about an augmentation of arms for the Venetian Ambassador Soranzo. Ordered that he go with Sir Charles Cotterell, and wait on the ambassador to settle that matter. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 107.]

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May 14. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing  
Whitehall. reports upon the petition of Colonel Cunningham, lately sent  
from Ireland. *The reports are not here appended.* [*S.P. Dom.*  
*Entry Book*, 100, p. 243.]

May 14. The same to the Deputy Lieutenants of Worcestershire. His  
Whitehall. Majesty having thought fit that the names of such persons as have  
refused or neglected to take the oaths, and such of the deputy  
lieutenants and militia officers as have not signed the Association,  
be forthwith transmitted to the Council, their lordships have given  
directions for that purpose; and to prevent any mistake it may  
not be amiss to explain that it is not meant you should tender  
the oaths anew, but should send up an account of all such gentle-  
men, and other persons of any consideration within your county,  
as have not hitherto taken the oaths, and of such of the deputy  
lieutenants and militia officers as did not sign the Association  
before it passed into an act of parliament. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 15.]

May 14. A like letter to the Deputy Lieutenants of Herefordshire.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]

May 14. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. The  
Whitehall. Lords of the Admiralty called in. They gave an account that they  
had dispatched the orders last night for sending the East India ships  
from Spithead, and that "the rest of the trade" was lying ready  
to sail. The Lords Justices approved of orders being sent for their  
going, and it was supposed they might sail together, and would  
be a strengthening to one another. As for Benbow's following  
Du Bart, the commissioners did not see what use it would be;  
his meeting with him would be uncertain, and they did not know  
how he should be strengthened for it, since the Dutch commanders  
declared they had no orders to stir. Directed that Benbow  
be asked to explain the method he proposed in following Du Bart;  
and, if this were not approved of, it might then be considered  
whether he should be employed in some attempt upon Dunkirk or  
Calais.

The Recorder brought a paper that Mr. Cooke delivered before  
he received sentence. Acquainted that he should have notice  
when the Lords Justices would have Cooke's execution ordered and  
what time. Resolved that on Saturday next the informations  
against Chaloner, and those given in by him about counterfeit  
coins, shall be examined. That some of Mr. Cooke's relations  
be told that, if he would recommend himself to the King's mercy,  
he must think of doing it immediately by an ingenious discovery.

Mr. Bridgeman returned, and brought Benbow's letter to the  
Admiralty of the 11th instant, which contained his opinion of  
Du Bart's design, and what should be done to meet with him.  
Resolved that the Lords Justices would consider on Saturday  
Mr. Meisters' demands that have been so long depending  
between the office of the Ordnance and the Navy Board.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. The business of the  
warrant for the new bank opened. It had been prepared by the

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persons interested in it. Mr. Lowndes had carried it to the King, who signed it the night before he went; it was brought to the Lords of the Treasury on Thursday, and they did not then consider it, but referred it to the Attorney or Solicitor General; some of the Lords who had opposed setting up that bank, in Parliament, were for giving it all despatch now, lest they should be thought to oppose through obstinacy; the Attorney did not see it until it was signed, but the Solicitor did. The Lords of the Treasury, upon perusing it when it was signed, found it necessary to alter it in the bill; the charter of incorporation was added in the bill, but not when first it was brought to them; peers were named in it to take subscriptions and receive public money, which was unusual. Resolved that it be brought to Council this day as being necessary to be considered there, and that all dispatch be given to it, this appearing to be the only source left for carrying on the public business. Some considerations had about the blow given to credit. It was considered that it rose from the malice of goldsmiths against the bank, which had lessened their profit; and the Jews combined with them; the latter had found out a new way for remittances in gold at 31s. 9d., silver 31s., and bank bills 30s., which was to ruin the credit of the bank; that the goldsmiths kept up their gold, and new and broad money, and issued only clipped sixpences.

Resolved that four of the merchant Jews attend the Lords Justices to-morrow, viz., Alvarez da Costa, William Viega, John Mendez da Costa, Peter le Pierre Henriquez, and also Sir Francis Child and Sir Stephen Evance.

A letter read from Lord Ailesbury's steward, desiring Sir Edmund King might attend his lord in his illness, which was granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 109.*]

May 14.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Captain le Wright and a servant to go to Holland; for Lieutenant Robert Stapylton, John Marshall his servant, John Davis, Richard Jones and Hugh Spencer, troopers in Brigadier Lumley's regiment, ditto; for Lady Semple and her son, Grizell Primrose, Captain William Cunningham, and three servants, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 336]; for Captain la Brousse, his wife, and "Desgrouan his aunt," to go to Ireland; for Ensign James Dennis and John Cotton, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 337]; for Captain John de Secqueville of Major-General de la Melonière's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 339]; and for Captain William Bretton and his servants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 352.]

May 15.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The bearer informs me that he can charge several persons with counterfeiting passes, some of which I herewith send you. I have directed him to attend you, that you may please to give such directions as you think proper for their prosecution. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 243.]

May 15.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Clarke presented orders to be signed for the troops. Mr. Ball



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delivered a paper about Mr. Cooke. It was ordered that Mr. Cooke put in writing what he has to say.

The merchant Jews called in and advised not to augment the difficulties that are now upon credit. Sir Francis Child and Sir Stephen Evance spoken with to the same purpose.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Resolved that the Lords Justices write to the Dutch ships off Dunkirk, desiring them to accompany Rear-Admiral Benbow in following Debart. A copy to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, with the Admiralty's orders to Benbow, for the King's further orders, and the King to be moved to consider what orders may be given to the commanders of any Dutch ships, put under the command of any English squadron, for their acting together, as they shall think advisable upon any sudden emergency.

Kendrick called in. He owned only that Porter would have had him go out with him, but he knew not for what, and resolved not to go. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 112.*]

May 15.  
Whitehall.

Passes and postwarrant for Mr. James Finlater, with a horse and guide, to go to Harwich, on the recommendation of Mr. Alexander Stevenson; for Adrian van Brakyll to go to Holland; for Lorenzo Morandi to go to Spain; for John Peter Chaumel to go to Ireland; for Dirk van Nunderen to go to Holland; for John Muller, his wife and four children, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 337]; for Mrs. Mary Grove, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 338]; for Mr. John Lewin, ditto; for Ensign Bruce and Andrew Bolt, ditto; for Lieutenants John Gifford and William Gifford, three serjeants, and thirty-four recruits of Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment (*sic*); for Mr. James Pomier, servant to the Duke of Ormond, John Warden his cook, Signor Riccardini, the Duke of Bavaria's musician, and James Castre, the King's cook, to go to Holland; for Louise Beraud, her two nieces and one maid-servant, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 339]; for John Soblet, a French protestant, ditto; for Mr. Christian Meyererone and his servant to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 340]; for Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edgworth and two servants to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 343]; and for Francis Charleton, esquire, and ——— Barbot his servant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 344.]

May 16.  
Whitehall.

Sir James Ogilvie to Sir William Trumbull. The King by a letter to the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland has ordered that Archibald Cockburn of Langtoun be confined within the town of Edinburgh and seven miles round it; and he is to find bail there to behave himself peaceably and to keep his confinement, in obedience to the aforesaid letter. He has now found sufficient bail to Lord Murray and myself to present himself before the Lords of the Privy Council between this and the 1st July next. I thought it fit to acquaint you with this, being informed he is under bail at your office. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 29.*]

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May 16. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Deputy Lieutenants of Herefordshire. I have now to send you from the Lords of the Council further directions for your proceeding with relation to the persons that have been secured, or have absconded, as the enclosed will more particularly inform you. It is intended you should send up your opinion what persons, of those now in the custody of the sheriff, are dangerous to the government, and fit for that reason to be continued at this time under confinement, so that the others may be discharged. *Enclosure not entered here.* [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 169, p. 16.]

May 16. A like letter to the deputy lieutenants of Worcestershire. Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]

May 16. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Whitehall. Fasher Coronells presented his globes and four volumes of maps. Ordered that 100 guineas be given him.

The officers of the Ordnance, commissioners of the Navy Board and Mr. Meisters attended about paying off some ships and stores taken up by Mr. Meisters last summer.

Ordered that the two Chief Justices give their opinion upon a clause in the act for the better security of the King's person and government, folio 563, relating to a security to be given by such as have come from France since September last.

That Mr. Attorney attend on Monday with the draft of a proclamation to give notice that parliament shall not sit at the time appointed for their next meeting, but be prorogued to a further day. That Mr. Baker be spoken to about an allowance for Lunt and Womble [*Wombwell*].

The Lords of the Treasury called in. Chaloner attended and offered to prove that light money had been coined in the Tower, that false guineas had been made there, the blanks made out of the Tower and the stamps within it, and that stamps for guineas had been delivered out of the Tower. The Recorder brought some old proofs against Chaloner. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 114.]

May 16. Passes for the Hon. William Cecil, Mr. Octavian Pulleyn, his Whitehall. governor, Mr. Francis Rogers, his tutor, Francis Child and Edward Wallis, his servants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 339]; for Captain Olivier d'Harcourt of Colonel Colt's regiment, intending to serve this campaign in Flanders as engineer, ditto; for Peter Main and Anne, his wife, ditto; for Conrad Six and Floris Six his brother, ditto; for Mr. Robert Lyell with his goods, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 340]; for Mr. George Wood and a servant to go to Ireland; for Mr. William Lodge, ditto; for Andrew Kirby, merchant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 341]; for Mr. Joseph Gardner to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 342]; for William Lodge, clerk, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 343]; and for Captain Michael Richards, with one servant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 345.]

May 17. Proceedings upon the petition of John Tilley. The petitioner Whitehall. shows that Thomas Kewellin obtained a judgment against him

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in the court of Common Pleas, whereupon he brought a writ of error returnable in the court of King's Bench, where said judgment was confirmed. He is advised that therein is manifest error. He prays the Lords Justices' leave to bring a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 238, p. 77.*]

May 18.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. The commission for the Bank signed. Cooke's papers of the 16th read. Ordered that these and the former papers be sent to the King, and that Dr. Wake and Mr. Baker go to Mr. Cooke and take from him, in writing, what he may have to say that is material.

Ordered that the Earl of Bath be acquainted that the Lords Justices would have St. James's Park kept clear of coaches as it was last year, and that the same orders be renewed as were then directed by the King. That the Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park renew the orders of last year for hindering hackney coaches from going into Hyde Park.

Information being given by Davis, the messenger, that a woman had seen Sir John Fenwick and Lord Montgomery in Somerset House, the Duke of Shrewsbury undertook to sign a warrant for searching that part of it, which was done, but Davis, to whom it was directed, being out of town, Dr. Kingston, from whom the information came, was spoken to, and said it would be of no use now, because Davis had, since Saturday last, acquainted the Earl of Feversham with the intended search.

Captain Lyell's account about Du Bart being off the Well Bank read. The Admiralty written to, and asked whether the same had been sent to Rear Admiral Benbow. Captain Sincok's letter about the presents for Algiers and Tripoli on board the *Berwick*. Ordered that the letter be sent to the Lords of the Treasury for their directions how these presents shall be disposed of, until another opportunity offers. A draft of the augmentation of arms for the Venetian Ambassador, Soranzo, being a lion between two roses, the white and red, was approved of, and ordered to be put into an instrument and sent to the King for his signature in order to the passing the great seal.

Knightly's petition read. It was not thought fit to stop his trial, but the circumstances of his case might be afterwards represented to the King. Clancy's case considered. Thought fit that he be sent to Newgate for high misdemeanour, and that Mr. Attorney express the offence, which was done. Ordered that the bills of exchange and papers seized upon Clancy, and now sealed up, be opened when Mr. Baker, Gibbons, and the officer of the guards who secured Clancy and Donnellan, are present, and that Mr. Baker advise with Mr. Attorney what should be done with the bills. That Mr. Baker speak with Goodman to know how he may be helped in the management of his private concerns, since it is not thought fit to give him his liberty. That the keeper of the Gatehouse be asked whether he will connive at Blair's being at Gibbons', if the state of his health require it. That Mr. Baker consider what may be done for Hunt.



1696.

The Lord Keeper reported that it was Lord Chief Justice Holt's opinion that the security to be taken by the judges from people, who came from France, on leaving the kingdom, should be by recognizance and the security taken by the secretaries, should be by bond to the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 116.]

May 18. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate for Dr. Wake and  
Whitehall. Mr. Nicholas Baker to have access to Mr. Peter Cooke, now attainted for high treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 419.]

May 18. Warrant to the same to receive into custody John Clancy,  
Whitehall. for high misdemeanour in endeavouring, by corruption, to prevail on Captain George Porter (knowing that he was a witness for the King in detecting a conspiracy against his Majesty's person) to withdraw into France, so that he might give no further evidence. [*Ibid.*, p. 420.]

May 18. Passes for Lieutenant Thomas Lane, with a servant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland; for Terence Swiny, ditto; for Mr. Thomas Cornwallis, his wife, and Mrs. Catherine Crake, a child, to go to Hamburg, on the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis; for Charles Duplessis, a French protestant, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 341]; for Lieutenant James Bornard to go to Holland; for Henry Turner, merchant, Elizabeth his wife, and Sarah Bellamy, with William van Snowden his servant, ditto; for Mr. Moses de Casarez, Robert Hackshaw, Stephen Mason, Quintus Spencer, and one servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 342]; for Alexander Forbes, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 344]; and for Lieutenant William Stewart and one servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 355].

May 18. Warrant for a grant to Thomas, Lord Coningsby, under  
Dieren. the great seal of Ireland, of the forfeited estates late belonging to Richard Fagan of Feltrim, and the lands of Portmarnock and Carrick Hill, late belonging to William Plunkett, on the surrender of the lease thereof granted to the said Lord Coningsby by Queen Mary, 8th June, 6 William and Mary. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 325.]

May 18. Warrant for a grant to Henry, Viscount Galway, under the great  
Dieren. seal of Ireland, of lands of which *custodiams* were granted him 28th April and 24th May, 1693, to hold as freely as Sir Patrick Trant held them before his forfeiture thereof. [*Ibid.*, p. 326.]

May 18. Proclamation by the Lords Justices of the further prorogation  
The Council of parliament from 16th June to 28th July next. *Printed.*  
Chamber. [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 132.]

May 19. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Proclamation signed for proroguing Parliament to 28 July. Commission signed for hearing causes in Chancery in the Lord Keeper's absence.

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A committee of the Turkey Company attended with a petition, that care might be taken for the security of their ships returning from the Levant, and a representation of the prejudices they might receive from some ships that were fitted out at Leghorn with commissions from the Duke of Florence or the Duke of Savoy. Three such ships were ready to sail, or had lately gone from Leghorn towards Egypt, with design, as is pretended, to make prize of the French; but it was to be feared that they would prey likewise on the Turks, or at least violate the privilege of their ports, and thereby subject the estates of the English merchants in Turkey to be seized, by way of making reparation.

A petition of Lord Ailesbury's read, to be bailed or to have more liberty in the Tower, grounded upon a certificate of Dr. Brown and Sir Edmund King. Ordered to be given to the clerk of the Council, to be laid before the Lords Justices in Council. Letter of the Lord Deputy of Ireland of the 12th instant read, with the enclosed draft of a letter for constituting three Lords Justices, viz., the Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Blessington and Brigadier Wolseley, during the absence or indisposition of the Lord Deputy. Ordered that the said letter be sent to Mr. Blathwayt to be laid before the King, if he pleases to sign it, but the names to be left blank to be filled with such as the King shall direct. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 119.]

May 19. Passes for Mr. Richard Bagot, with Thomas Partington, his  
Whitehall. servant, and two horses, to go from London to Oxfordshire, or elsewhere, on the recommendation of Sir Fleetwood Sheppard [*Ibid.* 346, p. 341]; for Mr. John Parry, clerk, to go to Holland; for Margaret Atkinson to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 342]; for Anthony Collow to go to Holland; for Captain Godfrey Richards and a servant to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 343]; for Derick van Toll to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 344]; for Abraham Reyswick, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 345]; and for Captain Charles Salisbury and a servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 352.]

May 20. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury. Having  
Whitehall. a bill drawn upon me by the consul at the Groyne, of 82*l.* 10*s.* for expresses sent with orders to Sir George Rooke, while he was at Cadiz, I suppose it belongs to the Post Master General to discharge the same. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 245.] *Appended is a copy of a bill of exchange drawn by John Parker in favour of Mr. Samuel Eyre and dated at Corunna 30 April, 1696.* [*Ibid.*]

May 20. The same to Commissioner Greenhill. As regards the person  
Whitehall. you have secured, who is supposed to be Hungate, mentioned in the proclamation, I have enquired of one who knows Hungate very well, and who gives a very different description of him, for he says he is not at all disfigured by the small-pox but that he is a fresh coloured "well-looking" man. Mr. Hungate is of a very good family and has had a gentleman's education, so may be easily distinguished from one who has been really bred a waterman; and therefore I do not take this to be the

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Hungate accused of the assassination. But you will do well to be further satisfied about him, before you discharge him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 246.*]

May 20. The opinion of Robert Rochfort and Alan Brodrick, attorney and solicitor general of Ireland, addressed to Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley, as to the subsistence of the Lords Justices' commission, in the event of the Lord Deputy's death.

In obedience to your lordships' order, dated the 19th instant, requiring us to state the case as to your power and authority, given you by the commission which constituted you Justices of Ireland, and our opinion thereon, and also whether the same determines, or not, on Lord Capell's death, and of the statute of 33 Henry VIII in this kingdom, we have considered the said matter, and the state of the whole is as follows, viz. :—

The King by his letters patent under the great seal of England, dated the 9th May in the seventh year of his reign, nominated Lord Capell his deputy of Ireland during pleasure, and empowered him to appoint two suitable persons to carry on the government in case of his possible sickness, until his recovery.

The Lord Deputy, being sick, nominates Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolseley, master general of the ordnance, Justices according to the said power, to continue Justices of Ireland during the King's pleasure for the government of Ireland, until the Lord Deputy recover his health, and accordingly a commission is passed under the great seal of Ireland to that effect.

By a statute made in Ireland, 33 Henry VIII, entitled an act for the election of the Lord Justice, it is recited, that it has been used in Ireland that, at every such time as it has chanced the same realm to be destitute of a Lieutenant, Deputy, Justice or other head governor, by death, surrender or departure out of the same realm, or otherwise, the council have used to assemble themselves together, etc.; and whereas there were also Statutes, which settled another method therefor, for establishment of a certain order to be had for the election of the Justice within this realm at every such avoidance of his authority, it enacts that immediately upon the avoidance of every the King's lieutenant, deputy or justice of this realm, by death, surrender of their letters patents or office, or departure out of this realm, or for any other cause, the King's chancellor, etc., for the time being shall, by the King's writ or writs, assemble the King's councillors, being, inhabiting, or dwelling in the shires (*sic.*) of Dublin, and those of them assembled shall have full power and authority to elect and choose one such person, as shall be an Englishman and born in England, being no spiritual person, to be justice and governor of Ireland, during the King's pleasure, if there shall be at that time any such person within this realm. And if there be no such person, then they shall elect and choose two persons of the said council of English blood and surname, etc.



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If the Lord Deputy should die, does the said commission of the Lords Justices determine or not ; and in such case can the council make choice of a Justice or Justices as that act directs ?

It would seem to us that, in case the Lord Deputy dies, the commission should continue after his death, until his Majesty's pleasure be declared ; because, in the limitation in their commission, it is during the King's pleasure, until Lord Capell recover his health. In which case it is expressly declared to be the King's pleasure that Lord Capell should succeed them in that government, if he recovered ; and if not, the intention seems to be that they should continue till the King's pleasure should be declared who should succeed. And without any strained construction it may be said, that the King's pleasure is not determined by Lord Capell's death ; but, on the contrary, that in case of Lord Capell's death the government was to continue in the Justices till his Majesty's pleasure was further known. But in the case of the Lord Deputy's recovery, then their authority might be determined by the Lord Deputy's own signification thereof, without waiting for the King's express pleasure therein.

His Majesty may have foreseen that Lord Capell might as well die as be sick ; in both which cases his Majesty's affairs might be prejudiced for want of a chief governor. We do not think that that statute extends to this case, because the death of Lord Capell is not the death of the head governor ; for, at the time of his death, the said Lords Justices are the head governors, and that statute can only take place when there is no chief governor.

We do not find any "footsteps" of the privy councillors, executing that power, given by that old statute, since the making thereof. And indeed that statute seems to be made to answer the absolute necessity of having a chief governor in those times, every moment, at the capital city ; for then Ireland was divided into the English Pale, which contained a few counties only, and a great part of the province of Leinster ; the King's County and Queen's County were not then made shires, nor were they so till the reign of Philip and Mary. Connaught and Ulster were entirely (except some few garrisons) in the hands of the King's Irish enemies, with whom the English were in continual war, and therefore had need of a leader, which in those days was most commonly the chief governor, to head them against the Irish.

When that act passed, there was little correspondence between England and Ireland, the methods now used for that purpose not being then known. So that it might be two, and sometimes three, months before any account could be had from thence, which might prove the loss of all the kingdom to the crown of England, if this wise provision had not been made by this statute, which was copied from the usage mentioned in the statute to have been since the conquest of this kingdom, introduced and connived at, or rather tolerated, by the Kings of England out of pure necessity.

Then the King's councillors in eleven counties named by this statute are to be summoned by writ to be issued. If this be

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so, the Chancellor cannot issue writs to any other counties, though the number of counties now in this kingdom are above thirty, and more privy councillors inhabit and dwell in other counties not named in that statute, than in the eleven counties named. So that none of the privy councillors, who live out of those counties named in the act, can be summoned by that act, the writs thereby being to be directed to the particular counties there enumerated, wherein a negative is employed and no other county. So the intent of the act, which was to summon all the privy councillors, is not answered. And now that Ireland, is reduced to the obedience of the crown of England, there is not that necessity of proceeding in that method, but [it is better] rather to wait and attend his Majesty's pleasure.

Then disorders may arise by this manner of election of Justices or Lords Justices. For if there should be many competitors for this office, and they make their several interests among the privy councillors, it may chance that the number of the electors for each party may be equal; from whence such animosities may arise, as may not be easily made up.

Therefore we are of opinion that this manner of proceeding ought to be avoided if possible, or only practised in case of very great necessity. Nevertheless, we cannot be positive in our opinions, but conceive they are matters of very great importance to his Majesty and the peace of this kingdom, and that therefore his Majesty's pleasure should be known herein with all convenient speed. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 18.]

May 21. List of Dutch ships in the fleet. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 9a.]

May 21. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Liverpool. I have  
Whitehall. laid before the Council your letter concerning several persons who lie at Liverpool, designing to go for Ireland, but stopped there for want of passes. No persons are to be permitted to go over into Ireland, except such as have passes according to the King's proclamation. You are to send me the names of all such persons as desire such passes, and they will be dispatched from here; but you are to take care that none go that are disaffected to the government. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 276.]

May 21. The same to the Mayor of Coventry. In connection with the  
Whitehall. letter signed by you and Mr. Nathaniel Harryman, concerning one Thomas Gardiner, secured by you on suspicion of being engaged in the late conspiracy against the King, upon the information of Mr. Christopher Dawson, I learn from Mr. John Bowles, one of the commissioners for collecting the duty upon glass and earthenware, that the said Gardiner is employed by them to inspect earthenware in Lancashire, upon the recommendation of some persons in the Treasury. Mr. Dawson has certified that he has no particular matter to inform against him, but suspected him to be an Irishman; I therefore desire you will discharge the said Gardiner. [*Ibid.*]

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May 21. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] The Archbishop brought a paper from Peter Cooke, as he dictated it to Dr. Hoddy. The Recorder called in, and directed to appoint Mr. Cooke's execution for to-morrow fortnight. Ordered that the said paper be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, and that the King be acquainted that the Lords Justices, considering Mr. Cooke as a very weak man, do not conceive his execution will be of any advantage, or that suffering him to live can be of any prejudice, if the King should be disposed to save his life; they do not, however, propose his being pardoned, but that he be continued under a reprieve until further order.

Mr. Knightley's petition read. Ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, and that the King be acquainted that what is particular in Knightley's case is that he sometime since voluntarily desired to be brought before the committee of the Lords of the Council, and, besides other things with which he acquainted them, he was the first and only person who mentioned Harris, upon which he was put into a proclamation. This gave occasion to his coming in to be a witness against Knightley and some others, who have been convicted upon his evidence. Knightley being now brought to trial, expresses a great detestation of his crime, pleads guilty, and throws himself on the King's mercy. The Lords Justices, being informed that his behaviour was such on this occasion as raised great compassion in those who were present, propose him as a fit object of the King's mercy, if he order him to be reprieved.

Read the petition of Mr. Brown, to be released from the Tower, and have the benefit of the late act for departing the kingdom, unless the King shall allow him to stay here. Ordered that it be sent to the King to know his pleasure, it being supposed that, when he was ordered to be detained, it was not considered how far he was "in the benefit" of that act.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. The Turkey Company attended again, and brought their proposals for removing the apprehensions they were under from ships fitted out at Leghorn, under pretence of cruizing against the French. Ordered that their memorial be sent to Sir Charles Hedges. That Sir Alexander Rigby attend, with others concerned in the ship called the *Charles*, Charles Pickering commander, and give an account what that ship is designed for. The Admiralty offered to revoke the letters of marque granted to that ship, if it might be any remedy. The petition of the Turkey Company read again, desiring that some care be taken for bringing back their ships in safety, and showing that they had sent them orders to stop at Smyrna, from whence they would not stir without fresh orders. They proposed that a greater strength should be sent into the Mediterranean. They were told it should be considered.

A memorial from the Admiralty read consisting of three points:—the Virginia convoy, the fleet with Sir George Rooke, and the bomb ships in the river. As to the first, the merchants demand an unlimited time for the convoy's staying for them, and the Admiralty think fit to restrain it to 110 days, which is more than



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usual. The Lords Justices approved of this, as being a means to prevent a practice of bringing the product of two years together, to the great detriment of the customs. As to the second, whether the fleet should "unshift their holds" at Torbay or Spithead, Sir George Rooke preferred the latter, but the Admiralty were for Torbay, the same thing having been twice done there, and the men would be in greater readiness for service; whereas, if they came to Spithead, there would be great danger of the men's deserting, and they would expect a payment there. The opinion of the Admiralty was approved of. As to the bomb ships now in the river, it was ordered that they continue at the buoy of the Nore till they can be with safety in the Downs.

It was resolved that it be considered, at Sir George Rooke's return, of what number the main fleet shall consist, and what ships may be spared for other services, particularly for bringing home the ships from Turkey.

Mr. Russell proposed a service that Benbow might perform, there being an absolute necessity for sending for stores from the East country, and the convoy appointed for it being inconsiderable in case they should meet with Du Bart; Benbow might accompany them, and see them out of danger, and then cross over to the English coast, and give protection to the coal trade. All this would be consistent with his former orders of looking after Du Bart, there not appearing the same necessity for his going toward the north of Scotland, since it is now evident that the Barbados and East India ships had no intention of coming that way. It was observed in this connection, that great care should be taken that Benbow does not leave Du Bart behind him, and give him an opportunity to return to Dunkirk, while he is at a distance to the northward, thus leaving the French at liberty to embark and transport troops for a descent. The Admiralty answered that Benbow need not spend above twelve days in the voyage, if the winds are not very contrary. One thing to be apprehended from Du Bart is his intercepting the convoy going with the Scotch recruits. An account given that the fleet with Sir George Rooke, including the squadron in the Soundings, consists of eighty-five men-of-war from fifty guns and upwards, whereof fifty-one are English ships.

A petition of the sawyers at Woolwich for augmentation of wages read and delivered to the Admiralty.

The case of Welsh was represented. He was taken serving the French, and has lain in irons on board ship twenty-one months. It was approved that he be removed to the Marshalsea, being under sentence.

Petition of Sir John Friend's relations read. Nothing ordered. A letter signed for making Colonel Holt a privy councillor in the Leeward Islands drawn upon a minute of Council. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 121.]

May 21. Warrant to Henry Legat to apprehend Charles Edwards, on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason, and to bring him to Whitehall to be  
examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 421.]

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May 21. Passes for Peter van der Broecke to go to Holland; for  
 Whitehall. Mr. Thomas Gipps to go to Ireland; for Hester Plunkett to go to  
 Holland; for Joan Martin and Eleanor Atkinson, with one child,  
 to go to Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 343]; and for  
 Mr. Alexander Pendawes [Pendarves], Mr. Edward Eyre, and  
 one servant, to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 345.]

May 22. Approval by the Lords Justices of Mr. Charles Whitaker as  
 Whitehall. a deputy lieutenant for the county of Suffolk. Lord Cornwallis,  
 lord lieutenant of the county, is to issue out his deputation  
 accordingly [*Ibid.* 167, p. 266].

May 22. Commission for Lewis Billingsley, gent., to be lieutenant of  
 Whitehall. that company whereof Captain Rodney is captain in the marine  
 regiment of foot commanded by John, Lord Berkeley [*Ibid.* 168,  
 p. 204.]

May 22. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for the Exchange  
 Whitehall. of Prisoners. I send a certificate of Mr. Satur, a French minister,  
 and others, in behalf of John Gauvin, a French protestant taken  
 at sea, and now lying sick in the hospital at Plymouth. He is  
 a protestant, and desires to stay in England, that he may enjoy  
 the privilege of the free exercise of his religion. If his allegations  
 are true, and he gives sufficient security not to go out of England  
 without leave, I desire he may be set at liberty to remain here,  
 on account of his being a protestant [*Ibid.* 204, p. 120.]

May 22. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send an extract  
 Whitehall. of a letter of the 15th inst. received from Sir Paul Rycout, his  
 Majesty's resident at Hamburg, concerning a sufficient convoy  
 for a very rich fleet of merchant ships bound from Hamburg to  
 London, many of them laden with naval stores for the King. I  
 earnestly recommend it to your consideration, the security of this  
 fleet being of great importance to the service, and advantage  
 to the nation. I do not doubt that you will send them such a  
 convoy as may secure them from the designs of Du Bart, or  
 other force of the enemy at sea.

I desire you will give orders to the commander-in-chief to receive  
 on board one of the King's ships Captain Vaughan mentioned  
 in the said letter, and to bring him carefully to England [*Ibid.*  
 p. 121.]

May 22. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
 [Whitehall.] Sir Philip Meadows' paper read, about the inconveniences of hav-  
 ing the office for the Commission of Trade kept in Scotland Yard.

Ordered that Sir Miles Cooke have leave to see his son, it being  
 moved by the Archbishop.

The Turkey Company, Sir Charles Hedges and Sir Alexander  
 Rigby attended. The latter, as he desired, was called in by him-  
 self. He gave an account of what Mr. Plowman wrote to him  
 from Leghorn, as to his design in going out with the *Charles*,  
 commanded by Pickering; their design was to go to Alexandria

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for "a coffee"; two sloops were to meet them at Tunis, and, by their interest with the Dey, whom they had obliged, they hoped to get Cape Negro out of the hands of the French; and, if they happened to meet with a rich Marseilles ship either going or coming, he supposed it would give no offence if they made prize of her, having no authority from the Admiralty for so doing. He knew nothing of their having any double commissions, or of any promise made to the Duke of Florence to let the French alone, nor did he believe there was any such thing.

Sir Charles Hedges' opinion about the Company's proposal was that the King might issue a proclamation forbidding his subjects to serve under any foreign commission, and the Dukes of Savoy and Florence might be requested not to issue commissions to his Majesty's subjects, and that instructions might be given to those who had letters of marque for the Mediterranean, not to violate the Grand Seigneur's ports or do anything contrary to the capitulations with the Porte. The first was approved of, and Sir Charles was ordered to make a draft of the proclamation.

As to the security of the Company's ships coming from Turkey, it was ordered that Mr. Russell be spoken with alone to-morrow at the rising of the Council, and asked what ships may be spared from the main fleet, either for the Mediterranean or any other service, and also what he thinks of Lord Berkeley's proposal for making some attack on the French fleet in Brest, and whether, if such a thing were advisable, there were not a necessity for sending the rest of the bomb ships to join the fleet in Torbay.

Mr. Bridgman brought the Admiralty's orders to Rear Admiral Benbow, which had been proposed yesterday, and they were allowed to be sent. Notice taken that their orders run in pursuance of directions given by the Lords Justices, when it is in matters that they themselves propose. Directed that it be looked into, whether this be not "a new form of a style taken up."

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury of the 23rd, concerning an embarkation at Portsmouth for ten battalions. The objection to it was the great want of money for that or any other service. It would be well, however, to let the noise of it get abroad, if it were not for alarming the French too soon, in case Lord Berkeley's design went forward. Ordered that the Commissioners of Transports be directed to attend on Tuesday.

Lord Godolphin acquainted the Lords Justices with the proposals made to the Treasury by the directors of the Bank for summoning the managers of the Orphans' Fund and foreign merchants, in order to dispose them to be assisting in the maintaining of credit. Ordered that the summons go out accordingly, and that Mr. Heathcote be consulted who will be the proper persons to be sent for.

Mr. Bridgman sent two letters of the 20th and 21st instant, giving an account that the Dutch commander refused to go with him [Benbow?] in pursuit of Du Bart upon the Lords Justices' letter, and said he must first have orders from the King or the



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States. Ordered that Mr. Bridgman be acquainted that the Lords Justices wrote to the Dutch commander, upon a supposition that the English ships with Benbow were not of a force sufficient against Du Bart's squadron; but since they could have this assistance it was left to the Admiralty to consider whether the ships under the said Rear Admiral's command are, or may in a convenient time be made, strong enough to go upon this service, and to send him orders accordingly; and that copies of these letters be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, and that it be proposed again to the King's consideration what measures may be taken for making the ships of both nations more assistant to each other on the like occasions. Commander St. Lo's advice about the French squadron gone to Boston to be considered when the Admiralty attend, Mr. Blathwayt having signified the King's pleasure in that particular. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 126.*]

May 22. Passes for Charles Adderley, esquire, and Thomas Farr, his  
Whitehall. servant, to go from London into Derbyshire, and back again; for Christopher Olssen Amoenius to go to Holland; for Mr. Charles Granott, ditto, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Jeffreys; for Ann Lewis to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 344]; for Francis Bruner to go to Holland; for John Henry Loder and John Adolph Clanburg, ditto, on the recommendation of John Esdras Edzard, minister of the German Lutheran church in London [*Ibid.*, p. 345]; for Mrs. Margery Gwyllym, her son Meredith, Mrs. Mary Turbridge, Mrs. Anne Harrison and Thomas Cordon, a servant, to go to Ireland; and for Mr. William Dunne to go to Portugal [*Ibid.*, p. 346.]

May 22. The Earl of Blessington and William Wolsley to Mr. Secretary  
Dublin Castle. Vernon. The parliament being adjourned to the 27th June, it is necessary his Majesty's or the Lords Justices' pleasure should be known concerning their further meeting. We have advised with the King's counsel, who are of opinion the parliament may be prorogued to the middle of September, which will be a proper time for their meeting, if it shall be thought fitting. In our commission to be Justices there is no clause empowering us to summon, adjourn or prorogue the parliament, as is usually inserted in other chief governors' patents. If it be his Majesty's pleasure to prorogue the parliament, the chief governor or governors here (as we are informed) must be empowered to do it, by commission under the great seal. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 19.*]

May 23. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Deputy Lieutenants of Here-  
Whitehall. fordshire, transmitting orders from the Lords of the Council for discharging the horses, that have been seized in pursuance of their lordships' directions, belonging to such persons as are allowed, by an act of the first year of his Majesty's reign, to keep horses above the value of five pounds, except the horses of such as have absconded, the charges for keeping such horses being first paid. *Enclosure not here entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 169, p. 17.*]

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May 23. A like letter to the Deputy Lieutenants of Worcestershire.  
 Whitehall. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 169, p. 17.*]

May 23. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr.  
 Whitehall. Russell was called in, and acquainted with what Lord Berkeley proposed should be done against the French fleet, while they lay in Brest. Mr. Russell's opinion was that the difficulty did not lie in going, since great ships might well enough pass by the forts, but, if the same wind that carried them in continued, how would they get them out again. If they could lie within the ports out of cannon shot, they would be within the reach of bombs, and any ships that were disabled would be very hard to get out. This would be better considered at a council of flag officers, who will not undertake it unless they perceive a prospect of doing more good than they shall receive damage. It was resolved that this had better be proposed to a council of war, when the fleet has been at Torbay, and has put to sea again, and nothing need appear of the design until then; but general orders may be despatched to Torbay that the fleet be forthwith put into a posture for sailing. Resolved that Mr. Russell and Lord Berkeley be spoken to upon the subject, and that the Lord Keeper and Lord Privy Seal have notice to come. Lord Berkeley's commission and instructions to be forthwith prepared, he pressing to go on board, while Sir George Rooke expects to come up as soon as the fleet returns to Torbay, and it is necessary that he should assist at the Admiralty board. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 130.]

May 24. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
 [Whitehall.] Lord Berkeley and Admiral Russell called in. Lord Berkeley acquainted the Lords Justices with his thoughts of an attempt to be made on the French fleet in Brest, and what he judged requisite in order to undertake it, viz., that three or four regiments might be put on board with an officer fit to command them; that some engineer might go with him, particularly Monsieur Petit, if he were in England; that there might be as many fireships and bomb vessels as could be got; that the prisoners taken in the *Foudroyant*, and those taken off the coast, should be kept with the fleet, at least so many of them as he thought might be useful; that the money for short allowance be paid to those who came from the Straits, at the same time as bounty money is given to the other seamen; and that so much be impressed for contingent money as shall be thought fitting.

Mr. Russell supposed his lordship did not propose it as his single opinion, but that it would be considered at a council of flag officers of both nations. All agreed that the succeeding in it would be of the greatest advantage to the kingdom, as a failure would be of pernicious consequence. As to his demands, it was resolved that he should have two regiments of foot, viz., Brigadier Stewart's and Colonel Coote's, they being so quartered as to be able to march to Torbay with the greatest ease, and in the shortest time, and accordingly Mr. Clarke was sent for and directed to prepare orders for those two regiments to march to Exeter and the

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places adjacent. As to the second, resolved that Lord Romney be desired to send Petit to the Lords Justices on Tuesday, if he be in England. As to the bomb ships, resolved that those in the river should be ordered to join the rest, that were with the fleet of fire ships; there were but eight upon the list with the fleet, and the Dutch had six or four besides, and, if one or more could be found at Portsmouth, care should be taken for manning them. As to the prisoners taken at sea or off the shore, the Admiralty should send directions to Sir George Rooke not to put them ashore; or, if those orders were too late, the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners should be required to keep those prisoners together in a convenient place, and to deliver such and so many of them to the Admiral commanding the fleet as he should think fit to require, which was signified accordingly to the commissioners of the Admiralty. The short allowance money coming into the victuallers' accounts, Lord Godolphin would speak to them about, and the contingent money the Admiralty would order.

It was resolved that Mr. Russell should acquaint the Admiralty Board with the Lord Justices' directions that they make ready Lord Berkeley's commission and instructions, and insert in his instructions that he obey such orders as he shall receive from the Lords Justices. Mr. Russell acquainted the Lords that orders were dispatched last night to Torbay for putting the fleet into a sailing posture with all convenient speed, and that to-morrow directions would be given to the victuallers, that they hasten away what ships they have with provisions to be sent to the fleet.

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Henley attended with a paper about Sir John Knight, setting forth that he was ordered to be brought up to-morrow by *Habeas Corpus*, and, if he were released, it might disappoint all the measures that had been taken for getting a succession of good magistrates at Bristol. Resolved that it shall be considered to-morrow at Council, together with the case of Mr. Higgins, who has likewise a *Habeas Corpus* allowed him; and that Mr. Baker be acquainted with it, and that he take care that the bringing up of those persons be deferred as long as it can be done conveniently, so that it may be known in the meantime what the Council, which has appointed to meet at ten in the morning, will determine concerning their being newly charged with a warrant from the Council.

Mr. Clarke spoken to about removing the soldiers from Newmarket and from Ongar in Essex.

The Lord Steward produced a letter from Mr. Bayshaw, setting forth the danger there was of an insurrection amongst the miners in Derbyshire, upon their clipped money being refused, when they had nothing else to supply it. An evil without remedy, but the best care should be taken for suppressing tumults. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 131.*]

May 25.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Sandwich. I have received your examination of Kelly, and since he declares himself willing to serve the King at sea, and is ready to take the oaths to the government, I think he may be discharged, upon his being



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put into the hands of those who will take care he be carried on board one of his Majesty's ships. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 247.*]

May 25. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Wharton. From Mr. Gore's  
Whitehall. account of the person taken into custody, I think him very unlikely to be in such a design, if he be, as he says, seventy years of age. I do not find that anyone described in the proclamation has lost an eye; there is mention of one who has been hurt in his hand, and has a scar on his breast, but that is Chambers, a Scotchman, taken some time since, and committed to Newgate. It is fit, however, that this person should give some satisfactory account of himself. [*Ibid.*, p. 248.]

May 25. Commission for John Beckwith to be ensign to Captain Dalston  
Breda. in Colonel Northcott's regiment. [*S.P. Dom 167, p. 286.*]

May 25. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Letters read from the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 18th and 20th instant, with the report of the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of Ireland, concerning the authority of the Lords Justices continuing until the King's pleasure be signified to the contrary. It was resolved that the same be considered to-morrow when the Lord Keeper is present.

Read a letter from Sir George Rooke to the Duke of Shrewsbury of the 23rd off Dartmouth, wherein he proposes something to be done by the fleet in the Bay. Directions were given to look out the instructions given by the Queen to Admiral Russell in 1694, when the expedition against Brest was ordered. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 135.]

May 25. Warrant to Henry Legat and Nathaniel Wilcox to search the  
Whitehall. house of Lady Abergavenny, for persons mentioned in a late proclamation, said to be harboured there. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 422.]

May 25. Passes for Lord Raby, with Mr. Manrell and two servants,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 345]; for John Ennis to go to Scotland and back; for John Barents, Jan Jans, Willem Willems, John de Jongh and David Jarels, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland; for Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Boisrond, Captain Isaac de l' Aigle, and three servants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 346]; for Frederick Rosecrans and Ulrick Helt, ditto; for Thomas Sellers, ditto; for Morris Fitzgerald to go to Ireland; for Thomas Cropper to go to Holland; for Tristan le Vasseur, Jane his wife, Rowland, Esther, Mary, Simon and Peter, his children, ditto; for Jan Bodianse Brown, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 347]; for Thomas Wright to go to Ireland, or the recommendation of Sir John Banks; for Jacoba Corvers to go to Holland; for Isaac Fouet and Magdalena Doinon [?], ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 348]; for John Wasson, Nicholas, Peter, Mary and John, his children, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 350]; and for Elizabeth Monk to go to Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 351.]

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May 25.  
Breda.

Commission for Robert Pringle, esquire, to be Secretary Depute for Scotland, and to attend the King for such affairs as relate to that kingdom during his absence out of Britain. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 243.]

May 25.  
Breda.

Warrant for appointing Patrick, Lord Polwarth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, to be one of the Commissioners of the Treasury there. [*Ibid.*, p. 244.]

May 25.  
Breda.

Warrant to the Duchess of Hamilton, to settle Lord Polwarth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in those lodgings on the south side of the palace of Holyrood House, sometime possessed by the Earl of Aberdeen, and of late by the Marquess of Tweeddale, excepting those little lodgings adjoining lately set apart for the under-keeper of the said palace. [*Ibid.*, p. 245.]

May 25.  
Breda.

Warrant for an additional yearly pension of 120*l.*, to Mary Johnston, Lady Bogie, Helen Johnston, Lady Graden, and Euphemia Johnston, daughters of the deceased Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston, and to Mary and ——— Johnston, relict and daughter of Thomas Johnston, son to the said Sir Archibald, over and above the pension of 80*l.* already settled upon them, at the direction of their brother James Johnston, late secretary of state for Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 246.]

May 25.  
Breda.

List of persons to be inserted in a new commission of the exchequer of Scotland, viz., the Lord Chancellor and Lords of the Treasury, the Lord Keeper, John, Earl of Cassilis, John, Lord Murray, Lord Secretary of State, Robert, Earl of Lothian, Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, David, Earl of Leven, John, Earl of Kintore, John, Lord Hamilton, George, Viscount Tarbat, John, Lord Belhaven, Sir James Ogilvie, Lord Secretary of State, Sir James Stewart, Lord Advocate, Adam Cockburn of Ormston, Lord Justice Clerk, Sir John Lawder of Fountanhall, Sir Philip Anstruther of that ilk, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, Sir James Murray of Philipshaugh, Sir John Hamilton of Halcraig, Sir Robert Sinclair of Steinston and Thomas Hay of Balhousie. [*Ibid.*, p. 247.]

May 25.  
Breda.

Warrant for a commission to the above-named persons to be lords commissioners of the exchequer of Scotland. [*Ibid.*]

[May 25.]  
[Breda.]

Marginal note of a commission (not entered) for George, Earl of Melville, to be president of the privy council of Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 251.]

May 25.  
Breda.

Warrant for a commission to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, to be colonel and captain of a troop of his Majesty's life-guard of horse in Scotland, formerly commanded by James, Duke of Queensberry. [*Ibid.*, p. 256.]

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May 26. An order by the Lord Keeper for Mr. Thomas Meriton, of 5, Fish Street, and Mr. Crook, minister, of 5, Wood Street, to go to visit "the two young Higgins," and others, with Mrs. Margaret Mortimer. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 30.*]

May 26. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] The Archbishop brought a petition from the inhabitants of Wapping, to have leave to make a collection to repair their loss by a late fire there, computed at 12,000*l.* Directed to enquire whether that should be ordered in Council, or done by letters from the King to the Bishop of London and Lord Mayor.

Mr. Clark's orders signed for the march of Brigadier Stewart and Colonel Coote's regiments to Exeter.

Brigadier Stewart gave an account, from a court martial, of a corporal and a common soldier in Colonel Gibson's regiment being condemned for desertion. The Lords Justices thought that the corporal only should suffer.

Mr. Russell gave an account what ships might be sent from hence, both Dutch and English, to strengthen the ships in the Mediterranean, and to form a squadron superior to what the French have here. He gave in a list of the ships now in the Straits, and those proposed to be sent, that they might be dispatched as soon as provisions can be got ready for them. Ordered that directions be sent to the Admiralty to give orders to the victuallers, that they provide four months' victuals for two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six men, butter and beer excepted, and that the same be put on board victualling ships. That the King be acquainted therewith and his pleasure known, that, if he approve of it, orders may be given to the Dutch to accompany the English ships upon this service. Nothing can be more easily and secretly done, there being three ships only to be taken from Lord Berkeley, and it is not only necessary for the protection of the Levant trade, but will oblige the Spaniards to have a number of the allies' ships upon their coast in October, when they expect their galleons home.

The Lords of the Treasury called in, viz. : Mr. Mountagu and Mr. Smith. The proposals of the commissioners for the new bank were laid before the Lords Justices viz. :

That one fourth of "their whole sum" be paid in clipped money before the 24th of June.

That there be a discount of ten per cent. for what they shall pay in gold or lawful money.

That the notes and bills of the bank be taken as part of their subscriptions.

That a mill and workmen be set apart for coining the plate they shall take in upon their subscriptions.

That the notes of their own bank be received at the Exchequer as part of their subscriptions.

The Lords Justices thought that these proposals should be considered at Council, and also an observation made by the Lords of the Treasury, that there had been an oversight in drawing up the commission, by leaving out a power to take subscriptions



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of land, which the act provided for ; it was an error in the persons concerned for this bank, they having had the drawing up of the warrant ; the thing was passed in such haste as not to allow time for the perusal of it.

Sir William Scawen's letter read, and the list of persons to be summoned, who gave the greatest disturbance to the course of credit.

Sir Christopher Wren was called in, and directed to consider, view and report, where a convenient place might be found in Whitehall for the Commissioners of Trade to meet. Fell, the keeper of Newgate was called in, and told that it would not be looked upon as an offence, if Mr. Goodman went out sometimes to look after his private concerns, provided he were still in his custody and under his eye ; but no other order would be given for it.

Letters of the 18th and 20th instant from the Lords Justices of Ireland were read. It was resolved that the state of the matter be aid before the King, whether these [Lords] Justices should be continued or others appointed ; that in the meantime it would not be fit for the Lords Justices of England to write to those Lords Justices, since it was doubted at the Council in Ireland whether their authority subsisted in case of the Lord Deputy's death ; two of the judges were of opinion it would not, and only the Chief Justice differed from them. Their Excellencies declared they would forbear to act in that case, but that the Lords Justices of Ireland should be acquainted that their letters were received and the matters in question submitted to the King.

It was ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted that the Dutch men-of-war carried out great quantities of gold and silver, and that the practice is likely to continue, unless the King shall please to consider some remedy.

Ordered that the draft of a letter to the King be prepared, to be signed by the Lords Justices, upon the following heads :—Lord Berkeley's proposal of an attempt to be made on the French ships in Brest, Mr. Russell's proposal of the English and Dutch ships to be sent to the Straits, and the affairs of Ireland in relation to the administration of the government there.

The King's directions about an encampment and providing transport ships for ten battalions were ordered to be complied with, as fast as the condition of the Treasury, which was in want of money, would admit. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 136.*]

May 26      Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
at night. Letter to the King signed. A postscript added, for submitting  
[Whitehall.] to the King a proposal made by Sir George Rooke in his letter of  
the 23rd for annoying the French in "the Bay." [*Ibid.*,  
p. 140.]

May 26.      Passes for Mr. Francis Terry to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 346] ;  
Whitehall. for Jacob Bartells, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 347] ; for Janneken Jacobs,  
ditto ; for Louise la Cherroys, ditto ; for Susanna Coupé, ditto ;  
for William Laers, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 348] ; for Mary Corbett, ditto ;

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for John Prevreau, ditto; for Katherine and Frederick Popenhusson, wife and son of a trooper in Lord Oxford's regiment, ditto; for Ensign Colyear in Colonel Columbine's regiment, ditto; for Quintus Spencer, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 349]; for Peter van Ypeuto, ditto; for Mr. Robert Stewart, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 350]; for Lieutenant James le Brun, ditto; and for Mr. Luke King, agent of Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 351.]

May 26. Extracts of two letters from Galway and Wexford, about the French privateers, forwarded by Lawrence Steele. Mr. George Lee, collector at Galway, in his letter of the 26th May, 1696, writes that on Sunday last came in there the *Joanna* of Bristol, burden 30 tons, Andrew Aldgar, master, being taken on that coast by two French frigates, of whom the master purchased her, and left his mate pledge for the money. She was afterwards taken by a spy boat of four guns and plundered, notwithstanding the orders they had from the other ships. They are in great fear for the two East India ships, as they are not able to come into any place of safety, but lie open to the enemy, and have no other shift if attacked, but to run themselves ashore, which may ruin all. They see, these two days past, ships hovering without the Isles of Arran, and fear they are the two that the *Joanna* met with, carrying 50 and 56 guns and about 350 men each, and there is no doubt but in Kerry they have had an account of these East India men being at Galway. The *Joanna* was bound for Galway to take in provisions for Newfoundland.

Mr. Fenn, collector at Wexford, in his letter of the 26th May, 1696, writes that on Sunday last came into the bay a French privateer. She had taken two small, light vessels, the one called the *Ellen*, of Wexford, which unloaded at Waterford, and was taken coming home; the other was the *Katharine*, of Ballyhack, from Dublin. They are both there upon ransom. The privateer, called *le Duc de Bourgoyne*, has 8 guns and 60 men. She has been seven days from Nantes, and reports that the Toulon fleet have all arrived at Brest. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 20.]

May 26. The Earl of Blessington to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Though  
Dublin. by the express last week we gave your Grace (as being one of the Lords Justices) a general account of all the proceedings here upon my Lord Deputy's indisposition, and his constituting Brigadier Wolsley and myself Justices, yet I hope for your pardon, for paying my duty to you in particular, earnestly begging your patronage and advice in everything relating to the King's affairs, to which I will apply myself as strenuously and as faithfully as I am able. If I do not discharge my great trust as I ought, I may be pitied for want of understanding, but never will be condemned for want of inclination. My Lord Deputy continues still weak, but the physicians seem to have more hopes of him than they had, his fit not having returned since Wednesday last. I should think myself extremely happy if in any condition I could be capable of serving you. [*Ibid.*, No. 21.]

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May 27. Sir William Trumbull to the Dean of Canterbury, concerning  
Whitehall. an almsman's place in Canterbury Cathedral for John Widupe.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 278.]

May 27. The same to Mr. Baker. The expenses of Mr. Joseph Beverton,  
Whitehall. sent by order of the Council to Romney Marsh to search for  
letters and papers of importance to his Majesty's service, amounting  
to 21*l.*, are to be paid. [*Ibid.*]

May 27. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the deputy lieutenants of  
Whitehall. Worcestershire. In answer to your letter of the 22nd instant,  
I send a council warrant for discharging the persons committed  
to the custody of the sheriff. [*Ibid.* 169, p. 18.]

May 27. A like letter to the deputy lieutenants of Herefordshire, in  
Whitehall. answer to their letter of the 23rd instant. [*Ibid.*, p. 19.]

May 27. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse to deliver into the  
Whitehall. hands of Charles Marys, a King's messenger, the body of Anthony  
Montmorency, a prisoner committed as an alien enemy and spy.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 349.]

May 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. Thomas  
Whitehall. Merston, of Fish Street, Mr. Crook, minister, of Wood Street,  
and Mrs. Margaret Mortimer, to have access to Mr. Bevill  
and Mr. Thomas Higgins. [*Ibid.*, p. 350.]

May 27. Passes for Mary Plant and a child to go to Holland; and for  
Whitehall. Gabriel Louchans, a French protestant, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*,  
p. 351.]

May 27. Extract from a letter from Carrickfergus, about French privateers,  
forwarded by Lawrence Steele. Mr. James Spaight, surveyor  
at Carrickfergus, writes that his Majesty's ship, the *Speedwell*,  
sailed thence on Sunday last with several vessels under her  
convoy for Liverpool and Milford. Yesterday arrived at Larne  
the *Leopard* of Whitehaven, burden 70 tons, John Chappell  
master, from Norway, laden with deal and tar, home bound.  
The mate and men gave the following account on board. That  
on Sunday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they were taken  
by a French privateer called the *Flatteur*, of St. Malo, Captain  
Poitteuin, commander, 6 guns, 40 men, all French. She is a small  
snow, and they ransomed for 180*l.*, for which the said master is  
gone hostage. They were taken close about Cape Kintire [Cantire].  
There were two other privateers in company with this, one of 10, the  
other 12-guns. They say that this ship was the 11th prize taken,  
and that an hour after they were taken, the privateer took three  
more, to wit, one from the Canaries, and two from Norway,  
and they are daily seen about the Raughlins. — is informed  
that there have gone this year from Whitehaven and Liverpool  
about 25 sail for Virginia, which are expected very soon home,  
and, unless there be a frigate or two ordered to cruise between



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Instershull [Innistrahul ?] and this Lough\* (and not be taken off for convoys), it is much to be feared that some of them will be taken. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 22.]

May 28. Thomas Hearle to James Vernon. On April 11th Captain  
Penrhyn. Tuck's company of soldiers belonging to Major General Earle's regiment came to Penrhyn, and with them Lieutenant Norcott, who desired the mayor that they might be quartered there some days on account of the heavy rains. The company at Falmouth is as much as that town can quarter, and there are no quarters at the garrison of Pendennis, where Mr. Norcott's orders were to march. The mayor was unwilling that the King's soldiers should lie in the streets, so he consented to the quartering of them for a few days. We cannot learn that the lieutenant has any orders to quarter them here, and the mayor does not wish to force him to move, but the soldiers are without money, and the inhabitants are scarcely able to maintain their own families. I beg you will endeavour to remove them, and pay the people for their quarters. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 31.]

May 28. Sir William Trumbull to the Attorney General, sending, for his  
Whitehall. opinion, copies of affidavits against William Woodhead and four other persons for dangerous words spoken by them so long since, that it seems doubtful whether they are not included in the acts of indemnity. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 279.]

May 28. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Philips. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that he has found a way to recover wrecks out of the sea. In 1690 the King's man-of-war, *Breda*, was blown up, and her wreck lies in the river of Cork. He is willing to remove the said wreck at his own cost, if the Lords Justices will give him power so to do, and grant him what he shall recover thereof, upon paying the King a tenth, or such other part as is usual. He prays them to direct letters patent to be passed accordingly. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 79.]

May 28. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The petitions of Mr. Pitt, Goring, and Bishop read, for a respite of execution in case they be found guilty of manslaughter on account of the death of Horden. It was ordered that the Recorder be written to in the same manner as the Lords Justices did it last year.

Sir Christopher Wren made his report where there might be a convenient place in Whitehall for the Commissioners of Trade to meet. His draft to be sent to the King for his approbation.

Letter read from the mayor of Reading, desiring that some care might be taken of the "quarters" to be discharged there. Mr. Abbot was sent for, and told that part of the subsistence now ordered for the march of Stewart's regiment must be reserved for those quarters.

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\* Belfast Lough

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The Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen attended with associations from the companies in the city. They gave an account of a confederacy at Colchester, not to give out any work in their woollen trade for a month after the 4th of June. It was resolved that it should be mentioned at Council, and notice should be given in the Gazette for prosecuting those who set it on foot.

Sir Charles Hedges' proclamation, forbidding the king's subjects to serve under foreign commissions, read and amended.

The Lord Privy Seal made a proposal for guineas to be sent out of the country and exchanged for new money, which Lord Godolphin thought would not be difficult. Mr. Attorney was directed to oppose the bailing of Lord Castlemaine, and to take care that Goodman, Hunt, Boyce, etc., be bailed.

The Lords of the Admiralty attended. Advices read to them from Dartmouth and Guernsey about 30,000 men that were drawing together at Cherbourg. Directed that orders be given for getting some men off the shore, to be informed of the truth of it. They acquainted the Lords Justices that the squadron in the Soundings was ordered to Galway, and so to Cork and Scilly, to convoy home the East India ships. The memorial of the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners was read to them. Mr. Russell stayed behind, and the instructions were spoken of that should be given to the ships going to Hudson's Bay.

The merchants summoned were called in, viz. : Seigneuret, Berionde, Secoppins, Sheppard, Eyles, etc., and recommended to consider the public necessities, and to endeavour to support credit. Seigneuret proposed that directions should be given to the notaries not to "protest" bills that were offered to be discharged by good notes. A practice was noticed that bills were drawn from beyond sea at a low rate, as if it were expected they should be paid by notes, and the payment of them here was insisted upon in gold or milled money, which was to make an advantage to foreigners of 5 per cent. Mr. Sheppard was for accomodating matters with the Bank, and proposed two things to be done, that they should avoid partiality in the little they paid, and give proportionably to every one, and that they should allow a reasonable interest for forbearance as well as receive it, and not show selfishness at this time. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 141.*]

May 28. Passes for Mr. Geoffrey Keating to go to Ireland ; for  
Whitehall. Mr. Charles Boriner, Captain William Bretton, and four recruits, to go to Holland ; for Mr. James Cardonnel, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 351] ; for Mr. William Bright, ditto ; for Anne, Countess of Longford, with thirteen persons of her retinue, to go to Ireland ; for John Sands and Elizabeth his wife, ditto, recommended by Thomas Vicary and others in the Strand ; for Robert Strange, a trooper in the Earl of Rivers' troop of guards, to go to Flanders ; for Mr. Nicholas Stokes, ditto ; for Captain Joseph Bennett of Colonel Ingoldsby's regiment, an engineer, Matthew Lester and Thomas Jones, his servants, to go to Holland or Flanders ; and for the Duchess of Gordon, Mrs. Susanna Kendall, Mrs. Mary Jeffs and Mr. Thomas Barker, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 352.]

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May 28.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of Robert, Lord Lexington, envoy extraordinary to the Emperor of Germany, from 1st December, 1695, to 1st March, 1696. The expenses consist of "Christmas fees" to the servants of the Emperor, Empress, archdukes and archduchesses, and a dinner to the Elector of Saxony upon his reconciliation with "Count Frize." [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 353.]

May 28.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for payment of another account of extraordinary disbursements by the same, 1st February to 1st May, 1696. They include the rent of a house near Luxembourg, during the time the Emperor was there, and a "treat" to all the protestant ministers after divine service, in celebration of the King's happy preservation. [*Ibid.*, p. 354.]

May 28.  
Council  
Chamber,  
Whitehall.

Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England, in consequence of a representation by the Levant Company, forbidding such of the King's subjects as have commissions to seize ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the French king, under colour thereof to seize ships, etc., not liable to confiscation.

No officer or mariner whatever, being his Majesty's subject, shall presume to put himself in the martial sea-service of any foreign prince or state, or to serve under letters of marque from such prince or state, without permission from the King or the lords of the admiralty. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 133.]

May 29.

[Lord Godolphin] to the King. I gave you no trouble by the last post, being afraid to tire you with repeating my complaints of the slowness of our proceedings here towards a settlement of the new bank, which is the only way I can see of establishing anything like a credit toward the supplying of the army.

Yesterday the Lords Justices in Council made answer to the proposals of the new bank to this purpose. As to the first, viz. : the taking of the first fourth part in clipped money, the law did not allow them to direct the Treasury to admit of it, and as to the next of the proposals, they would recommend it to the Treasury, to give all reasonable encouragement for speedy subscriptions and payments.

We have spoken to them at the Treasury this evening, but to little purpose. They insist still upon paying one fourth in clipped money, but have explained that to be, that they will take bills from the Exchequer for their clipped money, and keep them till the end of the year, so as to make that their last payment. Upon that encouragement, they will furnish guineas and milled money in the meantime. They pressed us very hard to agree to this article, thus explained, or to say that we could not do it by law, neither of which was consented to at your Treasury. It was resolved to acquaint the council to-morrow morning with their explanation of that article, and to take their directions how we should proceed.



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I have the honour of your letters of the 4th June from Breda, which I have shewn to the Duke of Shrewsbury, who has likewise acquainted the Lords Justices with what you have written to him upon the subject of your letter to me. Yet I am afraid all this will not be sufficient to constitute this bank, nor consequently to get us any money for the army.

The truth is that the difficulties of raising money are such, that the new bank is forced to make demands, that would at any other time be very extravagant, and those who are possessed with prejudices to the thing and to the persons of the men take such advantage from their unreasonableness, as to hinder any agreement with them from taking effect, and are willing to flatter themselves and others that, when this bank is made impracticable, they shall be able to set up a credit in the Exchequer from the same funds. I doubt this will prove but a notion, and in case it should hold right, it will come too late to relieve our wants.

You are pleased to say I make you a very ill picture of our condition here, but I assure you, upon my word, I endeavour to make it exactly true, and as I am very far from aggravating on one hand, so I think I should be more wanting than I ever will be in my duty to you, if I did not represent this matter truly, as it is.

Having received this morning from Mr. Lowndes the grant under the great seal which you had the goodness to bestow on me, before you went away, I beg you will accept my most humble acknowledgments of your favour. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 11.*]

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. It has been a great misfortune that, at the same time "the species of money" is for the most part made not current, the credit of bills is also lost. If no way can be found to restore this, it will be absolutely impossible to furnish the occasions of your government at home or abroad. We have taken what pains we could with the bank, the merchants and the goldsmiths, exhorting some and threatening others, to endeavour to make them easy to one another in this common difficulty. Many now appear sensible, it is their interest to be so; and they were persuaded this morning to agree upon a meeting among themselves; if they could conclude upon anything, that might be for the common good, we promised them any assistance in our power. Some among them seemed not to despair that methods might be proposed in a good measure to help this calamity.

The proposals of the gentlemen of the new national bank, have been heard and considered at Council. Many of the lords and myself would have been most ready to comply with anything possible, thinking that the most likely, if not the only, way of raising the money, that is now so necessary for the service; but the Attorney and Solicitor General were so positive that by law we could not give the directions to the Treasury relating to the first proposal of receiving part in clipped money, which the

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Treasury expected from us before they would comply with such a demand, that we were forced to tell them, the first proposal was not in our power; but as to all the other, we did most earnestly recommend to the Lords of the Treasury to give them all reasonable encouragement. I believe they are now attending, and conclude Lord Godolphin will give you to-night an account what is to be expected.

The letters which arrived to-day from Ireland report Lord Capell something better, but yet I doubt his recovery is not to be expected. Your expressions to me are so kind, and so much above my deserts, that I were most inexcusable, if I did not submit everything relating to myself to be disposed on in the manner you shall think most for your service. It were to be wished that the kingdom might be put into the hands of somebody that would not let it return to feuds and animosities, which possibly might be prevented, if a prudent man were there, one who would take in both parties, or at least, as many of them as would unite in your interest, which I think might better be effected by a single person, than by more, who would be apt to divide, and set themselves at the head of the several parties. Lord Dursley has desired me to mention him to you, in case you send Justices. I am sure you can appoint nobody that more sincerely intends your service. I hear Lord Clifford and Sir Joseph Williamson have the same pretension. Though neither of these has mentioned anything to me of it, I name them, that you may have as many persons in your mind, as I can learn are, or will be, pretenders.

If you shall not think fit to grant Mr. Russell what I have mentioned to Mr. Blathwayt in favour of his brother, perhaps the easiest way of refusing it is by desiring first to receive the opinion of the Committee of Plantations or the new Committee of Trade. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 12.*]

May 29. Conrad de Repken to Sir William Trumbull. I was released  
[London.] from prison at Portsmouth on the 25th inst., and dispatched after dinner on the 26th, with certificates signed by the magistrate and governor. I reached London about four o'clock this afternoon.

As I am a German, and imprisoned, although quite innocent, on suspicion of being concerned in an abominable conspiracy against the King, I beg that justice may be done me according to the laws of the land. For this purpose I had a protest entered upon the proceedings of the town of Portsmouth, an official copy of which was refused me. *Latin.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 32.*] *Enclosing:*

*A copy of the said protest, dated at Portsmouth 26th May, 1696, complaining of his being unjustly thrown into prison on his arrival in that port, on the 22nd April last. Latin.* [*Ibid, No. 32. i.*]

May 29. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 4th of June, *new style*, read. Ordered

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that the Admiralty be acquainted with the directions given therein for Rear-Admiral Benbow's reinforcement.

Benbow's letter of the 27th to the Admiralty read. Ordered that a copy of it be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

Read Lord Berkeley's letter of the 27th from Salisbury, about the French engineer to be sent after him. It was ordered that Lord Macclesfield be desired to let him go, that he be dispatched with a messenger, and money be given him for his journey. All this was done the same night, and Legat, the messenger, who carried a draft of Brest, employed.

It was ordered that the Admiralty be acquainted that the two ships, lately directed by Mr. Secretary Trumbull to be provided, were, as the Lords Justices understand from his Majesty, designed for Hudson's Bay; that Mr. Russell could inform them thereof more particularly, since he was then present; and that the proper orders and instructions should be dispatched accordingly.

The patent for an augmentation of arms for the Venetian ambassador, Soranzo, was laid before the Lords Justices; they ordered it to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt for the King's hand.

The proclamation drawn up by Sir Charles Hedges was signed, and also the Lord President's grant of fee farms.

The directors of the Bank and merchants called in, and recommended to appoint meetings, and adjust among themselves what they think may be most expedient for the support of credit under the present exigency; if there arise any difficulties that require the interposing of the authority of the government, they might have recourse to it.

It was ordered that Mr. Attorney be desired to prepare such a draft as may be fit for the Gazette, to give notice of the prosecution ordered against those who enter into combinations against employing their workmen, as it is said to be done at Colchester.

The Commissioners for Transportation called in, and acquainted with the king's directions for transport. Ships are to be taken up for ten battalions, to be hired for two months certain, with a reserve for a third, if there should be occasion. They represented there was so great a debt upon their office that they could make no contracts but for ready money, with which they must accordingly be furnished. They were directed to attend the Treasury that evening with their demands, as they did.

*"Memorandum: Mr. Hopkins told me the estimate they delivered in, and it could not be reduced lower, amounted to about 50,000*l.*, and the provisions were to be furnished by the victuallers."*

It was ordered that Mr. Clarke have notice to attend on Tuesday with an estimate of the charge of the encampment of those forces the King designs, and that, since the two services require so great a sum of ready money, the King be asked to consider whether the proceeding upon them be of immediate use.

The Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners called in. There were eight hundred and fifty French prisoners in England and Ireland, and above six hundred of them at Plymouth. The great number made their custody unsafe, exposing them to



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contagious diseases, and being a great charge : therefore, though satisfaction has not been given by the French as to the seventy men demanded formerly, and the eleven masters of ships since, yet they would send over about two hundred of the most unserviceable of them to be exchanged for the like number, if they have so many of ours ; the former demands should be still insisted on, so as to tell them the exchange could not go on if more satisfaction were not given.

Read Captain Pitt's petition about two Irishmen taken on board a French ship, whom he promised he would endeavour to get exchanged for two Englishmen, who were released thereupon out of the floating prison. It was ordered that an enquiry should be made in Ireland into the circumstances of those two men.

Monsieur D'Auverquerque's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury read ; as Mr. Blathwayt recommended, by the King's directions, that some presents taken in the Ostend ship, that was re-taken from the French, might be restored, the Lords Justices ordered that the matter be enquired into, and an account thereof sent to Mr. Blathwayt. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 144.*]

May 29. Pass for Francis Whiteson, his wife, three children and a maid  
Whitehall. servant, to go to Ireland. [*Ibid.*, 346, p. 355.]

May 29. Warrant to Edward, Lord Russell, Treasurer of the Chamber,  
Whitehall. to pay bills for stationery delivered to Mr. Secretary Trenchard's office and Mr. Secretary Trumbull's office. [*Ibid.*, p. 361.]

May 30. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] John Counter *alias* Romsey brought before them from Newgate. He waived saying anything, only he let it be understood that, if he were assured of the King's mercy, he would say what might be expected from a man of honour. He neither courted death, so as absolutely to neglect his preservation, nor did he covet life to such a degree as to tell an untruth on that account. Mrs. Done, who concealed him, was called in ; she owned he had lodged five or six weeks in her house, and was brought there by one Thomas Powell, who formerly kept a hackney coach, and lived in Windmill Street. She pretended never to have seen him before, but that he was brought to her as one who concealed himself for debt. It appearing that her husband had run away, and her sister, she was committed to Newgate for high treason in concealing Counter.

Counter's wife was called in ; she would admit nothing, and was committed to a messenger's custody. Warrants were signed for apprehending Mrs. la Fountain and Charles Thetford, who were mentioned in the papers found with Counter, and Alexander Done and Elizabeth Reynolds, his wife's sister, for high treason in concealing Counter. Colonel Wharton having given an account of an information he had received from Crymes, of the probability that both Sir George Barclay and Father Harrison were concealed at the Portugal envoy's, but more especially the latter, it was considered whether a warrant should be immediately signed and executed for searching the envoy's house. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 147.]

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- May 30. Warrant to Peter Mariscoe to apprehend Alexander Done  
Whitehall. and Elizabeth Reynold, for high treason in concealing John Counter *alias* Rumsey, accused of being concerned in the plot to assassinate the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, p. 423.]
- May 30. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. ——— Paradise, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 424.]
- May 30. Warrant for the apprehension of Charles Thetford, on suspicion  
Whitehall. of high treason, and for his being brought to Whitehall for examination. [*Ibid.*]
- May 30. A like warrant to Charles Maris to apprehend Mrs. la Fontaine.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]
- May 30. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
[Whitehall.] Mary Done, for high treason in harbouring John Counter *alias* Rumsey. [*Ibid.*, p. 425.]
- May 30. Extract from a letter from the collector at Belfast. On the 25th instant came into Lough Larne a ship from Norway, that gave an account that she, coming from thence, was taken between the Fair Head and Racheries by a French privateer. That the said privateer had thirteen "ransomers" on board, that had all been taken in four days before, and that there is one large privateer at Racheries, one cruising at the Fair Head, or thereabouts, and one that cruises in the Channel between the Isle of Man and Glenarm. The biggest is said to have 36 guns, the second 10, and the third 5 guns. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 23.]
- May 30. Colonel Henry Conyngham to ———. Yours of the 16th  
Dublin. gives me so just a sense of the great obligations I lie under, that I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments, and yet I must beg you will put me further in your debt by the continuance of your favours. I cannot imagine the reason Mr. Tollett should delay calling for my Lord Duke's letter for transmitting my papers to the Lords of the Treasury. When their lordships send them to the King for his further pleasure, my Lord Duke's recommendation into Flanders would be of great consequence to me, and I have reason to hope, from his grace's goodness to me hitherto, this will not be denied when solicited by you. Pray add a line from yourself to Mr. Blathwayt, or some other whom you judge capable to promote my affair. *Postscript added May 31*:—This letter was written yesterday morning, since when the kingdom hath had the great misfortune to lose my Lord Capell, who died last night at seven, and is truly lamented by all good men. It is heartily wished, though hardly to be hoped, that my Lord Duke would think it worth his while to govern the kingdom. I dare say, and I do not speak without good grounds, that no man living would be so acceptable and capable to do such great things as his grace might for the King's service and good of this nation. [*Ibid.*, No. 24.]

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May 30.  
Dublin.

The Earl of Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley to Mr. Vernon. This evening about seven o'clock my Lord Deputy died at Chapelizod, of which we think it our duty to give their Excellencies this early account. We shall not act any further till his Majesty's or their Excellencies' pleasure be known, which we hope will be signified with all convenient speed, it being, as we judge, for his Majesty's service. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 25.]

May 31.  
Dublin Castle.

Humphrey May to Mr. Vernon. Yesterday morning my Lords Justices gave me directions to send you the enclosed list of officers desired by the Earl of Donegal and Lord Charlemont in their respective regiments, as likewise the enclosed account from the custom-house officers in several ports of this kingdom, whereby you will see the danger our trade is exposed to by the numbers of French privateers on this coast. Their lordships are not at present capable of preventing this by the frigates under the command of this government, which are employed as follows, viz., the *Dover* prize, cruising between this and Holyhead for the security of the packets, the *Penzance*, gone to Liverpool to refit and clean, the *Shoreham*, to Galway, to convoy thence the East Indiamen to Kinsale, there to clean, and the *Speedwell*, gone to Milford with several merchant-men, whence her orders are to come hither. Upon her return my lords intended to send her or the *Dover* where the safety of our trade shall seem most to require it.

I send you likewise by this post the Association of our House of Commons, which the Speaker when he presented it to my lord, told me was signed by every member of the House now in Ireland, except one, who he said refused it, viz., Mr. Sanderson, a knight of the shire for the county of Cavan.

Yesterday in the evening my Lord Deputy died, and my Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley do forbear to act any further in the government till the King's pleasure be known. In the meantime, orders are taken (I am told) for summoning the council, as in case of the chief governor's death by the act is provided.

I have this morning the favour of yours of the 26th, which as well as your acquaintance, of which I formerly had the honour, makes me bold to desire your protection towards my continuance in this station, in case of a new government here from your side of the water.

*Postscript added the 1st June, 1696:*—The easterly winds detaining the packets on this side, give me an opportunity of acquainting you further, that yesterday in the evening Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley sent me to the Lord Chancellor to shew his lordship your letter of the 26th to them, and yours of the same date to Brigadier Wolsley in particular, wherein you say the Lords Justices have resolved to expect the King's pleasure in what they wrote to them about. This morning the Lord Chancellor has issued writs for assembling the council to-morrow at ten o'clock before noon, in order to proceed to an election upon the statute. *No enclosures preserved.* [*Ibid.*, No. 26.]



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[May.]  
[Whitehall.]

Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Thornhagh. I have received the joint letter of Mr. Taylor and yourself, with affidavits taken before you both of the treasonable words and practices of Mr. Burden and others, the majority of whom you have caused to be apprehended, excepting Robert Mason and four more, with whom you have forbore to meddle, in case they may be included in an act of indemnity. This being a point of law, I intend to take the Attorney General's opinion therein. In the meantime I have issued my warrant for taking Mr. Burden, who I believe is in this town, and I give you and Mr. Taylor thanks for your zeal. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 279.*]

June 1.  
Dublin.

Lord Chancellor Porter to Mr. Vernon. I have enclosed a letter to the Lords Justices, giving them an account of the death of the Lord Deputy, and consequently the determination of the power of Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley as Justices. According to the statute of Henry VIII, I have issued writs for summoning the council to choose one or more Justices during the King's pleasure. I have also acquainted their Excellencies with what passed, upon their sending me the letter you wrote them by their lordships' order, and that I could not understand that to be any sort of intimation that I should forbear issuing these writs, and that I had accordingly directed them to be returnable on Tuesday next, all the privy councillors being in or near this town, and the necessity of the affairs of the kingdom not enduring any delay. I did not understand their Excellencies, by the letter you sent by their directions, intended I should forbear performing what the statute requires, and therefore I proceeded. I hope what I have done will have a favourable construction from their lordships. *No enclosure preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 27.*]

June 2.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 7th read. It was resolved that he should be acquainted that the Lords Justices cannot reconcile his letter of the 4th with what he writes now; and that if the Dutch squadron are to convoy their merchant ships to the Sound and back again, they do not see how they can act jointly with Benbow against Du Bart.

The Archbishop produced an information against John Heron, who demanded an institution of the Chancellor of Norwich, having been ordained by the Bishop of Norwich since his deprivation. Ordered to be referred to the Attorney General and Sir Charles Hedges.

Lord Godolphin delivered a presentment from the Commissioners of the Customs, showing that there were reasons to believe that the yachts and men-of-war now outward bound had great quantities of coined money on board, and also gold and silver bullion, that was not allowed to be exported, and praying that the Lords of the Admiralty might be required to give orders for effectually assisting the Custom House officers in searching those ships, It was ordered that directions be sent to the Admiralty accordingly,

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but that care should be taken not to open the trunks and parcels belonging to the Venetian ambassadors and their retinue.

Advice from Captain Lapthorn was read about the French fleet in Brest, and also a memorial from the Admiralty upon a representation made by the victuallers. Lapthorn's letter to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

Read Colonel Gibson's letter about the corporal condemned at Portsmouth for deserting Brigadier Stewart. The Colonel was called in, and spoke in his favour. It was ordered that his sentence be remitted.

Also a letter from the postmistress at Montgomery about a horse match and "cocking" appointed there. It was thought fit that some of the troops should be removed to that neighbourhood.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury about the ship *St. Pierre*, of Ostend, re-taken from the French and brought into Plymouth. The state of the case, as sent from this Prize Office, was read and ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt in answer to that matter.

A memorial of Alderman Bell, of Dublin, complaining of the partiality of the magistrates of Bruges to one Errault, a Frenchman, was read and ordered to be sent to Mr. Hill, in order that he might assist him.

Captain Gruchy's account of two hundred and fifty French merchant ships coming from Dunkirk was read. It was ordered that the Admiralty should be reminded to send that advice to Lord Berkeley, and some endeavours should be used for intercepting that fleet.

The Lord Justices of Ireland's letters, with reports of Lord Bellew's and Lord Tyrone's cases, were read and ordered to be laid before the King for his pleasure, Mr. Blathwayt being acquainted that their Excellencies have nothing to object against it.

Ordered that Mr. Fountain be brought before the Lords on Thursday.

A letter to the Lord Keeper read about one Dr. Rottier. Ordered that Brice Blair be asked about him.

Mr. Negus having proposed to Mrs. Counter that it might be a probable way to save her husband if she could discover Sir George Berkeley, she desired she might speak with her husband, and try how far she could prevail on him, for without that she neither could nor would do anything. The Lords Justices approved of her going to her husband, and ordered that Mr. Baker should go with her.

Circular letters to be written to the several rangers and keepers for an account of what venison they can kill this season. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 148.*]

June 2.  
Dublin.

Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley to [Mr. Vernon]. In our last we gave you an account of Lord Capell's death, and we think it our duty now to acquaint you with what has happened since, which we desire you to lay before their Excellencies. The packet of the 26th of the last month came in last Sunday, with an

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account from them that they had received our letters of the 18th and 20th of the last month, wherein we had laid before them the doubts and difficulties we apprehended to arise upon our commission and the duration thereof, and likewise on the old statute in this kingdom, made the 33rd of Henry VIII, which they were pleased to say they had transmitted into Flanders to his Majesty, and waited his Majesty's pleasure therein. We dutifully acquiesced, and therefore, as we formerly acquainted you, we would not act till a return from your Excellencies.

Having received this account, and withal an intimation that the Lord Chancellor intended to issue writs to summon the councillors on that statute, we sent the letter you wrote to us from the Lords Justices to the Lord Chancellor, that he might know what their Excellencies had done in this matter. He read it; yet, notwithstanding, yesterday about eleven, a clerk issued out writs to such of the privy councillors only as were in town returnable this day at ten in the morning at the council chamber, where eighteen of the council met, and then several of the council desired to view, and be acquainted with, the precedents that warranted this proceeding on this statute. Several other objections were made, and your letter was again publicly read, that the whole board might be made acquainted that this matter and the representation thereof was laid before his Majesty, and therefore they ought, in respect to him, to wait his Majesty's pleasure.

Yet they proceeded to the election, and by the majority of the council there the Lord Chancellor was chosen, and immediately a warrant drawn, and the patent ready engrossed brought in. Something in the draft of the patent being amiss, it was amended at the board, and the usage being that the Chancellor should swear the chief governor, and the council board having no authority therein, the Lord Chancellor said he had sufficient power of his own to direct a commission to commissioners to swear him. Then in council the Lord Chancellor directed a commission to be drawn, which was done and sealed, authorising two of the council to swear him, which was accordingly done.

There was but one precedent produced, which was of the 29th December, 1640, on the death of Sir Christopher Wandsford, whereby the privy council directed a warrant to the attorney general to prepare a fiant for making Lord Kilkenny, West and Sir William Parsons Lords Justices, according to his Majesty's pleasure signified to them by his royal letters, a copy whereof was therewith sent. Upon which precedent several of the council desired the board might wait to have the King's pleasure known, as in that case, and the rather for that this matter now lay before his Majesty. Several of the council likewise insisted to see other precedents, but none were produced, though the Lord Chancellor said there were several others to justify this method. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 28.]

June 3.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Aaron bar Joseph and Benjamin Bar Jacob, jews, to go to Holland; for Leah Wilcason and Elizabeth Bradford, ditto; for Michael Simon, a subject of the King of Sweden, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 528.]



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June 4. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Collier. I have sent an  
 Whitehall. extract of your last letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, who, I hope, will give effectual orders, not only for the clearing you of those two French men-of-war, but likewise for interrupting their coast-trade. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 249.*]

June 4. The same to Lord Blessington. I have received your letter of  
 Whitehall. the 26th ult., on the occasion of your entering upon the office of one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. I wish you all success, and so trust your zeal and prudence, that I think there will be no room for me to offer you any advice. But command me, if I can be any way useful to his Majesty's affairs within your administration, or to yourself in particular. [*S.P. Dom. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 111.*]

June 4. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
 [Whitehall.] Colonel Lillingston called in. His memorial read about the plunder at Hispaniola, that the sea officers had taken to themselves. Resolved that Captain Butler, the only surviving officer, be examined upon these particulars on return from Ireland.

Mr. Papillon called in, and acquainted that the two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six men, for whom provisions were ordered, are designed to be sent to the Straits.

Notice being taken of the Recorder's not attending as formerly to give an account of the persons condemned at the Old Bailey, and there being petitions presented from several of them, it was ordered that the Lord Mayor be asked how it is intended that the Lords Justices should be informed in these cases. It is indifferent to them, whether the Recorder make his report according to the instructions given him by the justices who were present at the trials, or whether any of those justices think fit to come with the Recorder, or without him.

Mr. Solicitor and Sir Charles Hedges attended upon the information against the late Bishop of Norwich and John Heron, one for conferring orders, the other for receiving them. Sir Charles' opinion was that by their law they could better proceed against Heron, and declare him irregular, so that he could have no benefit by those orders; but for the Bishop, their censure could rise no higher than to deprive him, which was done already by act of parliament, and further than they could carry it, he being now deprived even of his office. Mr. Solicitor said that Mr. Attorney and he both agreed that it was a high misdemeanour in the said bishop, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, but that the proof would be pretty difficult to make, unless Heron should voluntarily offer himself to be a witness, which he could not be compelled to, since he was involved in the same crime. Producing the instrument under hand and seal would not be sufficient, without the evidence of those that saw it signed and sealed. It was resolved therefore that the matter rest until Heron appears according to the summons sent to him.

A letter read about a cocking appointed at Oxford, and another from Chester about the difficulties made to receive and pass

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broad money, that was never so little doubtful, whether it were allowed by the law or not. The Treasury were recommended to ease that matter by giving directions to the general receivers.

The directors of the Bank attended, and desired the public notaries might be sent for and directed not to protest any bills of exchange drawn from foreign parts, that are not drawn payable in new money or gold, if good notes, bank bills, bank notes or good security be offered ; the reason given for it was because a valuable consideration had not been paid for these bills when they were drawn, and it was pretended likewise that the same thing had been done both in Holland and France, when they reformed their money.

Their Excellencies apprehended it might destroy credit instead of helping it, and make people abroad unwilling to deal with England.

They answered that most of the merchants saw the necessity for it ; the trade of the kingdom must otherwise be lost. That it would only reduce things to an equal foot, and people here would receive good money for their bills, as well as pay it.

Ordered that Mr. Scory and Mr. Hayward, two public notaries, be summoned to attend to-morrow.

The warrant signed for Peter Cooke to be reprieved till Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz. Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, and Colonel Kendal.

They were put in mind that the commission for registering seamen be put in execution.

Directed to renew the orders to the yachts and men-of-war not to carry out coined money or other bullion, except what is allowed, and that there be a nearer inspection into it. It is the duty of the officers of the Customs to assist in these searches.

That Captain Butler, commander of the *Dunkirk*, be required to give an account of the plunder taken at Hispaniola, and that the lieutenants of the *Ruby* be examined on the same subject ; that Colonel Lillingston send to the Admiralty the particulars of the said plunder.

It was desired that a *Nolle prosequi* be granted to Mr. Lovelace ; it was agreed to, and the solicitor to the Admiralty ordered to attend with a state of the case.

Directions given that the state of the fleet be taken into consideration, and what ships may be spared from it for other services. The first care should be to send a squadron into the Soundings, there being no ships there, and Nesmond at sea, while the East India and other trading ships are expected home.

It was considered they would soon hear from Lord Berkeley, what he intended, and accordingly further resolution might be taken about the orders to be sent him.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted that their Excellencies had appointed Thursday next to consider in council the returns made from the Lords Lieutenants and *Custodes Rotulorum*, about the deputy lieutenants, militia officers and justices of the peace, who had refused or neglected to sign the

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voluntary association; and their Excellencies desired to know the King's pleasure concerning them; as also how far he would have the laws put in execution against those who had refused to take the oaths, or neglected to appear, when summoned to do it, the returns of whose names will be likewise before their Excellencies.

Letters read of the 26th of May from Ireland, giving an account that the Lord Deputy was better.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted with it, and that, if the Lord Deputy continue to mend, it is probable he will be desirous to be hastening to the Bath, having asked leave formerly to do so; in that case the commission he has already passed will be of no use, and their Excellencies have deferred sending the letter the King had signed for supplying that defect, till they knew his pleasure—whether he would have these or any other Justices appointed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 151.*]

June 5. [Lord Godolphin] to the King. It was with much difficulty that the commissioners for the Land Bank were persuaded to quit their demands of clipped money to be taken for one-fourth of their payments. Since then the Treasury have laid the consideration of their other demands, relating to prompt payment, before the Lords Justices in council; it was agreed they should offer them five per cent. premium. Rather than give anything beyond that, the method of giving out bills from the exchequer was to be tried.

I think this conjuncture as improper as it ever can be, for the setting up a credit of that sort, when all paper credit is so much sunk, and the species of money so much called for. Yet I doubt we shall be forced to have recourse to it, for I have been this morning with the Land Bank to subscribe your 5,000*l.*; we found them very heartless, and almost in despair of completing their subscriptions, from the little disposition they find to encourage and assist this bank in almost all those whose countenance is necessary to it.

The matter standing thus, we must turn ourselves as well as we can to see what other assistance we can get.

This morning at the Treasury, we have gone so far in satisfying the bank of England for the 100,000*l.* they furnished you at your going over, that they have promised to send Mr. Hill credit for another 100,000*l.* by this night's post. For this we are forced to give them the tallies in Lord Ranelagh's hands, designed for the uses in Mr. Blathwayt's papers, so that you will please to judge how you will have it applied; if all or any part of it is the subsistence, then so much as we shall send hereafter, may replace it, and be applied to the uses of that paper.

As I acquainted Mr. Blathwayt by the last post, I hope we have a pretty fair prospect of sending over to Mr. Hill a considerable quantity of bullion, which he may now be preparing himself to get coined at Antwerp, as it comes over; for, if I do not mistake, the bank saved three per cent. last year in what they coined there. Bullion is now pretty cheap here,—not above 5*s.* 2*d.* an ounce—



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so that the only difficulty we shall meet with in effecting this will be the want of securing the payment in two or three months' time, for people despair generally of the Land Bank, and think it will come to nothing, and the uncertainty of establishing a credit in the exchequer, makes them apprehensive of relying upon that. I hope, however, we shall overcome this difficulty in one week more.

At your going away, you were pleased to command me to have my thoughts at work upon the supplies that would be necessary for another year. I have done so, and have discoursed several times upon that subject with the Speaker, whom I find very hearty, though at the same time much dissatisfied with our proceedings as to the new bank. He and I agree, that there will be need of at least seven millions for the war, and the other necessary payments next year, and also agree that this sum may be raised, if the credit can be restored. The whole turns upon that. It is amazing that people should be so blind as not to see that the hasty falling of the guineas must necessarily distress the credit. Upon the whole, if we can hold out two months more, I think we shall in great measure weather this storm, and, if the credit be once again restored, the difficulties of next year will not, in my opinion, be so great as those we shall have gone through in this. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 13.*]

June 5.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I suppose Lord Godolphin will give you an account, what new proposals have been made by the gentlemen of the Land Bank, what answer has been returned to them by the Treasury, and how that answer has been approved by the Justices and Council. The chief argument to induce the Lords of the Council to be unanimously of opinion, that no further encouragement should be allowed to the new bank, was not so much the consideration of the exorbitancy of the demand though, as that is to be laid wholly upon the civil list, the 25,000*l.* being all appropriated by Parliament to several uses, it would have extremely incommoded your affairs; but chiefly the improbability that the subscriptions would, even upon such encouragement as they demanded, amount to more than would just seem to constitute them a bank. Half the money only being subscribed upon such large terms, the rest could not be borrowed from private persons, without yet larger concessions; while the appropriation to repay the credit upon the coal tax, etc., as well as that for the fleet, instead of the payments to the army, with which that tax was charged, would leave the army unprovided for, unless the Treasury had a prospect of raising the whole sum, and discharging the aforementioned appropriations. In the manner it is now agreed, if the gentlemen can procure subscriptions sufficient to make themselves a corporation, the Treasury hope assistance from the credit of exchequer bills for a good part of the rest; such help in the other method would have become almost ineffectual, by raising the price of loans to such an extravagant degree.

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In our letter to you, it will be observed, we desire directions in relation to the justices of the peace, the militia officers and deputy lieutenants, who have not signed the voluntary associations. If you should continue in the opinion, that all such should be removed from their commissions, it might perhaps be proper to examine if there are any notoriously disaffected among those who, although they have signed, might yet, upon this occasion, be turned out with the rest. In regard to the non-swearers, I think your intention was that none should be convicted or punished, by the power given in the last act, but such as by their insolence or great indiscretion should distinguish their disaffection.

The warrant sent over for adding two lives, after the one now in possession of the clerkship of the Hanaper in Chancery, was what the Lord Keeper requested, and you were pleased to promise, some days before you left England.

Judge Turton, whom the Lord Keeper recommends as like to be promoted to the King's Bench, in the place of Gregory, lately dead, has been a Baron of the Exchequer ever since you came to the throne, and a man very zealous in your interest. Serjeant Blenco, whom the Lord Keeper proposes to succeed as a baron, in Turton's place, is one who in former parliaments has seemed very well. Though now not in the House, he is an honest and an able lawyer, and son-in-law to Doctor Wallis of Oxford, who deciphers the letters, and will think anything done for him at least as great an obligation, as if it were to himself.

I have been a very true prophet in what relates to Lord Berkeley's proposal.

My name having been mentioned for Ireland, I am the more unwilling to speak upon that subject, but I cannot forbear saying thus much, that, in case the Lord Deputy die, the proper time to unite that people will be immediately upon the change. If a parliament meet in autumn, with common good management, they probably will be prevailed on to grant you a further supply, and each party will strive to ingratiate themselves by their forwardness to promote the public business. In winter, I conclude, a parliament cannot sit there, because one will be necessary here; and if it be deferred longer, it will not be so easy for one or more governors to carry themselves so to the content of both parties, for a year together, that the same union and advantage might be hoped from a parliament held in autumn twelve month, that might reasonably be expected this next autumn. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 14.*]

June 5. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Dover. You have  
Whitehall. done very well in securing a person who gives so much cause for suspicion as Thomas Chambers, and as it is fit that it be known who he is, I have taken care for the bringing him hither by *Habeas Corpus*. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 249.*]

June 5. Commission for Mr. Griffith Jones to be quarter master in  
Whitehall. Brigadier Trelawney's regiment. [*Ibid. 167, p. 267.*]

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June 5.

[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Letter read from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Keeper, as to the advantage it might be if some person were appointed to exchange "two or three thousand of the poorer sort," giving them milled money for such money as is questionable, though there may be no great reason for it, and this is to be done as a private act of charity, and Mr. Furmin proposed as a fit person for it.

This was approved, and Lord Godolphin was to propose it to the Treasury, who acquainted their Excellencies they had given directions to the general receivers not to refuse any money the law allowed to be taken, which it was hoped would quiet many disputes, and give a currency to considerable sums that were now useless.

The warrant for Challoner's reprieve signed, but not to be delivered out unless the execution were ordered before their Excellencies met again.

Scory and Hayward, public notaries, called in.

They did not know that there had been any alteration as to protests in foreign parts; they were sworn to discharge their office, and were threatened with actions whenever they were thought not to do it; it was their business to carry themselves indifferently between merchant and merchant, and they never failed to put into their protests what the acceptor would have said in his justification; it is true they have been required to make their demands in gold or silver, either milled or punchable, but of two hundred protests drawn they have not observed above ten sent away; that it would very soon come into a method of itself to have the bills drawn for ready money; that they always endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to dispose the parties to come to an accommodation with one another.

It was recommended to them to do so, and to acquaint their brethren how acceptable it will be that they make things as easy as possible under this exigency.

Lord Berkeley's letter of the 3rd read, containing the result of a council of war against making any attempt in Brest harbour.

Ordered thereupon that the Admiralty be put in mind of dispatching orders for a squadron to be sent into the Soundings for protecting trade, and that they prepare a proposal to be sent to their Excellencies in writing, how they think the fleet may be best employed, upon notice whereof their Excellencies will meet to consider it.

That Mr. Clark be desired to stop the regiments of Stewart and Coote from proceeding further on their march towards Exeter, and that he attend on Tuesday next.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 1st-11th inst., with the duplicate of the King's order to Rear-Admiral Benbow.

Resolved that their Excellencies write to the King their reasons for deferring to send away that duplicate, the chief of which is that it authorizes the fishery of Holland on the coast of England and Scotland, and seems to assert a right which has always been denied by the crown of England, even when the practice was connived at.



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That they desire to know the King's pleasure upon the returns to be made from the Lords Lieutenants and *Custodes Rotulorum*; and acquaint the King with the directions sent to the Admiralty for a proposal for the employment of the fleet.

Resolved that Peter Cooke be acquainted he must not expect a further reprieve, unless he can make more satisfactory discoveries.

Order signed for the bailing of Goodman, Hunt, Boyce and Blair. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 155.*]

June 5. Post-warrants for Mr. James Alexander to go to Canterbury  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 504]; and for John Moore, with one horse and a guide, to go from London to Euston in Suffolk, and return. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 355.]

June 6. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Letter read about the cock match at Sherborne. Resolved that some of the companies of Stewart's or Coote's regiments be ordered to be quartered thereabouts.

Sir Miles Cooke desiring that Mr. Hodges might go to his son instead of Dr. Wake, who is ill, it was granted.

Read a paper of Mr. Cooke's, brought by Dr. Hoddy. The Archbishop of Canterbury took it away with him.

Accounts from Ireland read about privateers infesting that coast; ordered to be sent to the Admiralty.

Colonel Richards called in. He opened his proposal about bombarding Dunkirk, and spoiling the harbour by sinking great fly boats; he mentioned likewise the bombarding of Calais and Havre de Grace, and spoiling the salt pits in the bay. Ordered that he put in writing what he thinks may be attempted at Dunkirk, and what will be requisite for the doing it.

Considerations likewise to be had of destroying the port now being made at Ambleteuse.

Their Excellencies are of opinion that the fleet should be employed in detachments, for making more use of the bomb ships.

Letters from Ireland read of the 1st and 2nd inst. from the Council, and from Lord Justice Porter and the late Justices. Ordered that they be sent to Mr. Blathwayt to be laid before the King.

That Lord Justice Porter be acquainted therewith, as from myself, in answer to his letter to me, and as soon as the King's pleasure shall be signified hither, their Excellencies will communicate it to him.

Letters and petitions read about the scarcity of money, from Newcastle, Leicester, Bruton, etc.

Also a petition from merchants and others, that they might make a loan of their clipped money into the Exchequer on the fund of interest upon salt.

Resolved upon the last that this seems to be a matter already determined at Council, and that the petitioners attend the Treasury for any proposals they have to make about loans.

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That, as to the petitions from the country, the Treasury is to consider what may be done for their ease, and to attend their Excellencies upon it to-morrow.

That Mr. Russell be sent to in particular to come to-morrow, to set forth his thoughts how the fleet may be best employed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 158.*]

June 8. Passes for Nicholas Read to embark at Chester for Ireland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 505]; for Mr. Pierce Rowe, his three children and a maidservant, to embark at Chester for Ireland; for Peter Sibregts and John Lelle to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 506]; for Christoffle Theodore de Zollicoffer and a servant to go to Holland or Flanders; for Wardent Scholten and his wife to go to Holland; for Mr. David Harries, coffer-bearer to the King, ditto; for Maria Wiltihut, ditto; for Margaret Scot, and William and Elizabeth, her son and daughter, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 507]; for Johanna Franckland and Jan Heindrickse, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 509]; for Charles Pilsworth, and John Williams his servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 513]; and for John Barnard and Melchior Vermees, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 572]; and for Mary Gazeen and Peter, her son, to embark at Harwich for Holland. [*Ibid.*, 346, p. 355.]

June 9. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Meath, acknowledging  
Whitehall. receipt of his letter of the 2nd inst., which he will lay before the King. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 112.*]

June 9. Passes for Mrs. Jane and Mrs. Catherine Hastings,  
Whitehall. Mrs. Elizabeth Cuts and Mrs. Elizabeth Maltice, to go to Holland or Flanders, on the recommendation of Mr. William Longueville; for Mr. Felix Dayleus and Mr. Robert Cary to go to Flanders; for Mr. Arnaldo Martel, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 505*]; for Mrs. Ann Robinson and her servant Mary Towers, to go to Holland, upon her husband's letter from Ghent, directing her to come over (he is provost master general); for Mr. William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley's brother, Mr. Michael Tisdall and one servant, to embark at Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 506]; for Anthoine Frawen Knecht and Gower Erichson to go to Norway; for John Rowte to go to Harwich and Holland, on the recommendation of Sir Benjamin Newland and William des Bouveries; for Jan de Morette to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Gysbert van Leuwen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 508]; for Thomas Rudd, a Quaker, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 355.]

June 9. Warrant for the payment of a bill of William Churchill for  
Whitehall. stationery supplied. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 426.]

June 9. Warrant to Henry Legat to repair to Rochester, and there  
Whitehall. apprehend James Alexander, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 431.]

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June 10.  
Corbais.

Commissions for Mr. John Gery to be quarter master of the Duke of Bolton's regiment; for Mr. John Etough to be adjutant of Colonel Gibsone's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 267]; for Mr. John Peter de Beauregard to be lieutenant to captain John Lloyd in Brigadier Henry Trelawney's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 268]; and for Mr. Edward Harris to be ensign to Captain Emmanuel Hobbs in Colonel Trelawney's regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 293.]

June 10.

[Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read Lord Berkeley's letters of the 7th, with the result of the council of war.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. Discussed appeasing the complaints of the country for want of money, especially through the difficulties made as to receiving hammered money. Mr. Smith and Mr. Montague were of opinion that giving a currency to light money would prevent having any other, the goldsmiths using all arts to force the passing of it. For shillings there would be less danger, many of those that remain being near weight; but, if clipped sixpences were allowed, all the new money would be turned into them, since a crown piece would make twenty of them, and it was done in an instant; however, considering that there is scarce any other money left, the Treasury may give directions to the receivers to be as easy as possible in taking all money that is allowed to pass. This was agreed to, and it was left to the Treasury to consider whether the receivers should not take the clipped sixpences proportionably, as an eighth part or so.

The difficulty was thus: this money being already due upon loans, how they shall oblige the taking it in discharge of tallies. Queried, whether it may not be tendered, and, in case of refusal, be kept in reserve till the law decide it.

Recommended to the Treasury to provide some new money to be sent into the country for exchanging the narrow money; that they likewise consider of giving fit encouragement for the speedy bringing in of plate, and that the new mints be hastened as much as is possible for the satisfaction of the country. Also that they consider of providing a quantity of plate to be bullion, to be sent over for the use of the army as far as the law allows it to be exported, that the exchange might be helped thereby.

Considerations had of the little expectation there is from the new bank, there being only 1,600*l.* subscribed; that, though it be only an amusement now, yet it is a real prejudice and stops the bringing out of money, and hinders the falling upon what other methods may be thought of for raising the supplies. It only remained now to issue bills of credit upon the exchequer, and perhaps, with the premium of five per cent. that the new bank refused, they might borrow a sum of money to turn those bills.

Resolved that they should be preparing things against the 24th of June, that they might not be obliged to take clipped money upon those loans, which are so many artifices put in practice to bring this about.

A presentment read from the Custom House officers to know what reward shall be given to those who seize coined money



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being exported. Resolved that they have the moiety as the law allows for seizing bullion; and that Mr. Attorney prepare a proclamation to that effect, if he have no objection to it. The commission to be got ready for proroguing parliament; and Lord Chief Justice Treby to attend their Excellencies to-morrow. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 160.*]

June 10.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Robert More, Charles More and John Newton to go to Harwich and Holland. *Note*: These people are relations of Lord Dunbar. The pass was renewed 12th August, 1696, and, instead of Charles More, Nicholas Arthur was inserted; for Bridget Hilsdon, Elizabeth Clarke and Katherine Turner, with three children to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Hara; for Dirk Sterke, his wife and their three children, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 509]; for John Oliver to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Joanna Orchard, a soldier's wife, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 510]; for Andrew Wolfarth, a subject of the Elector of Brandenburg, to go to Harwich for Holland; for James le conte, a French Protestant, ditto; for John Frédéric Steinberg, ditto; for Mary Hendricke, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*; p. 511]; and for Pores Moses, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 355.]

June 11.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Newcastle. Mr. Pereira informs me that the person taken up for Durant, is Castillo the Jew, who was employed under him in Ireland, therefore I see no reason for his being longer detained upon this suspicion. I am very glad that your, and the rest of the magistrates, endeavours were successful in appeasing the tumult which was begun at Newcastle. I do not doubt but the return of your great fleet of colliers will bring you an immediate supply of current money, and I wish the necessities of the other parts of the country could be so soon provided for. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 250.]

June 11.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Meisters called in about the sink (*sic*) ships that were still in pay.

Mr. Recorder, called in, gave an account of the last sessions; only Ward allowed for transportation.

Acquainted the Lords with Colonel Hope's having taken thirty guineas for the discharge of a soldier that was a highwayman.

Read Sir Francis Brewster's proposal about seizing wool; not found of use.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Sir Robert Rich and Colonel Kendal, called in. They were acquainted it was fit something should be thought of for employing the fleet. They answered that Mr. Russell would be in town next day, and then it could be considered what the flag officers had proposed in the council of war held on the 3rd, and what else might be added. Notice taken that they had no account from Holland when their convoy was to go for Bilboa. Directed that Mr. Bridgman write about it, to have a better correspondence between the two admirals, as the King had directed last year. Recommended to the Admiralty

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to clear the coast of privateers, both in England and Ireland, and that little ships be appointed to go along the coast. They answered they had thought of it, and that a sixth-rate was going from Portsmouth upon that service.

The merchants had advice that de Bart was in Norway, and they believed it.

A petition of the Spanish merchants read, that a squadron might be sent to secure the return of the flota. Considered that service would be performed with the other of sending ships into the Mediterranean for the protection of the Levant trade.

Colonel Richards called in, produced his charts of Dunkirk, Ambleteuse, etc.

Mr. Cooke's papers read. Ordered that I and Mr. Baker should go to him, and take in writing what he has to say, that it may be seen whether he intends to deal sincerely, or will send any thing that may be fit to be laid before the King.

Resolved their Excellencies would meet again on Saturday, to receive any proposals the Admiralty might have to make about employing the fleet. Ordered that Mr. Bridgman have notice of it.

The petition of the Widow Fairbrother for a pension to be sent to the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 162.*]

June 11.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mons. Adam Michelau, a German gentleman, and Paul Fisher, his servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Mons. Conrad de Pein, a German gentleman, ditto. *Note*: this pass was renewed on the 28th of July at Mr. Solvyit's desire [*Ibid.* 344, p. 510]; for Henry Browne, esquire, and John Cockerham, his servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 514]; for Mr. James Fogo, a Scotch merchant, to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of Dr. James Welwood; for Thomas Michell to go to Holland; for Martha Dillon and her two children, to go to Flanders; and for Abraham Laudé, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 355.]

June 12.

[Lord Godolphin] to the King. I beg to remind you that, upon the occasion of Lord Capell's death, it would be necessary to send me some new directions about treating for the sale of Lord Clancarty's estate, in case you would have me either speak or write to anybody else upon that subject. I have not spoken directly to Lord Kingston myself, but by a third hand I find reason to believe he would part with his house, upon reasonable terms; so I shall not say anything to him, except you command me, till I can see a nearer prospect of paying him.

It is so taken for granted, that the subscriptions to the Land Bank will not go on, that we are taking the best measures we can to prepare our bills of credit, to be given out of the exchequer by the 25th of this month. If we should offer it sooner, the clipped money yet remaining would come in upon us, but after that time none is to pass. The want of current money in the country makes the poor people disorderly in many places, but hitherto it has gone no farther than complaints, and I hope will not, though to speak truth their condition is very uneasy.

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I hope before this time Mr. Hill will have received a second 100,000*l.* from the old bank, and that in a little we shall be able to send over some bullion.

Lord Berkeley's great proposal for attacking the French in Brest waters, which pleased us so much at first sight, vanished to nothing, upon his arrival with the fleet. The proceeding at Dunkirk last year was exactly the same ; everything undertaken and nothing performed.

Your speedy direction how our great useless fleet should act would be very seasonable. I have ventured to give my opinion that the main body of it should go immediately and lie before Brest, as if their design was there, while two small squadrons, with the bombships, might at the same time bombard the towns on the coast of Normandy and in the Bay. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 15.]

June 12. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Mascall, mayor of New Romney.  
Whitehall. There is no doubt but that the two persons apprehended at New Romney are Sir John Fenwick, and one Webber, and a messenger is ordered to go with a party of horse, to bring them both up hither, and will follow the bearer hereof with all expedition. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 250.]

June 12. Commission for Mr. Terence Mahoon to be adjutant of Colonel  
Corbais. Windsor's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 267.]

June 12. Passes and post-warrant for John Hubert and Ann Hubert,  
Whitehall. his sister, French protestants, to go to Harwich and Holland ; for Centurion de Beauvais, a French protestant, ditto ; for Gerret van Werde and Hermann Cramer, both subjects of the States General, ditto ; for Mrs. Sarah Bennet, one maid and one manservant, to go to Chester and Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 512] ; for Henry Kelly, his wife and three children, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, and Holland ; for the Earl of Inchiquin, with four horses, etc., to go to Chester ; for the said Earl, Mr. John Prevost and two footmen, to embark at Chester for Ireland [*Ibid.*, p. 513] ; for John Webb, his wife and two children, ditto, on the recommendation of Mr. John Grant, minister, and Mr. Wills, churchwarden, at St. Dunstan's in the West, [London] ; for Francis Stafford, Esquire, and Charles Mathews his servant, to go to Harwich or any part of the river, and embark for Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 514] ; for Richard Malone to go to Harwich and Holland, on Lady Kingston's recommendation [*Ibid.*, p. 515] ; and for Timothy Cook and Thomas Hollister, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 356.]

June 12. Warrant to Henry Legat to repair into Kent, and receive  
Whitehall. into custody James Alexander *alias* Alexander Waugh, for high treason in compassing the death of the King, and to bring him to Whitehall for examination. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 421.]



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June 12. Warrant to William Sharp to repair to New Romney in Kent, and receive into custody Sir John Fenwick and Robert Webber, and to bring them to Whitehall as above. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345, p. 425.*]  
 Whitehall.

June 13. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
 [Whitehall.] Commissions signed for proroguing parliament. Warrant for a *Nolle prosequi* granted for Katherine Lovelace, at the desire of the Admiralty.

The account brought from Mr. Cook read. Resolved that he be reprieved till the 1st of July. Ordered that these papers be copied and laid before the King, and that Mr. Baker go again to Mr. Cook, and see what further he has to say. That he likewise see Wray and Sincho, and learn from them whether they will now give a full account of what their business was in Norfolk and Suffolk. Mr. Fell to enquire of Cassells, Meldrum, Bernards, Blackborne, or any other of the prisoners, which is like to be the most ingenuous in his discoveries. That Lord Chief Justice Holt be written to, to defer signing the warrant for Knightley's execution till the King's pleasure be known.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, Sir John Houblon, and Colonel Kendal, called in. Their memorial read about employing the fleet. They therein approve of what had been resolved at the council of war of the 3rd inst., and propose only that, when Benbow came back from the northward, he should make use of the bomb-vessels now in the river to bombard Calais or some other of the enemy's ports. They were made acquainted with what Sir George Rooke wrote to the Duke of Shrewsbury about the fleets lying in Camaret or Bertram Bay, and sending a detachment down into the Bay to bombard some of their maritime towns, as Rochelle, St. Martin's, etc. Resolved that a copy thereof be given to the Lords of the Admiralty, and that they send this, and what other hints they think fit to Lord Berkeley, to be advised upon by the flag officers, and to be put into execution if approved of without expecting further orders.

Colonel Richards called in, gave an account of some places and of the mortar shells. All intended to be said to him was that he should be in readiness when there should be occasion.

Read the petition of Colonel Vaughan's wife for maintenance for herself and child out of his pension upon the Royal Oak Lottery. Ordered that it be sent to the Treasury, with a recommendation for her being gratified.

Petition of the Lady Essex Griffin for a pass to go into France with two servants and a woman friend, that should return again immediately. Answered she must apply to the King.

A petition from the victuallers of Canterbury that they might be repaid what they had advanced to the soldiers for subsistence, so that they might be enabled to give them further credit. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury for their directions.

Read Mr. Hancock's petition from Ireland, to be reimbursed 500*l.* he had laid out by Lieutenant-General Ginkel's direction.

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Ordered to be sent to the Treasury, to report their opinion to the King.

Mr. Courtney's petition to be bailed as G. Higgons was answered. The manner of his commitment was not the same.

Memorandum of Mr. Phipp about the scarcity of money in Wiltshire. He was called in and told what directions the Treasury had given to the receivers, about taking such hammered money as the law allowed.

Resolved that the Commission for Trade be opened about Wednesday sevensnight, and that Mr. Colinge be consulted as to fitting up a room for it. One of those upon the Privy Garden thought convenient. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 164.*]

June 13. Passes for Mr. John Keite to go to Harwich or Gravesend  
Whitehall. for Holland, on the recommendation of Sir George Hungerford [*Ibid.* 344, p. 513]; for David Middleton and Captain Edward Barwach, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 514]; for Salomon Janse, his wife and two children, ditto; for Robert Orr to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of John Culliford; and for Mary Montgomery and Alice Whitfield to join their husbands in Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 356.]

June 13. Warrant to Henry Legat to repair into Kent, and there receive  
Whitehall. Edward Roberts into custody, for high treason in concealing Sir John Fenwick, and endeavouring to procure his escape out of the kingdom. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 431.]

June 13. Warrant to the same, to receive in Kent the body of John Wilson  
Whitehall. on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 438.]

June 13. Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. Very little of moment  
Dublin. has happened here since my last. There are frequent accounts of the French privateers infesting several of our coasts, and that some of their men-of-war have looked into the harbours of Cork and Galway, with design to have "attempted upon" the East India and other merchant ships in those ports, but they stood off again, as finding the difficulty too great. There is great necessity for some ships to be sent to secure the northern channel, by which, about this season and so on till nigh the end of August, the West India ships belonging to Liverpool, Whitehaven and other places to the Severn, make their passage, and are not only very valuable to the merchants, but their customs considerable to the King.

The last year there were two fourth-rate frigates acting on that service, which proved a great security, and prevented almost entirely the designs of the privateers. There is now need of a greater force, for we have already notice that divers of the French are waiting to intercept them, and that some of them have thirty to forty guns.

I am told it is represented from hence as if I had surprised several of the council by issuing the writs and making them returnable so soon, and that this had created divisions amongst us. Though I know Mr. Palmer is with you and can give you

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a particular account of this whole transaction, yet I think it necessary to acquaint you that all those, who are of the council, to whom the statute requires writs of summons should be directed, were in town, and for the time of the return it was the same with the former precedents.

And as to what I hear, they have further alleged that I continued and designed to be elected singly. I do assure you I was so far from it, that I made it my business to persuade those who were my particular friends, that they would pass me by, and make choice of two Justices, and persisted in it so long till they all said that, if they should proceed in that manner, it would be an occasion of great heat and divisions amongst the council, whereas, if I submitted to have the election go as the statute provided, there could be no difficulty and all heats would be avoided. It was for those reasons only, and not to gratify any ambitious humour, that I submitted to that method. And there never was greater quiet and satisfaction in general than there is now, abating some very few, who cannot forgive the injuries they have already done me. But I thank God I understand, that whilst I am in this service I am to have no particular resentments of my own, and shall convince them by my comportment towards them, that this is not only my opinion but practice. I desire you will afford me your assistance during the little time I expect to continue in this station. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 29.]

June 14. Pass for Margaret Aldewerlt and Jannetie van der Starr, and  
Whitehall. one child, subjects of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 515.]

June 15. Passes for Gerard Engelse to go to Holland ; for Francis Ludlow  
Whitehall. to go to Flanders ; for Frederick Thoulouse to go to Holland ; for Adriaen Stevenen, Peter Roulte, Jan van Dam, and William Taaling, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 356] ; for Joseph Long to go to Flanders ; and for Mr. John Stricker and Mr. Elias Ertman, subjects of the King of Sweden, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 357.]

June 16. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury desiring  
Whitehall. directions be given for the discharge of the enclosed bill of exchange received from the Consul at the Groyne. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 251.] Appended is copy of bill of exchange drawn by John Parker in favour of Mr. Samuel Eyre for the hire of the ship St. Egnatio, which was freighted for his Majesty's especial service by order of Mr. John Methuen, envoy in Portugal, to carry to Falmouth a packet for the Duke of Shrewsbury. [*Ibid.*, p. 252.]

June 16. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Colonel MacElligott's petition read and ordered to be sent to the King. Read letters from Rear-Admiral Benbow of the 12th inst., and Lord Berkeley and Captain Greenaway of the 11th and 12th, with the Admiralty orders of the 13th to Lord Berkeley. Ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.



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The Admiralty sent for, to know the condition of the East India ships, as to their safety at Galway. Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich and Colonel Kendal attended. They thought the East India ships out of danger now Captain Fouke had come up to them with three fourth-rates and one fifth. Directed that Rear-Admiral Nevill be acquainted with the order given to Captain Fouks (*sic*), and that he have an eye to the safety of those ships. Mention made that Lord Berkeley apprehended a want of provision, butter and cheese being most wanted.

Directed for a memorandum, what Mr. Russell said, that, if the Dutch would have accompanied Benbow from Dunkirk in the pursuit of Du Bart, the misfortune that befell the East Country convoy might have been prevented, and that notice be taken thereof to Mr. Blathwayt.

The Lord Keeper mentioned that the Commissioners of Accounts had sent to the Hanaper Office for the Commission of Trade. A copy of it thought sufficient, and that they might send for it to the Signet Office.

Notice taken that a piece of ground found out by Mr. Travers for the conveniency of Greenwich Hospital was like to be begged by Lord Cornbury. Ordered that the Treasury be acquainted therewith, and stop all proceedings on any such grant.

John Heron, the minister ordained by the deprived bishop of Norwich, attended and was examined by the Archbishop. He said he was ordained in the Bishop's private oratory at his house at Hoddesden; that it was done upon Lord Preston's letter, and there was no title given him that he knew of; that the Bishop sent him to Mr. Wagstaff to be examined, and he only assisted in laying hands upon him; he took the oath of supremacy only, and not the new oath of allegiance; the Bishop only took his subscription. Being asked whether a copy produced were a true copy of his orders, in which it said he was ordained in the parish church of Shoreditch, being *sufficenter intitulus*, and that it was done *rite et canonice secundum morem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, he said he did not know whether he had read the instrument. He said he had taken the oaths since, and signed the Association; he took the oaths half a year since, not being satisfied about them sooner.

It was thought fit the Archbishop speak to him, to put his answer in writing and swear to it, if he be so disposed.

Ordered that Mr. Wagstaff be summoned to attend on Thursday next.

Letters read from Lord Lonsdale about the riot at Kendal, from an exciseman about the riot at Halifax, and from the Duke of Norfolk, stating that the gentlemen about Sheffield were for representing against the refusal of clipped money that was near puncheable. Also a letter from Plymouth about the difficulty to pay the soldiers their subsistence in money.

Ordered that Mr. Clark attend on Thursday about directions that the soldiers do not exact their subsistence in money, but take it in provisions.

Considered that the disorders might in great part be remedied,

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if people would submit to the putting off their narrow money by weight. Resolved that it be proposed on Thursday at Council, to have a proclamation issue to that purpose.

The order of council was read for constituting Mr. Partridge deputy governor of New Hampshire, and Sir Henry Ashurst represented that, if the commission were not dispatched, the opportunity would be lost of sending it by the ships now going. Ordered that the commission be prepared for their Excellencies to sign, and that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted with the reasons.

The petitions of Captain Mitchell and Captain Ekens, to be considered for two ships they seized at Plymouth that were condemned as perquisites of the Admiralty, be referred to the Treasury for consideration and report.

Upon the petitions of Thomas and Bevill Higgins for their being bailed, ordered that they apply to the King.

Mr. Brereton's petition, for a sum of money to enable him to go over to the army, to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt for the King's pleasure.

Mrs. Heywood's petition for the delivery of her conveyances that were brought from France by Charles Nowell, referred to Mr. Attorney for report.

Upon the petition of Peter Cooke for a further reprieve, ordered that I [*sic*] go to him once more, particularly in relation to this wavering in his confession about Goodman, and to know whether he has been dissuaded by anybody from confessing. Resolved that the sending over his papers to the King be deferred till their Excellencies know his answer.

Considerations had about the immediate coining of plate, and that a fund of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* be provided for exchanging it as fast as it shall be brought in and assayed, and that the recompense of 6*d.* per ounce be given at the same time, which may be a means to prevent its being hoarded by goldsmiths. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 167.*]

June 16. Passes for John de Lange, John Jans de Lange, his son  
Whitehall. John Spiers and Martin Doncker, subjects of the States General, to go to Holland; for Ensign Crofton, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 515], for Heindrick Ringersman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 516]; for Patrick Conolly, going to serve the King as a volunteer in Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment, to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of Edward Crull, linen-draper in Long Acre; for Benjamin Heath to go to Holland; and for Hinrick Green, a subject of the King of Sweden, to go to Sweden. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 357.]

June 16. John Mascall to James Vernon. I received yours of the  
New Romney. 10th instant, and also one of the 12th from the Duke of Shrewsbury, intimating that a messenger and a party of horse should come with expedition for Sir John Fenwick and Mr. Robert Webber, then here in custody, to convey them to London. Accordingly they go this day, and this bearer comes with them, or else with Mr. Legatt.

The enclosed letter was (as supposed) written by Sir John Fenwick with a pencil as he lay in bed last Saturday morning,

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and conveyed by Mr. Webber into the pocket of a gentleman who came to visit him. Having some hint of it by one of the guards, I sent and procured the same, and caused my son to transcribe it twice, he keeping one copy, and another I send enclosed, lest the words should wear out in the original. The bearer hereof, Nicholas Rolfe, is one of the six that apprehended Sir John Fenwick and Mr. Webber on Thursday morning last in bed at Thomas Ladd's house here, and Ladd's wife gave him notice of them. Ladd himself was taken up at Canterbury with Mr. Alexander Waugh, whom he intended to conduct hither and apprehend with the rest, had he not been prevented at Canterbury. The rest of the apprehenders were John Brackenbury, our constable, Mr. John Randolph, my son Robert Mascall, Thomas Dray, and John Rawley. I desire you would be instrumental they may have the 500*l.* reward according to the proclamation, and other reasonable charges. I desire also that Thomas Ladd may be set at liberty and encouraged as he deserves for bringing this matter to pass, and I conceive also he should have a part of the rewards.

John Brewer, esquire, our representative in parliament, will attend the Duke of Shrewsbury in this business. The enclosed letter was to be directed to Mrs. Farrah at the Countess Dowager of Carlisle's house in Soho Square. *No enclosures here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 33.*]

June 16.  
Dublin.

Brigadier Wolsley to ———. I am very much obliged to you for your favour of the 9th. I am glad our conduct here is so agreeable to your inclination. I am sure it was very natural in us, who designed nothing but doing all the service we could to the public, and keeping all things in peace, as far as we had it in our power; we would rather suffer ourselves than give the least disturbance to the public peace, though we might have had a very good pretence for it, for the Chief Justice and the King's Attorney and Solicitor offered to give it under their hands that Lord Capell's death did not determine our commission, but that the King's pleasure ought first to be known.

I find every day more and more that the Lord Chancellor's proceedings do give great offence to all prudent, thinking men, who look upon what he has done as a thing of dangerous consequence; for if the Chancellor can but make a faction in the council, he can call up his friends privately to town (as was now done) and, immediately upon the death of the chief governor, issue writs and proceed to an election in twenty-four hours, and set up a man that shall deliver up the garrisons and stores of war into the hands of the King's enemies, before the King knows what they are doing, or that his governor is dead.

This prevails so upon me, that were I worthy to advise the King, his Majesty should either repeal the statute, or so tie up (by a new law) the hands of the council, that they should not elect till the King's pleasure were known. For when that law was made, the correspondence betwixt the two kingdoms was not settled as it is now; for then it was sometimes two or



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three months before you could get an answer to a letter out of one kingdom to the other, and the English being at constant war with the Irish, such a law was useful to prevent the evil of such an interregnum. But, now that you may reasonably expect the return of an express in ten or twelve days, the mischief and inconvenience of so short a cessation of the government cannot possibly be of so much hazard to the King's interest, as the exercise of such an arbitrary power in the council.

I call it arbitrary, because the lawyers I have before mentioned are positive the Chancellor has not at all pursued the statute. I find the whole proceeding is drawn up in the best method that can be, and the Chancellor's enemies are about to send it to England to have the opinion of the lawyers on your side of the water. If they concur with ours, the whole matter will be laid before the parliament, and I am told it will be carried on by a common purse, and that very considerable sums are already subscribed. This I am very sorry for, since it will not be for the King's service to have a dust raised in the parliament as soon as it sits down. I wish the heat of some men may be allayed before that time, and that they may prefer the public peace before their personal piques. You will infinitely oblige me to speak to Mr. Lowndes, and get that business dispatched for me, as it is all the fortune I hope for in the world. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 30.]

June 17. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send  
Whitehall. you a copy of a letter received from Mr. Leyoncrona, the King of Sweden's secretary here, wherein he desires a Swedish seaman may be discharged out of his Majesty's service at sea, and be paid his arrears, he being rendered incapable of serving any longer by sickness. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 280 and 204, p. 122.]

June 17. Pass for John Bessell to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 357.]  
Whitehall.

June 17. Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. Having acquainted the Lords  
Dublin. of the Admiralty with the necessity of sending some ships of force to cruise off the mouth of the northern channel, which is the course the ships belonging to the northern parts of England take in their return from the West Indies and other parts, and that also the last year two fourth-rates were appointed for that service, which proved a great security to that trade, their lordships by their letters of the 9th returned for answer, that there were four ships, viz., the *Dover* prize, *Speedwell*, *Shoreham* and *Penzance* appointed to attend the coast of Ireland for the security thereof, the services elsewhere being so many, they could not at present spare any ships to be sent to Ireland. It is true the four ships their lordships mention are for security of the channel, and that service does not at present require more, but the station necessary for preservation of the merchants is where I have above mentioned, and not in the channel.

The last year the King and the merchants found great advantage by the security those two ships gave to that trade.

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But I am afraid unless the like provision be speedily made many will fall into the hands of the privateers, who are already waiting for them before they come into the channel. And since the numbers of ships expected home that way are said to be nigh fifty, and the King's duties will amount to a very great sum of money, I offer it to the consideration of the Lords Justices, whether it be not necessary to make a strain to provide for that service (if possible) at least as well as it was last year. As they were never designed for it, so it is impossible to perform that service by the ships we have, could we spare any; but, besides that they are barely sufficient for the channel, they are of so small force, being but fifth and sixth rates, that should we send one or two of them, they would be in more danger of being lost themselves than in a probability of preserving others. I humbly submit it to their Excellencies' better judgments.

The council met this day and issued a proclamation appointing the fast to be kept throughout this kingdom on Friday the 10th July. This morning, by letters from Cork, the Commissioners of the Revenue had an account that Admiral Aylemer's squadron is passed by towards Galway. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 31.]

June 17. James Vernon to [Sir Thomas Trevor], Attorney General, referring certain papers for his opinion. [*S.P. Dom. Law Papers* 1, p. 68.] *Enclosing* :—

(1) *The petition of Sarah Heywood to the Lords Justices of England, undated. The petitioner's late uncle, Thomas Juxon, was seised of land in Greenham and Newbury, co. Berks, and messuages in Coleman Street, London, and by his will, dated 10 February, 1670–1, he devised one moiety to the petitioner and her sister Elizabeth, now wife of John Arnold, and the other moiety to their aunt Elizabeth Bagnold.*

*Thomas Juxon died in 1694, and the premises were found no way capable of division, so the petitioner and her sister agreed to convey their moiety to their aunt, and the same was accordingly done. To perfect the conveyances it was necessary to send them over to the petitioner's husband, Thomas Heywood, menial servant to the late King, who has been in France ever since 1689. They were returned by one Charles Nowell, who has lately been taken into custody, and have come to the hands of Mr. Nicholas Baker, solicitor to the Treasury. The petitioner begs they may be delivered to her, being her only means of support for herself and her child.* [*Ibid.* p. 69.]

(2) *Affidavit by the said Sarah Heywood, 22 June, 1696, as to the value of her share in the abovesaid property, etc., etc.* [*Ibid.* p. 70.]

(3 and 4) *Affidavits by John Arnold of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, 22 and 18 June, 1696, confirming the statements of the above petition.* [*Ibid.*, pp. 71 and 72.]

June 18. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] Captain Waugh, examined, excused himself from answering

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questions for the gratification of false witnesses. He was committed to Newgate for high treason.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 8th and 11th. Resolved that the parliament of Ireland be adjourned to the 4th of August. Ordered that the Lord Justice [*sic*] be acquainted with it.

Sir Christopher Wren desired to prepare the rooms at the Queen's backstairs for the Commissioners of Trade to meet in. Resolved that their first meeting be on the 25th inst. at 4 p.m. in the King's Lodging upon the Privy Garden; and that notice be given accordingly to the several Commissioners.

The Duke of Shrewsbury acquainted their Excellencies with the representation that had been made to the King of the want of a Commissioner of the Admiralty to attend that service, Colonel Austen's infirmities not allowing him to come to the board, and he being willing to resign it for a pension; the King referred it to the Lords Justices to propose to him a proper person. Their Excellencies inclined to keep Colonel Austen in the commission, and that there should be an eighth man; and it was thought fit to take time for resolving who it should be.

A petition from the committee for the fabric of Greenwich Hospital for the grant of a piece of land for building an infirmary and laundry, referred to the Treasury for their report.

Murphy's petition for the pay due to him as belonging to the train of artillery in Ireland, referred to the Treasury to give such directions as they think fit.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in; they represented the want of seamen for some ships they might otherwise put out.

Proposed that, if the intelligence could be depended on that the French were disarming at Brest, one of the great ships that would soonest want repairing might be sent for from the fleet and go into dock, and the men be turned over into smaller vessels, which would be for the conveniency of several services, particularly as two ships are wanting for a convoy to Newfoundland. The conveying the Eastland trade and the looking after Du Bart would go near to employ Benbow these six weeks.

Read Colonel Richards' letter for his being put on the establishment of the navy; but it was thought his encouragement should come from the Ordnance, and he must apply there.

Warrants for venison signed; the list of last year to be laid before their Excellencies. A brace of bucks ordered for the Mayor of Bristol out of Ringwood Forest; two brace for the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; one brace for the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge and the Bishop of Ely; a buck for Dr. Bentley.

Ordered that I go to Mr. Knightley from their Excellencies, to acquaint him how his case stands as to his execution, if he cannot enable their Excellencies to make a further representation in his behalf. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 171.*]

June 18. Passes for Jeremiah Carson and John Deag, late soldiers in  
Whitehall. Colonel Richard Coote's regiment, to go to Chester and Ireland;  
for Lodovick Godin, John Jacob Stetin, John Jacob Stockart,



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John Henry Sarasin and Daniel le Grand, German gentlemen, to go to Holland; for Mr. John MacCulloch, ditto, on the recommendation of Mr. MacCulloch of Coleman Street, merchant [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 516]; for Sarah Barmoses, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 517]; for John William Treiber, ditto [*Ibid.* p. 519]; for Jacob Widenman, ditto; for Jan Matheuse de Bussis, ditto; and for Elizabeth Tomlinson, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 357.]

June 18. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. George Stepney, esquire, envoy extraordinary to several electors and princes of Germany, from 30th January to 30th April, 1696. [*Ibid.* p. 359.]

June 18. A like warrant for the expenses of Matthew Prior, remaining,  
Whitehall. for his Majesty's service, at the Hague, from 1st February, 1696, to 1st May following. [*Ibid.* p. 360.]

June 18. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Alexander Waugh, for high treason in compassing the death of the King. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 426.]

June 18. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, ordering a further  
Corbais. continuance of the adjournment of the Scotch Parliament from the 21st of July to the 26th of August next. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 257.]

June 18. Warrant approving the new additional articles of regulation  
Corbais. [set out] concerning the Session [of the College of Justice] of Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 258.]

June 18. Robert Pringle to the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, signi-  
Warre. fying to him the King's leave for him to go to "the baths in England." [*Ibid.* p. 261.]

June 18. Warrant for a pension of 50*l.* a year during pleasure to David  
Corbais. Gervaise and Susannah his wife, upon the civil list of the kingdom of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 346.]

June 19. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
Whitehall. Mr. Wagstaff and Mr. Heron called in. The former did not remember that he was any way concerned in Heron's ordination. He would not say there was no such thing, but it was perfectly out of his mind, nor could he recollect anything of what the other affirmed.

An intercepted letter of Sir John Fenwick read, and ordered to lie on the table, when he should be called in. When he was so called, he pretended to be very innocent of what was said of him in printed trials. He had been in conversation several times with Porter and others mentioned, but it was never upon any design to invite over the French, nor was he ever in any consultation against the King's person or government. He endeavoured to excuse Webber, that he was a perfect

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stranger to him, and was to go with him no further than Canterbury, only the messenger meeting them turned them out of the road. He was called in a second time, his letter to his lady shewn him, from which it appeared he was not himself very well satisfied of his innocence. He was further charged with having been in "managements" with some officers of the army, but that he denied pretty positively, adding withal that these were matters he had not heard of before, and therefore could not be under any preparation to answer fully to them. He was likewise acquainted that Peter Cooke had frankly owned all that had passed at the two meetings at Mr. Mountjoy's and Leadenhall Street, and offered to give evidence of it, which seemed to surprize him.

Their Excellencies said they would give him all the opportunities they could, that he might recommend himself to the King's mercy, but if he neglected this, they did not know how far it would be in their power to afford him more. They asked him which he would rather choose, to be sent to the Tower or Newgate. He answered he had been formerly in the Tower, and hardly used there, but he thanked their Excellencies for the honour they would do him of sending him thither, and desired he might have a servant with him.

He desired to be called in a third time, and move their Excellencies that Lord Carlisle might have leave to come to him. He had desired the same before for his lady, but waived it rather than she should be shut up with him. He begged their Excellencies would make a favourable representation of him to the King, understanding he lay under great prejudices with his Majesty, as if he had behaved himself disrespectfully towards him, which he assured them was never as much as in his thoughts. Sir John was committed to the Tower.

Webber was called in. He denied that ever spoke with Sir John Fenwick in his life before he went this journey with him, and did not at first know it was he, he being disguised, with his eyebrows coloured and a black periwig. That Lady Mary Fenwick had proposed to him to go with a gentleman of her acquaintance to Canterbury, but he was to ask no questions. He owned he had been acquainted with Waugh these three or four years, but knew nothing of his going into Kent, or that Sir John was going beyond the sea, whom he pretends only to have known after he met Kitson the messenger, but he was unwilling to betray him. Being examined about the intercepted letter, he said Sir John gave it him to be sent to one at the Countess Dowager of Carlisle's, but he knew nothing of the contents; he put it into the hands of one Foules of Lydd, who he supposed would have sent it by the ordinary post. He was committed to Newgate for high treason.

Ordered that a copy of Sir John Fenwick's letter be sent to Mr. Blathwayt; that Cooke's papers be likewise sent, and that his Majesty be acquainted he offers himself to be a witness against Sir John Fenwick or any other he knows anything of; but to enable him to be so it will be necessary he have his pardon.

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Knightley's letter read. Ordered that some person go to Knightley, and know of him whether he be free to give evidence against the "assassinates" in case he have his pardon. In the meantime that Mr. Blathwayt be written to, to acquaint the King their Excellencies expect to have something to offer to his Majesty by the next post concerning Knightley.

Read the letter of the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 13th inst., concerning French privateers. Ordered that an extract thereof be sent to the Admiralty.

Lord Berkeley's letter of the 16th inst. read, with the result of the council of war. Ordered that it be observed to the Admiralty that, when it was first referred to the flag officers to consider how the fleet should be employed, they proposed no particular undertaking, and what had been proposed to them in the Admiralty's order of the 13th had not been thought practicable; that the Lords of the Admiralty would therefore consider what further orders may be fit to be sent to the fleet, that the season may not be spent without putting them upon some action.

A letter from the Commissioners of Victualling of the 15th inst. read and ordered to be sent to the Treasury.

Mr. Clark called in. The memorial of the Admiralty then read, with the papers from Commander Greenhill, complaining of the ill usage the people belonging to the yards received from the garrison at Portsmouth. Mr. Clark produced letters from Colonel Gibson turning the complaint against the yards and sea officers. Directed that Mr. Clarke write to Colonel Gibson that he take care that all quarrels and heats be laid aside and avoided, and their Excellencies will give the like directions to the Admiralty at their next attending them.

The letter from Plymouth to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, about the difficulty they had to subsist the soldiers, read again; ordered that Mr. Clark return the letter to Mr. Secretary, and acquaint him with the state of that case. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 174.*]

June 19. Passes for August Gotthelf Koseritz, John Stutzbach and Whitehall. John Klon, Germans, to go to Harwich and Holland; for Mr. Jacob Abbadie, a gentleman belonging to Lord Cutts, to go to Holland or Flanders; for Peter Pleckerus, a subject of the Emperor, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 517]; for John Johnson and William Richardson to go to Chester and Ireland; for John Jacob Kärtner and Joachim Dieterich Schröder, Germans, to go to Harwich and Holland; for Anthony Aynard, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 518]; for Peter Reedder, a Dutch seaman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 357]; for Abner Bird, ditto; for Anthony Fackentroff, esquire, ditto; and for Christian Gordon, with her daughter, to join her husband in Flanders, on the recommendation of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster. [*Ibid.*, p. 358.]



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June 19. Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London, to receive into custody Sir John Fenwick, for high treason in compassing the death of the King. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 345, p. 427.*]  
Whitehall.

June 19. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive Robert Webber, for high treason in harbouring, aiding and abetting Sir John Fenwick and other traitors, and endeavouring to procure their escape out of the kingdom. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

June 20. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Watson. If you are satisfied that Feuquet went over on no other errand than to bring his mother into England for the freedom of her religion, I think the intention was so good that it is hard that anyone should suffer for it. He has besides so fair a character from persons of credit, I cannot but incline to think that the prosecution against him should be let fall. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 253.]  
Whitehall.

June 20. Passes for Isaac Guyling of Dantzic to go to Holland, on the recommendation of Mr. Jacobson of the Steelyard [*Ibid.* 344, p. 518]; and for Jean Wittenbach, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 358.]  
Whitehall.

June 20. Mr. Gregg to ..... The Swedish convoy from France has lately arrived in these parts, but not one half of the fleet has come into the Baltic Sea, the greatest part having been bound for the Elbe, the Weser, and other places subject to the Empire. This makes them cry out the more here against one of the King's captains, who brought up to Falmouth, about the end of the last month, a Danish ship called *Charlotta Amalia*, Adrian Claessen Sliker, master, notwithstanding his being furnished with English and Dutch certificates, according to the convention of 1691, and with all the other papers and documents required by that treaty in due form, whereas above forty or fifty Swedes were suffered to pass freely, that were all justly confiscatable, as being bound for, and many of them belonging to, places within the Empire. It is said here that twenty-four of them have actually arrived in the Elbe, and sixteen in the Weser, besides ten in Ameland and eight in Lübeck.  
Copenhagen.

The owner of the *Charlotta Amalia* knows not the name of the captain that brought her up, but the master writes that he is a Dover man, and formerly commanded a privateer, but is now captain of one of his Majesty's ships. By description it seems to be Captain Young.

There were six captains together in a squadron, when this ship first met with the English, on the 6th ult., five leagues north of Ushant. The rest of the captains found her papers and certificates in due form, and were satisfied therewith; but the Dover captain brought her up notwithstanding, alleging she had carried contraband goods from thence to Dunkirk, and was now bringing salt from Borneuf for the French account. They said, as for my certificates, they might have as many of them as they would, and how they pleased; which last is very false

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and injurious, and the contrary most notoriously known here. So great is my exactness in examining all the original documents according to the convention, before I give out the certificate which that treaty directs, without any one instance of respect of persons upon any account whatsoever, that I believe it will be hard to find an example of any treaty of this kind that was ever so well observed. Therefore I am confident the captain spoke at random, and can give no manner of ground for what he said as to my certificates.

As for his allegations about contraband goods and French effects, it is true men may perjure themselves, and there is no remedy for that; but I am sure that, before I gave out my certificate for this voyage, I first saw and perused an authentic certificate from the president, burgomasters and council of Copenhagen, signed by the town secretary, with the town seal annexed, testifying that both master and owner had made oath that, from the ship's going out to her return again, she should not carry any contraband goods or French effects, nor anything but what belonged to the owner only, without fraud or collusion; and that she should not unlade in any French port, or any other belonging to the parties at war, any goods once taken in France, with all the other articles of the oath prescribed in that convention word for word.

If the captain had proofs of anything done contrary to this oath, he had reason to bring up the ship, and the party who has so acted will deserve to be severely punished. If not, I know not how he can clear himself from having acted contrary to his orders. In that case, Mons. de Jessen told me this day, the King expected from the equity of the Lords Justices that the captain should be punished. Otherwise both he and others would do the same to other Danish ships as often as they pleased.

As to his alleging the master had not lowered his sails in time, the owner says this is merely a pretext, and very improbable in itself, viz., that a merchantman should make any difficulty in this point; that it has been solemnly contradicted by the master by letter; and is insufficient, even if it were true, the custom in that case being only to oblige the master to pay for the shot made use of to advertize him of his duty. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 10.*] Appended:—*Note concerning the Charlotta Amalia of Copenhagen, taken by the Paul fireship, Captain John Mitchell, commander.*

*The depositions were taken at Falmouth, 1st June, 1696.*

*The ship and lading restored, 2nd July, 1696, by decree of the judge of the Admiralty.*

*An order was signed in pursuance thereof by the Commissioners of Prizes, 4th July, 1696.*

*No cause of seizure was adjudged, and no incidents decreed. [Ibid., No. 10. i.]*

June 21. Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. The parliament being to  
Dublin. meet on Saturday next, I must, if orders do not come to the

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contrary, take care to have it adjourned for a fortnight or three weeks, by which time his Majesty's pleasure may be known, whether it shall be further continued by adjournment or prorogation. There is a small sloop of 25 tons come in to a place called Westport, in the county of Galway, from the island of Providence [Rhode Island]. Some of the passengers are come hither, and tell us the master has a packet from the governor of that place for his Majesty, and that all things are there in a prosperous condition. We want two packets from England, and the winds have been northerly for some days and continue so upon the change of the moon. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 32.]

June 21. Pass for Mr. John Hadley and Mr. Thomas Leigh to go to  
Whitehall. Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 519.]

June 22. Lieutenant-Colonel Desimbart to [Sir William Trumbull?],  
London. begging to be transferred to Kitson, or some other messenger, till he be examined before [Trumbull?] or the Council. He is now prisoner in the house of a woman, who delights in annoying him in every possible way. He also asks permission to walk out of doors, on *parole*. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 34.]

June 22. Passes for Johanna Baker, a soldier's wife, to go to Holland;  
Whitehall. for Stephen van der Heyde, a German, to go to Holland or Bremen [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 519]; for Mr. George Christopher Cast, to go to Holland or Flanders; for Mr. Theobald Taaffe and Patrick Canon, his servant, to go to Holland; and for Gabriel de Venoge, a Switzer, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 358.]

June 22. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse to discharge Paul  
Whitehall. Robinson, a prisoner committed on suspicion of high treason, pursuant to an order of Council. [*Ibid.*, p. 361.]

June 23. [Lord Godolphin] to the King. I am very much "heartened" by the honour of your letter of the 25th, and the confidence you are pleased to express of our utmost endeavours to carry on your service in this time of difficulty. We are now applying all our thought and industry to make our Exchequer Bills practicable, and, if we can by any means compass it, we shall do a great work; for the difficulties of procuring money at this time in England are inconceivable.

By what I see already into this thing, I am well satisfied that the matter in itself is not only practicable, but of very great use for the more easy supply of trade and commerce, as well as the support of the public service, if the difficulty of the conjuncture will suffer it to take effect. But the scarcity of money at home, at a time when we are so much pressed to send money abroad, distracts us. If we had credit of 200,000*l.* only, to lodge in the Exchequer for the answering our Bills, it would do the work; but then that 200,000*l.* is as much wanted to repay the Bank



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of England, and thereby engage them to give us credit for as much more to supply the wants of the army abroad.

This is at present our case, and if the bullion I have formerly mentioned can come timely enough, joined with what Mr. Hill can be able to draw upon us, to keep the army together abroad, I would not quite despair of being able to weather the difficulty, at home; but both together upon us are enough to break our backs.

I have been promised again this day 50,000*l.* of bullion in a very short time. I confess, in my own judgment, I should have given almost any conditions to the Land Bank, rather than venture such extremity, but your Majesty may depend that, in what is now left to be done, we shall be entirely unanimous in the Treasury, and employ all our zeal and diligence to make it effectual. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 16.]

June 23.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I omitted writing last post, because I knew not what to say in answer to yours of the  $\frac{8}{18}$ th, that pressed with such reason the necessity of remitting money. I was informed 100,000*l.* had been returned, but was sensible that, without a near prospect of further supplies, that would signify but little. I am not able now to say much with certainty on this subject, but the Lords of the Treasury are using all possible methods to restore the paper credit, and particularly to establish Exchequer Bills. What the success of it will be, nobody can yet determine. A little time will give more light, but the want of current coin makes everything difficult, and puts the people to great straits. We have proposals before us to give some redress to this evil and the discontent it occasions, but nothing is yet enough digested or resolved to trouble you with.

It was very difficult for us to bring ourselves to propose any persons to you for so great a trust as the government of Ireland, nor do I believe any one of us are entirely pleased with the persons we have offered, but I think men are very scarce concerning whom one can satisfy oneself in recommending them to any places of trust and application. The more so, upon this occasion, when one could not mention it to any, with a prospect of remaining long there. I presume you have some knowledge of every one of these, except Sir Christopher Wandesford, who is wholly unknown to me, but I am told is a person of good estate, sense and courage. I shall venture to add one thing, as my own single opinion, that I fear, if the Lord Chancellor and Drogheda, though joined to any third, be both in the commission, it will put the party that was Lord Capell's into more despair and rage, than may be advisable in the circumstances of that kingdom.

Sir Charles Sedley desires me to put you in mind, that you were pleased to tell him, the day before you left England, that you would let him know to whom he should apply as to a promise formerly made; but that since that time he has never received any such direction.

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There is likewise a request of Sir Francis Brewster's, which he desires me to recommend to your favour, and says the Treasury think it reasonable; he is one, who carried himself the last parliament with great moderation between the parties, and therefore may be useful the next. He had a very good recommendation also from Lord Capell.

I conclude you have very good and just reasons for stopping Lord Bellewe's pardon, and therefore shall press you no farther on that subject.

It is certain, as you observe in yours of the  $\frac{15}{25}$ th, that a peace is much discoursed of. A good one everybody would desire, and many are so weary as to be content with a bad one. But I think what is most of all to be apprehended is that these secret treaties, which, we are told, are on foot in more than one place, are only designed by the French to disunite the Allies, which perhaps is the best method they have now left to accomplish their own designs and to ruin you. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 17.*]

June 23. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Vice-Admiral Aylmer. I formerly  
Whitehall. recommended to Sir George Rooke, one Stephen Cailleau, a French protestant, some of whose relations have been very serviceable to his Majesty. I understand that he is now a midshipman extraordinary on board your ship, and desire your kindness to him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 253.*]

June 23. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Hayes. I have seen your  
Whitehall. letter of the 12th inst. to Sir John Jacob, your colonel, concerning your detention of Mr. Constable's horses, in accordance with a letter from me. The Privy Council have since given directions to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, and their lordships to their deputy lieutenants; their order would therefore have been, and still is, sufficient warrant for the disposal of the said horses. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 281.]

June 23. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Warrant signed for 6 brace of bucks for the Prince and Princess.

Mr. Clark called in. He undertook to send for Colonel Gibson about the difference at Portsmouth between the sea and land officers.

Read Lady Mary Fenwick's petition for the Earl of Carlisle to see Sir John Fenwick, that his servant, John Mitchell, be allowed to wait on him, and his solicitor, Mr. Dighton, have access to him to receive his instructions in some suits of law that are pending. Ordered that Lord Carlisle speak with him once in private, that the solicitor be admitted once in the presence of whom Lord Lucas should appoint, and that his servant be shut up with him.

A petition read from Lieutenant Medlicot, for the horses to be given him that Sir John Fenwick and Webber rode upon. Ordered that Medlicot, Lieutenant Moore, and Sharpe the mes-

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senger attend their Excellencies on Thursday to give an account what persons were admitted to Sir John Fenwick on the road.

Their Excellencies had under consideration the proposing at council to-morrow that a proclamation issue for putting off clipped money by weight.

Sir Robert Cotton called in upon the representation he made from the quarter sessions of Cheshire about clipped money. He was informed of the directions given by the Treasury to the collectors, and that a mint was ordered for Chester.

Read an intercepted letter signed Cleland. Ordered that Aaron Smith be asked who is meant by that name.

Lord Berkeley's letter of the 19th read, giving an account that eight great ships of the Dutch were ordered home. Directed that a copy be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, and he be acquainted that, if the King have any certain advice that the French fleet is disarmed at Brest, it is fit they should know it, and take their measures accordingly.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, Sir John Houblon and Colonel Kendal, called in. Sir Robert Rich acquainted the Lords they hoped to find out the person who wrote the paper that was found in Waugh's pistol. Mr. Russell said they had considered the directions sent them, but did not see what was to be added to the orders already sent to Lord Berkeley, which were to go to sea and endeavour to annoy the enemy, either on their coast or in their ports, as they should find most practicable; that it was necessary Lord Berkeley be satisfied the French were making no preparations for putting out their fleet, otherwise it would not be advisable for him to go down into the Bay, and leave all these ports open.

The demand of the Turkey Company read for a convoy for two of their ships that were going to Cadiz, to carry them to Messina. When first called in they told their Excellencies that they understood from them that some ships should be sent to the Straits for the security of their fleet homeward bound; but they had been at the Admiralty, and could not hear any such ships were ordered. They were told that they misunderstood their Excellencies, for when they petitioned for those ships all the answer given was that it should be taken into consideration, and so it had been, and would be again. The Admiralty undertook to convoy their two ships 150 leagues.

Sir John Houblon remained to acquaint their Excellencies that the election of sheriffs was like to go on without any of the heats of former reigns, and to clear himself of a report, as if he had discouraged the putting of clipped money by weight, and taken away people's scales, which was a matter never brought before him. He took an occasion to represent the condition of the Bank, the readiness they had shewn to assist the government, and the difficulties they were like to be exposed to by it; that they had furnished 100,000*l.* to the army upon the King's going over, great part of it upon the credit of some particular directors, who were promised it should be repaid,



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part by the middle of June, and the whole about the beginning of July; but they have had nothing of it, and yet about a fortnight since they advanced another 100,000*l.* for the use of the army. If immediate care be not taken for supporting their credit, the Bank must be shut up, and their bills “protested” which are now drawn upon them.

The letter read about the resort of disaffected persons to a cocking at Sherborne. Ordered that Mr. Clark be sent to, to know what troops are quartered thereabout.

Mr. Knightley’s letter read. Ordered that a further representation be made of his case, repeating the former statements, and adding what a compassion is observed in people towards him.

Read Mr. Blathwayt’s letter of the 15th, directing their Excellencies to propose some persons to administer the government in Ireland. Resolved to write to the King, and propose Lord Dursley, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Drogheda, Lord Blessington, Sir Christopher Wandesford, Sir Charles Porter and Brigadier Wolseley, and to recommend that there be three Justices.

Lord Justice Porter’s letter of the 17th read, that two frigates might be appointed, as was done last year for the protection of trade towards the north of Ireland. The Admiralty said that two ships were ordered for that service, viz., the *Crown*, and *St. Malo*, that were to cruise off Kintyre. Withal they found fault that the four ships put under the direction of that government, were so little useful, and that they were employed only as packet boats. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 178.*]

June 23. Passes for Timothy le Noir, a poor old French protestant, Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 519]; for George Metzger, ditto; for Baron Henry de Theil, and James Gregory his servant, ditto; for John Keating, a Spaniard, to go to Flanders; for Balthazar Schnurpein and Christopher Rad, Germans, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 520]; and for James Blacke to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 358.]

June 23. A list of prisoners in custody of the messengers, by Secretary’s warrants. John Borrough, d.,\* George Mackullock, Francis West, John Keat, John Gorden, Brian Dennis, Robert Shaw, Peter Barnesley, James Kelly, d.,\* John Monday, Mrs. Counter, John Paine, Derby Donallan, Colonel Francis Desimbert, Robert Answorth, d.,\* Edward Singleton, William Hardwick, Edward Blackburne, Thomas Cooke, John Streeton, William Wilcox, Anthony Goffe, John Cox, Martin Peon, Thomas Buckell, John Crofts, Francis Duddell, Dr. Harborough, Thomas Jones, Jonas Groves, Henry Crimes, Mrs. Spencely, James Bromfield, Samuel Baker, d.,\* John Taff, inf.,† William Bright, inf.,† Henry

\* Dead ?

† infirm ?

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Bradshaw, inf., Henry Davis, inf.,; the names of Mr. Blower and Mr. Ellis erased. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 35.*]

June 23. Lord Meath to [the Duke of Shrewsbury]. I have your letter of Dublin. the 9th instant. Since my last, we have had the advice of lawyers here, yet the Lord Chancellor has taken a method utterly different from what has been formerly practised, and therefore we thought it our duty first to lay the matter before the King by way of petition. I believe the commoners will complain of him in some such method, for really our animosities and divisions about him and his deportment are insuperably great, and according to my judgment, obstruct all common justice, as well as the King's business. I am well assured he had never been chosen, had he not pretended a letter from a person in England, intimating that the King expected he would be chosen. It was by this stratagem he gained the majority of votes. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 33.*]

June 24. Report by Sir Thomas Trevor upon the petition of Sarah Heywood, recommending that her deeds may be delivered up to her, for there appears to be no title to his Majesty to the lands mentioned in the said deeds, nor to the purchase money. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 35a.*]

June 25. Sir William Trumbull to Lord Cutts. The Spanish ambas- Whitehall. sador at the Hague has delivered a memorial, which I received yesterday from Lord Villiers, concerning a suit of damask table linen which he designed for the late queen-mother of Spain, and which fell into the hands of your officers in the Isle of Wight, where the ship was wrecked. The ambassador earnestly entreats that the linen may be restored, to be sent to the King of Spain, and I recommend his request as a matter suitable to your generosity. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 281.*]

June 25. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] The business examined about Mrs. Lascelles' being brought to Sir John Fenwick at Dartford; Moore did it to quiet her in the violent passion she was in for seeing him. Cornet Medlicot proposed it as being desired by his fellow officer. Sharpe, the messenger, consented, not reflecting on the consequence, and led into the surprize by the officers' appearing for it. Ordered that both officers and messengers be suspended, and that the horses Fenwick and Webber came up upon be sent to the Mews.

Sir George Rooke called in; he desired to know whether anything in his conduct had occasioned his being recalled so soon from the fleet; that he was not conscious to have misbehaved himself, and was ready to justify every part of his conduct. He was told that Lord Berkeley was sent to take that command upon the directions left by the King, and that, whatever his success had been, their Excellencies could not have done otherwise.

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Mr. Attorney attended, and was directed to prepare a notice, to be approved of at Council and published in the Gazette, for encouraging the seizing of coin intended to be exported, by the reward of half the forfeiture. This was done to obviate a clamour, as if the carrying out of money as fast as it was coined were connived at.

The bill signed for the sole benefit of selling "lampers" has been stopped, fearing it might look like a monopoly. Mr. Attorney said these leases had been continued from the time of James I., but he had inserted a clause reserving to every proprietor his particular right, which he thought would in a manner render the patent ineffectual.

Mr. Attorney acquainted with Mr. Heron's information against the late Bishop of Norwich, and that he would swear to it, and then he should have a copy when the original instrument came up.

Read the petition of the Earl of Castlemaine to be discharged or bailed. Resolved that the Earl of Romney should be spoken with, to know whether the petitioner would lay hold of the benefit of the late Act, and give security for leaving the kingdom.

The committee of the Turkey Company called in. They brought a letter from Lord Paget, wherein he says that perhaps they are looked on more coldly in Turkey for the omission of the King's complimenting the Grand Signor upon his accession to the government. They owned that the practice had been in Turkey, as well as elsewhere, for the reigning prince to give the first notice, Mahomet having been forty years in the government, and they could not tell what was done at his entrance upon it; Suliman, who succeeded him, wrote to the King, and had an answer; Ahmed neither wrote nor was written to, and no letters have come from this prince; therefore they left it to their Excellencies' consideration. The Duke of Shrewsbury undertook to lay it before the King. They proposed, for the bringing home of their ships from Turkey, that the men-of-war now at Cadiz might have orders sent to run up as far as Smyrna, where they need not stay above four days, and come back with the ships that lay ready for them; and they might carry up the two ships now going from hence. This being managed with secrecy, and the orders dispatched of a sudden, would effect the business. No answer then given.

The Admiralty called in, viz., Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Mr. Kendal. Extract of a letter given them of the 25th inst. [new style] from Paris about their disarming very slowly at Brest, and seeming to expect what the English fleet did. Asked what progress was made about the registering of seamen, they replied they expected a report of it.

Mr. Russell called in alone. Considerations had about the Turkey Company's proposals, which they had likewise made to the Admiralty. Mr. Russell thought it reasonable, and that the ships at Cadiz could not be better employed; but then it was a question whether they could be back in time enough for



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the flota; that service must be taken care of by other ships, English and Dutch, to be sent from here. It would be well if the ships at Smyrna could come down to Messina, or at least to Cyprus; and, whatsoever should be ordered, the Admiralty would expect their Excellencies' directions.

Resolved that the Admiralty meet to consider the Turkey Company's proposals, and that what they find fit to be complied with be laid before their Excellencies on Saturday morning.

Ordered that Mr. Falkener be sent for and acquainted with the directions given, and that the committee of the Company attend the Admiralty accordingly.

The commission signed for the excise; Mr. Everard added. Alexander Johnston's bill signed. Letters from Chester read about the menaces of the rabble. Petition read from Coventry about the coin brought by Mr. Bohun, but he did not stay for an answer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 182.]

June 25. Passes for Christopher Listney to go to Holland or Flanders  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 521]; for Abraham Moses to go to Rotterdam, on the recommendation of the Seigneur de Averskirk [Overkirk]; and for Judith Russell and Grace Ryne to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 362.]

June 25. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Edward, Lord Villiers, envoy extraordinary to the States General, and plenipotentiary at the congress, from 28th December, 1695, to 28th March, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 411.]

June 25. Warrant to the Duchess of Hamilton, ordering accommodation  
Corbais. in Holyrood House to be provided for John, Lord Murray; one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland, viz., the lodgings sometime possessed by the Marquess of Atholl, his father, and last by the late Earl of Linlithgow. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 261.]

June 26. Passes for Cross Martin and Iwar Destiphino, Armenians, to  
Whitehall. go to Gravesend, or any other port, for Spain, on the recommendation of John Renetee at the Turk's coffeehouse in Bedford Street, Covent Garden [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 522]; for Maurice Verschrigen, John Verschrigen and Mary his wife, to go to Holland; and for Mr. Samuel Rolt, with his servant Thomas Taylor, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 362.]

June 27. Lord Cornwallis to [the Duke of Shrewsbury]. In obedience  
to your Grace's commands I have here enclosed an extract of that letter which I showed you on Thursday, and I beg that you will give direction that twenty of the soldiers now quartered at Framlingham may be sent back to Debenham, and that orders may go by this night's post to that purpose. I know that twenty may be very well disposed of at Debenham, and the town of Framlingham is not capable of entertaining forty which are now there. I wonder that Sir Charles Gaudy should have

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interest enough in this government to obtain anything, especially such an unreasonable thing as this. *No enclosure here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 36.*]

June 27. P. W. Clarke to James Vernon. The company of Major General Earle's regiment was removed to Framlingham and Saxmundham, by reason of the straitness of the quarters at Mendlesham and Debenham, and that there was to be a fair at one of those places. By our books the present quarters have seventy guest beds, and the former but twenty-five, so that I cannot imagine they should be so much crowded. If their Excellencies please, I will write to the officer by this post for an account of the capacity of the quarters, and inform myself if the fair is over at Debenham. [*Ibid.*, No. 37.]

June 27. Brigadier Wolsley to ———. Since I wrote my last, Dublin. I was informed that there were two precedents in the 1st and 13th of Queen Elizabeth's time for choosing a chief governor (as in our late case). As soon as I heard of it, I went to one that had taken out copies of them, and I find they are exactly the same in the whole proceeding. The writs are directed to the several sheriffs of the counties mentioned in the statute, requiring them to summon all the lords spiritual and temporal and others the King's councillors, etc. I find by the record that the persons chosen were sworn in the presence of the peers and council. These precedents have alarmed all the peers, who think their rights and privileges highly invaded by this last election, and talk very high against the chancellor, and of petitioning the King first and then the parliament. I am sorry our climate can afford no better news. I beg you to remember my business in the treasury, and if there be an occasion for it, to pray his grace to speak to Lord Godolphin about it. Some people put us in hopes that the Duke will be our chief governor, which is very grateful news to everybody. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 34.*]

June 27. The same to ———. I wrote to you this morning, Dublin. but there is a thing happened since that I think fit to give you an account of. Our parliament met this day in order to adjourn themselves to a further time, but as soon as the Houses met, several of the Chancellor's friends gave it out (as they had done in the morning in the coffee houses, the packet having just come in) that the King had confirmed the Chancellor in the government, and therefore moved that a congratulatory address might be made to him upon that account. This was readily agreed to (no man doubting of the truth of the report), every man being forward to shew a ready obedience to his Majesty's pleasure. But finding since that there is no such confirmation, I never saw such indignation as some of both Lords and Commons shew. and say openly that he came into the government by under courses, and now is supporting himself by tricks. Please shew this letter to the Duke. [*Ibid.*, No. 35.]

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June 27. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Read Mr. Attorney's report about the deeds brought over by Nowell. Ordered thereupon that they be delivered up.

Letter brought from the Tower by Lord Lucas, signed Cobbingham [*sic*]. Nothing material in it. Ordered to be given back.

Petition from Exeter about the inconveniences of the soldiers' being so far in arrear of their subsistence. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury, to take the best care they can.

Mr. Secretary Trumbull called in. Read the anonymous letter of some that could make great discoveries if they might be pardoned. Ordered that an advertisement be made of it in the Gazette. An anonymous letter from Ireland read, from the officers complaining of the colonels. Resolved, since the Duke of Shrewsbury has acquainted the King with it, nothing more need be done till his pleasure be known.

The Admiralty called in. They brought the proposal made them by the Turkey Company, which was read and approved. Ordered that the blanks be filled up, and a copy sent to their Excellencies. They said they would prepare the orders pursuant to that proposal, and lay them before their Excellencies on Tuesday.

Read Blackhall's petition and complaint against the management of the Post Office, referring to the informations and affidavits he had formerly given to Secretary Trumbull. He was called in and asked if he had any more informations to give; he said he had, and withdrawing soon after he brought in the names of such as he desired might be examined. He was told there should be no obstruction to it, and orders would be given accordingly, but he was not to expect people should be compelled to answer upon oath. If he could not prevail with them to make voluntary affidavits, they should be sent for and examined. He was asked whether he consented that copies of the affidavits he brought in should be given to the postmasters, so that they might make answers to them. He said he was willing, provided he might likewise have copies of their answers, and the rather since they had already seen some, if not all, of the affidavits, and that Mr. Tucker owned it to him.

Ordered that Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Franckland have copies of Mr. Blackhall's charge against their office, and that they return answer to it.

Mr. Baker's extract read of the evidence against the prisoners. Ordered that it be reviewed, and done with more exactness, some not being mentioned at all, and many things omitted against the others.

Mention made of the King's directions for this summer's assizes to be kept at Thetford. Considered that the assizes were never kept there but in the winter. If they were disappointed of them last year, there was very good reason, the gaol being so great that it was not safe to be removed. If the assizes were not kept as usual at Norwich, none of the gentlemen would attend, and it would in all probability occasion a great disturbance



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in that city, which it is hardly restrained from already by reason of the clipped money and the manufacturers unemployed. Upon these considerations it was thought advisable not to meddle in it.

Notice taken that the Navy Board discourage the use of the naval stores brought from the West Indies. Intended to recommend the Admiralty to look into that matter.

Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 3rd July [new style] arrived by express and were read. Ordered that extracts thereof, as far as concerns the King's directions about employing the fleet for the security of trade, and the ships to be sent to the Mediterranean, be sent to the Admiralty, together with the advice of the design the French have of sending out several squadrons for ruining the trade. They are to be directed to consider how this signification of the King's pleasure will be consistent with the orders given this morning about the Turkey ships, and what other orders will be fit to be given to the fleet pursuant to his Majesty's intentions. What they shall resolve on is to be proposed to their Excellencies on Monday next.

Ordered that an extract of what concerns the custody of prisoners in the Tower be carried this day to council. The King's directions for constituting the Justices in Ireland to be proceeded upon, the commission and instructions to be settled. In the meantime it will appear whether his Majesty intends any alteration in the persons upon the nomination their Excellencies had sent over, as they were directed.

As to the intentions of pardoning P. Cooke, they should be kept private, and short reprieves only be granted, which a petition coming from his uncle would give an occasion for, and then he might be sent for to make trial of his sincerity. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 186.*]

June 27. Passes for John de Schack, a German, to go to Harwich and  
Whitehall. Holland; for John Adam Henry, a German, ditto; for Mr. Thomas Pitt, and Mr. Robert Pitt, his son, with Cæsar, a black, and Joshua Page, his servants, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 521]; for John Humphreys, a volunteer, to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Pearce [*Ibid.* 346, p. 358]; and for John Cutchbert and John his son, goldsmiths in Dublin, to go to Holland, on the recommendation of Peter Floyer, John Cooper and Lawrence Coles [*Ibid.* p. 362.]

June 29. Commissions for Thomas Moore to be ensign to Captain  
Gemblours. Stoughton in Colonel Colt's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 267]; for Mr. Hyet to be lieutenant to Captain Butler in Colonel Northcott's regiment; for John Stawell to be lieutenant to Captain Leigh in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 286]; for John Northcote to be ensign to Captain Blakeny; for William Northcote to be ensign to Captain Darton; for . . . Farnham to be Colonel Northcote's own ensign; for . . . Lacy to be surgeon; for Mr. William Tregea to be captain lieutenant; for Mr. John Harris to be ensign to Captain Pigott; for . . . Banks

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to be lieutenant to Captain Buller; for Silvanus Brian to be second lieutenant to Captain Courtenay; for Mr. Charles Steukly to be ensign to Captain Buller; and for Francis Blindman to be captain of Captain Hugh Butler's company, all in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 287.]

June 29. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke, Sir John Houblon and Mr. Kendal. Discoursed of the matters referred to them out of Mr. Blathwayt's letter. They were of opinion that the proposal of the Turkey Company should be proceeded on as the safest and most expeditious way to bring home that trade. They were recommended to cause a further inspection to be made into the naval stores brought from the West Indies, and more trials to be made as to which of them may be useful for shipping. Tree nails [*sic*], plank and timber are said to be weak, but it is a question whether they were not chosen by unskilful persons and cut in an ill season.

A ship or two built in New England had been bought for the King. Enquiry to be made into the strength and goodness of these ships.

The pitch and rosin [from the West Indies ?] allowed to be useful, but the tar found of too hot a temper for rope-making. [*Ibid* 274, p. 190.]

June 29. Passes for John Barselaer, Adam van Paets, Joost Kroll,  
Whitehall. John Hovell, Jacob Leibregt, Reinier Schonbeeck and Anthony van Ferney, to go to Holland; for Jan Coppens, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 522]; for Solymian Eliason, his wife, and Simon Maxom, "Grecians," to go from Gravesend to Leghorn, on the recommendation of Henry William Ludoy; for Richard Minshall, Richard Lovet, James Church and Edward Gamball, to go to Holland; for William Groneway, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 523]\*; for Samuel Dupuy, a French protestant, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 524]; for Robert Barrington of the second troop of guards to go to Flanders; for Elizabeth Hutchins and her daughter Mary to go to Holland; for William Gay, surgeon, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 362]; for Appollonia Appelboom and Eiza Pers, her kinswoman, ditto; for Jane Rogers and a small child, ditto; and for Mr. Peter Fountaine, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 363.]

June 29. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mr. John Buckham  
Whitehall and Mr. Jeffrey Griffith to have access to Mr. Zachariah Sinkoe, and to speak to him once in private. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 431.]

June 29. William Bridgeman to Mr. Vernon. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No.  
Admiralty 11.] Enclosing extracts of letters from:—  
Office. (1) Mr. John Roland, written from Guernsey, 25 June, 1696. When cruizing about the coast of Brittany on the 23rd inst.,

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\* Minshall's pass is also entered on p. 525.

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*I took a small sloop about the Seven Isles, with four men in her, whom I brought prisoners here. Foul weather obliged me to sink the boat. The men declared to me for certain that the French fleet was hauled up and disarmed at Brest. They had ordered two frigates of 20 or 30 guns each, to convoy their merchantmen along the coast of Brittany. On the said coast I was chased by one frigate of about 30 guns, within two leagues of this island.*

(2) Captain William Caldwell, commander of the Anglesey, dated in Guernsey Road, 23 June, 1696. Francis la Marque, commander of a French privateer, declares that on the 15th inst. he came from Roscoffe, where they had an account of about one hundred sail of men-of-war in Brest harbour and road; all the great ships are rigged, and the men in readiness to man them. Twenty sail of the said hundred are in the road, ready for sea, carrying from 50 to 60 guns apiece. Mons. de Tourville commands in chief, and Mons. Chateauneuf is vice-admiral.

(3) Geroge St. Lo, esq., commissioner of his Majesty's navy at Plymouth, dated 26 June, 1696. The Montagu and Medway are yet here, the one having but six, and the other but two, bags of bread. The letters, which came last post, are delivered, save that to Captain Griffith, the Trident not being here. The Crown will sail ere long, pursuant to orders received, if want of provisions hinder not. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 11. i.]

June 30. Lord Godolphin to the King. I have been troubled with rheumatism and fear I shall be obliged, at last, to ask your Majesty's leave to go to Bath for it, but will not think of that till something be done to restore the credit, or at least till everything has been tried that can contribute to it. Some of the Land Bank have made us an offer that they will yet raise the whole 2,500,000*l.* for a premium of 300,000*l.* which is not 12 per cent., whereas one must now give 18 per cent. to discount tallies at a year's distance, but they would have it deducted out of the fund and so pay but 2,200,000*l.* This they imparted at a meeting with the Lord Keeper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Montague, Sir Thomas Littleton, the Duke of Shrewsbury, and myself; all but the two last seemed averse to the proposal, and willing enough to make any objection. The truth is there is one very great one, for, the whole being appropriated, no deduction of any part can be made from the funds, and the condition of the revenue, I doubt, will not admit of our giving them a security for so great a sum upon it. We are to have another meeting with them to-morrow, and I confess if we can find any way to secure them their premium, I must be of opinion it will be very well given to make sure of so great a sum of money which, after all, I fear we shall hardly compass by any other method. [S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 18.]

June [30 ?], . . . de la Coudre to Sir William Trumbull. I write to inform  
London, you as to a French lieutenant-colonel named Desimbart, arrested on the accusation of a woman for being concerned in the



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plot against the King. He came here after having killed a gentleman in a duel in France. He was told that, in order to get his pardon, he would have to take some opportunity of getting service with the King, and doing some harm either in the army or here with the conspirators. A reformed lieutenant of Belcastle's regiment, named Bremon, is living with the woman who accused him, in furnished rooms in King Street, St. Anne's, behind Lord "Vincher's" [Winchester's?] house, so as to prevent her from giving evidence against him. Bremon has lent money to Desimbert, and they only want the funds to betake themselves, all three, to France. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 38.*]

June 30.

Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Lady Dorothy Burke. The petitioner shows that her father, the Earl of Clanricard, went over to Ireland during the last rebellion there, and declared himself a Roman catholic. He commanded her to leave this kingdom in order to bring her up in the same religion, and in case of her refusal threatened to expose her to want. The late Queen promised her a pension and allowed her for her present support 100*l.*, which the King has ever since continued. She is the only child of her father and the only protestant of her family, and her uncles the Lords Galway and Boffin, on whom her father's estate is entailed in remainder, and the Duke and Duchess of Berwick, who have a debt on the said estate, are outlawed for high treason, and their own estates, as well as their remainder of her father's estate, forfeited to the King. She prays a grant of the several forfeitures made by her uncles and aunt, and all the King's right to their estates, either in possession or remainder. Referred to the Lord Justice of Ireland and the Governor or Governors for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 238, p. 80.*]

June 30.

[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Nicholas Baker called in. He gave an account of what trials were intended, and represented the want of money for carrying them on, and for support of the witnesses. Ordered that the Treasury be acquainted therewith in their Excellencies' name.

Memorandum that the Lord Chief Baron be spoken with about reprieving Ensign Lisle, who is to be tried at Carlisle.

James Hunt called in; he produced the letters he brought up written by Lord Melfort, Lord Middleton, Simpson, Jones and Pigault of Calais, which he marked. Spoken to about his wife being a witness against Birkenhead, as to his having been in France.

Lady Mary Fenwick's petition read for her husband's trial to be put off, for one to be sent from him to the King, and that the messenger might first speak with Sir John. Answered that the trial could not long be put off, by reason the time was so near for the judges to go their circuits; that either they could not attend the trial, or the whole business of the kingdom must be postponed. It was the King only who could order this trial to be delayed, and all their Excellencies could consent to was

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deferring it for about ten days, in which time a diligent messenger might return from Flanders; but before they could admit of his seeing Sir John they must know who he is. She said she could not provide a messenger immediately, and therefore would attend again on Thursday.

The Admiralty called in, viz., Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich and Sir George Rooke. Letter read from Commander St. Lo about the scarcity of provisions. They read their memorial in answer to the first part of Mr. Blathwayt's letter about the care and protection of trade, and declared their approbation of the Turkey Company's proposal, and that no time should be lost in putting it into execution. The orders that they had prepared pursuant thereto read, approved, and directed to be sent away that post.

It was enquired of them what condition the main fleet would be left in, when so many English and Dutch ships were drawn away as are proposed to be sent to the Mediterranean; they were ordered forthwith to prepare a "state" thereof.

It appeared that the Dutch had called away fourteen of their line of battle ships, viz., eight and six; and now seven English were to be detached, and these ships would be all out of reach. It would be no difficult thing for the enemy to call in their privateers, and come out upon us with their whole fleet.

The Admiralty were asked what was to be done for forwarding these ships in case his Majesty should resolve that they be sent to the Straits. They answered they ought to be recalled from the fleet, in order to their being cleaned, victualled and duly manned. Though, as to their cleaning, since the Dutch, with whom they were to go, did not use it, that might be dispensed with.

Mention made of some ships lying at Spithead bound for the Straits, who had been pressing for a convoy, and that there were more of them in the river. Resolved that an intimation be given to the merchants of six Dutch men-of-war going from Spithead to Cadiz, and that they get themselves ready to go with them.

Their Excellencies considered of writing to the King, and dictated the heads of their letter: that the Admiralty's memorial about the protection of trade be sent, the Turkey Company's proposal, and the state of the fleets when the detachments have been made; that the danger be represented the kingdom will be exposed to, if the French ships be left with a superior force in the ocean; the want there will be of a strong winter guard, when ships proper for it are sent away; to set forth how the Turks' trade is provided for, and what may be done for the security of the flota and galleons by detaching a competent number of ships from the main fleet towards the end of the summer, which may be expected back again early in winter.

Their Excellencies met again in the evening. The Admiralty sent them the state of the fleet, and a copy of the Turkey Company's proposal. The letter amended, transcribed and signed.

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Lady Mary Fenwick called in, and had leave to see her husband. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 191.]

June 30. Passes for Mr. Charles More, Robert Bolney, William Holforth, Whitehall. Richard Hunt and Francis Purcell to go from Gravesend to Portugal, on the recommendation of Richard Purcell [*Ibid.* 344, p. 523]; for Abram Fundon, Abraham de Silba and Elias Coliman, Jews, to go to Holland; for Matthew Noailles, a poor French protestant woman (*sic*), to go to Germany; for Henry Heindrickse, a subject of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 524]; for George Weekling, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 525]; for John Hill and Thomas Birch, his servant, to go from London to Newcastle, and back again, upon his lawful occasions; for Christopher Ormsby to go to Flanders; for Lammel Jacob, a poor Jew, to go to Holland; for Mary Murray, a soldier's wife, to go to Flanders; and for Mr. Moses Huetson, quartermaster to Brigadier Cunningham's regiment, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 363.]

June 30. Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London, Whitehall. to suffer Mr. Nicholas Baker to have access to Sir John Fenwick. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 435.]

July 1. Sir William Trumbell to the Commissioners of Customs, Whitehall. recommending the request contained in a memorial given in by Mr. Pauly, Danish resident, desiring that a cargo of French salt taken as prize on board a Danish ship, *Old Crowned Hope*, may not be liable to the imposts on French salt, the ship having been lately discharged on condition the salt should be sold here, and the King of Denmark having recommended the matter to the English minister at Copenhagen. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 282.]

July 1. Commission for Mr. William Vaucer to be ensign to Captain Kensington. William Abrahall in Colonel Colt's regiment. [*Ibid.*, 167, p. 261.]

July 1. Passes for John van Santen, a subject of the States General, Whitehall. to go to Holland; for Elizabeth Cummins, a soldier's wife, ditto; for Mr. George Bridgman, ditto; for John Eder, a poor German protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 526]; for John Wolfgang Brunck, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 527]; for John Buckhurst, clerk, ditto; for Sir John Colleton and Mr. Thomas Gardiner, his governor, going to travel, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 363]; for John Francis Brograve and John Hartcot, his man, with thirteen couple of beagles and four couple of hounds for the King's pack of hounds at the Loo, [ditto]; for Dirk Harrise of West Frise, ditto; and for Catherine Nehrín of the Hague, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 364.]

July 2. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. John Dutton Colt. It is impossible to insert William Jacob in the next general pardon, Whitehall. because he has not been convicted. But, as you represent him to be



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so harmless a person, it should not be difficult to obtain the King's pardon for him in particular, which he may plead upon his trial. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 283.*]

July 2. Sir William Trumbull to Viscount Hatton. I have received  
Whitehall. your letter of the 27th ult., with a letter to you from the magistrates of Guernsey, acquainting you with the ill condition of defence that place is in, if it should be attacked by the common enemy. I have recently received a letter from them to the same purport, and the Council have referred that part relating to a certain number of cannon to the Earl of Romney, master-general of the Ordnance, for his report. [*Ibid.*]

July 2. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Cornwallis. The enclosed  
Whitehall. petition has been given me by a person from Suffolk, who has been made uneasy by some who mistake him for Father Johnson *alias* Harrison, one of those mentioned in the proclamation as having designed to assassinate the King. One of the King's witnesses, who knows the Johnson mentioned, is assured this person is not that man, nor has he any resemblance to him; also Mr. Charles Nelson, an attorney of that county, who has known this petitioner as living at Redingfield Hall, has never heard or observed but that his conduct was peaceable and unblameable. It will not be reasonable therefore that he be further molested or troubled on so groundless a supposition. *The petition is not here entered.* [*Ibid.* 100, p. 254.]

July 2. The same to Mr. Hopkins. The Lords of the Treasury are of  
Whitehall. opinion that, there being already mints appointed at several proper places in the country, it will not be needful to set up another at Coventry, which is not so considerable for trade, as those towns that are pitched upon for this purpose. Nevertheless your good intention in making this proposal for the service of the public is very commendable. [*Ibid.*, p. 255.]

July 2. The same to Sir Richard Newdigate. I acquainted the person  
Whitehall. who delivered your letter that the proper method would be to put the paper therein enclosed into the hands of the clerk of the Council in waiting, as he has done. [*Ibid.*, p. 256.]

July 2. The same to Lord Beaumont. That part of your letter relating  
Whitehall. to the enquiry that was ordered to be made about papists and reputed papists I have laid before the lords of the Council, and the other part concerning the abatement that is made in the land tax within your county, I communicated to the lords of the Treasury, being a matter under their cognisance. [*Ibid.*, p. 257.]

July 2. Commissions for Captain William Bradbury to be captain of  
Gemblours. Captain Edward Ash's marine company in Lord Carmarthen's regiment. [*Ibid.*, 167, p. 268]; for Mr. William Ball to be second lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell in the Marquis of

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Carmarthen's regiment ; for Mr. Thomas Horner to be captain lieutenant in the same regiment ; and for Mr. William Brown to be first lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 269.]

July 2. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] Petition read from Bishop, Goring and Pitt. Ordered that the letter be renewed to the Recorder in their behalf, to put off the burning in the hand if they be found guilty of manslaughter.

Lady Mary Fenwick called in. She proposed going to Flanders to wait on the King, if she might have leave. She would not undertake so troublesome a journey, but that she thought it would be of service to the King as well as to Sir John, and desired that his trial might not be ordered, till she had been with the King. The lords told her they would consider what she proposed, and she withdrew. The answer made her was that their Excellencies would give her leave to go into Flanders, and a pass should be ordered her immediately ; that they would write to the King by to-morrow's post and acquaint him with her intentions. They would take care Sir John should not be brought up on his trial till they received his Majesty's pleasure upon their letter, though in the mean time notice may be given him to prepare for his trial. She acquiesced in what their Excellencies had resolved after some objections made, and a pass was signed for her going over. Her passage was ordered in the royal transport, and leave given her to see Sir John in private in order to her journey.

*Memorandum.* The same night she came back to the office, and declared she would not go, assigning many reasons, as the want of money, the hazards of the journey, the uncertainty whether she should be admitted to the King, or, if she were, whether she should prevail, and in the mean time Sir John would want her assistance, if notice should be given him for his trial.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. They presented a report about the registry of seamen. Resolved to be further considered.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. The petitions from Plymouth, Tonbridge and Southwark given to Mr. Lowndes to be laid before the Treasury, the two former relating to subsistence for the soldiers, the other for clipped money to be changed to pay the poor with. Opened the case of the receivers who have paid in the whole assessment upon the land tax in clipped money, though it was not yet collected from the parishes. *Query* : whether they can raise it now by distress from those who are in arrear. The injury to the country is that they are more pressing for the money than they would otherwise be, since they are to receive it for themselves ; the injury to the King is in paying him with clipped money of their own what he would have had in good money from the country. Thought fit that some of them at least should be made examples of to deter the like abuses, and therefore that the duplicates should be called for, and enquiry made as to who were notoriously guilty of the practice.

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Considerations had of what was proposed last Thursday at council about clipped money going by weight. Both the registering of the deficiency and the currency of money by weight were found to be attended with so many difficulties, that it was thought to be impracticable.

The Treasury proposed that a loan should be made of clipped money by weight, after the rate of 5s. 6d. per ounce, upon the credit of the exchequer in general, and the tale and weight of the money so lent to be registered. If Parliament would consider it, it might be in a readiness. The advantages of this loan would be to have a fund for circulating the Exchequer Bills, and for sending new money to the mints in the country, to enable them to issue out ready money in exchange for plate and clipped money at 5s. 6d. per ounce, which would be the only effectual way for a supply of new money in the country; and the loan may be restrained for such time only as the mints, in probability, will be erected.

Resolved that it be proposed this day in council and put in execution accordingly. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 195.*]

July 2. Passes for Mrs. Catharine Tackells to go to Holland or Flanders; Whitehall. for Mr. William Evenden, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 525]; for Major Thomas Sheldon and John Williams, his servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 527]; and for Jan Hermanse, a native of Rotterdam, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 364.]

July 2. Warrant confirming the appointment by Thomas, "Earl of The camp at Thanet Isle," hereditary high sheriff of Westmoreland, of John Hall, of Temple Sowerby, gentleman, as his deputy or under-sheriff. [*Ibid.*, p. 369.]

July 2. Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London, to Whitehall. suffer Lady Mary Fenwick to have access to Sir John Fenwick, and to speak with him once in private. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 432.]

July 2. Lieutenant-Colonel Desimbert to [Sir William Trumbull?]. As I do not know a word of English, I did not understand the message that Mr. Clark, my landlord, gave me from you, though I know he spoke of my return to France. I beg you will send him orders to bring me before you. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 39.*]

July 2. John Mackie to ———. Last night came hither from London, Harwich. bound for Holland, Mr. Browne, formerly commissioner of the Customs, and, ever since the revolution, secretary for the kingdom of England to the late King at St. Germain's, with Captain Francis Stafford, gentleman of the bedchamber to that prince, each with his grace's pass, the one of the 11th, the other of the 12th, June, for Holland or Flanders. The surprise of seeing men of their characters here at this juncture made me the stricter in the search of their goods and papers, in hopes of finding an occasion of stopping them, lest the office had been imposed upon in the obtaining their passes, but I could find nothing. They invited me



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to supper with them upon our old St. Germain's acquaintance, and told me the one had been from thence seven months, the other four. Mr. Browne pretends to be going to reside at the congress at the Hague on the account of the late King, and Captain Stafford, I suppose, goes for France. They had both the same servants mentioned in the passes, Mr. Browne's being a present officer of the Customs in the river. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 40.*]

July 2.  
The Council  
Chamber,  
Whitehall.

Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England, ordering the Justices of the Peace in the different counties to frequently meet in their divisions, and consult how they may relieve labourers and the poorer sort of people in the present great difficulty in the exchange of money, owing to the recoinage of the silver currency. They are also to take care that the methods prescribed by the statutes of 43 Elizabeth, and others, be effectually put in execution.

Whereas there have of late been several unusual meetings of great numbers of persons in divers parts of the Kingdom, the justices are to inform themselves of such meetings, and, where they think the same dangerous to the public peace, they shall take care to disperse and suppress them. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations 6, No. 134; and S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 41.*]

July 3.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners of Customs, desiring that the Danish ship *Crowned Hope*, which is stopped at Dover on account of the duty of tonnage demanded by the officers of the Customs there, may be allowed to proceed on her voyage. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 284.*]

July 6.  
Whitehall.

The same to Monsieur Pauly concerning his two memorials as to the cargo of salt on board the ship *Crowned Hope*. [*Ibid.*]

July 3.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Justice Eyre made his report of some persons condemned in the Oxford circuit. Colonel Gibson delivered in his answer to the charge against him from the yard at Portsmouth. Resolved that the Admiralty be spoken to in that matter at their next meeting. He represented the condition of his regiment, that there was no means of subsisting them beyond Saturday sevensnight without a supply of money. Directed to attend the Treasury on Wednesday next, and care should be taken.

Mr. Attorney called in; directed to send Sir John Fenwick notice of his trial for Monday, the 13th inst. Ordered that application be made to the Lord Chief Justice for giving leave to his counsel and solicitor to go to him. If any scruple be made by Lord Lucas, an order to be given from the office for the admittance of the counsel and solicitor upon the Lord Chief Justice's approving them. Lady Mary to have an order from the office to go to him.

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Weddell's deposition against Llewellen read. Ordered that Mr. Hill be written to, and Llewellen's examination be taken, and what other depositions can be had on oath against him; that they be transmitted hither, and, if it be then thought necessary that he be brought over, the witnesses against him must come about the same time.

Read a petition of Sir John Knight about his being released or bailed. Ordered to be sent to the Council.

Read a petition of the town of Hastings for new carriages to their guns, and for two new three-pounders mounted. Ordered to be sent to Lord Romney, to give such directions therein as he thinks fit.

A memorial from the Admiralty read, with a letter from Plymouth, stating that two ships lay unemployed for want of provisions. Ordered that a copy be sent to the Treasury for their taking care therein. The Admiralty's letter of the 23rd June to Lord Berkeley being sent as an addition to the memorial of the 30th June about the care and protection of trade, it was ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt; also a copy of Mr. Burchet's letter of the 2nd July, about supplying an advice-boat at Ostend by calling away the yacht from Rotterdam.

Read the Earl of Meath's letter of the 23rd June, with a representation from the said Earl, Lord Montrath and Lord Blessington, against the Lord Chancellor's election as being prejudicial to the peerage of Ireland. Ordered that a copy be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, and also that he be acquainted with the parliament of Ireland being adjourned to the 4th August, and that their Excellencies had directed an adjournment upon an opinion given by the Lord Chancellor, that no inconveniences were to be apprehended by it, and that it might be depended on that his Majesty's service would be effectually promoted, and the supplies more easily obtained, by an adjournment rather than a prorogation.

The warrant signed for the privy seal for the loan of clipped money, pursuant to what had been approved at council.

Bill of Lord Raby's grant of the reversion of a lease of the post fines, ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt for the King's signature.

The answer of Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Frankland to the charge against the Post Office laid before their Excellencies; ordered that a copy be sent to Mr. Blackhall for his replying to it.

Resolved that their Excellencies will meet on Wednesday to answer the petitions depending. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 198.*]

July 3.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mordecai Bar Sadun, a Jew, to go to Holland; for Christopher Crees, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 527]; for Captain-Lieutenant Ross and his servant to go to Flanders; for Jan Viterweer, Jacob van Aaken, William Ariaence, Claes Boudewynse and Jan Garretse, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland; and for Nicholas Brown, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 364.]

July 4.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope, acknowledging his letter of the 23rd past concerning the numerous meetings of people at "football matches, etc." [*Ibid.* 99, p. 285.]

1696.

July 4. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Lord Godolphin was made acquainted with the proposal made last night to the Treasury by the commissioners for the new bank, viz., that if 300,000*l.* were allowed them for encouraging subscriptions, and such other favours and conveniences were agreed to as the Treasury had in their power to grant, they had great hopes that the whole sum of 2,564,000*l.* might yet be raised. Ordered that this proposal be brought to the Council on Tuesday next in the afternoon, and that Sir Thomas Cooke be acquainted therewith, for his giving notice to the gentlemen concerned to attend then for an answer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 201.]

July 4. Passes for Ensign Lewis Hartain de Margvette and one servant  
Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 528]; for Godefroy Dierkenne, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 529]; and for Captain John Brodie, and his servant John Hay, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 364.]

July 6. Sir William Trumbull to the Attorney General, desiring his  
Whitehall. opinion whether Dr. Grey, one of the persons taken into custody for assisting Sir James Montgomery to escape, who, for high treason, was committed to the keeping of a messenger, may be discharged on bail. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 285.]

July 6. Passes and post-warrant for Pieter Gerretse Reght, a subject of  
Whitehall. the States General, and his wife Leisbet Nomes, to go to Holland; for John Smith, merchant, and Edward Smith, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 529]; for John Roman, gentleman to the Duke of St. Alban's, to go to Flanders; and for Lord Walden to be furnished with four horses from London to Cambridge, "and so at his return." [*Ibid.* 346, p. 365.]

July 6. Warrant to Richard Coote, esq., colonel of one of his Majesty's  
Whitehall. regiments of foot, or the lieutenant-colonel or major of the same regiment, to call a court-martial at Exeter, for punishing mutiny and desertion within the said regiment, and the regiment under the command of Major-General Stewart, during their stay in those parts. [*Ibid.*, p. 366.]

July 7. The Duke of Devonshire to the King. Having had notice yesterday from Lord Carlisle that Sir John Fenwick desired to speak with me, I acquainted the Lords Justices with it this morning, when they met. They were pleased to order me to go to him. When I came, after urging some reasons for putting off his trial (not of moment enough to trouble you with), he said he had something to impart to me, that was of the last importance to you and your government, on condition that I would give him my word to reveal it to none but such as he should name. I answered I could make no such promise, till I knew what nature the thing was of, and to what person he would give me leave to reveal it. He told me I might acquaint you with it, after which I thought I might safely promise not to communicate it to any one else, till



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your commands were known. He then told me (I presume to use his own words, which I desired him to write down for fear of mistakes) that he was willing to make confession of all he knew, relating to you or your government, or concerning the fleet and army, or of a correspondence held with France by men that are now in places of trust, on condition that he may have an assurance of your pardon, in case he perform what is above mentioned, and that he may not be made use of as evidence.

In case you should not think fit that his trial should be put off till your return, he is willing to make the said confession to me, in order to have it transmitted to you. After this I pressed him all I could to communicate this to some other person, much fitter to be trusted with it, but could not prevail. He further desires, that you would not impart this to any person now with you, till you have been pleased to signify your commands to me in it. I only mention this at his request, not knowing how he comes to repose such a confidence in me. This is the substance of what he said to me, which I thought it my duty to lay before you by the first opportunity, and to expect your commands in it. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 19.*]

July 7.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. The Commissioners for Trade wanting two rooms more for the conveniency of their office, it was ordered that the draft of the office be sent to the King for his pleasure therein.

The Lord Steward acquainted their Excellencies with the message brought him by the Earl of Carlisle, that Sir John Fenwick desired to speak with him. Their Excellencies approved of his grace's going to him if he thought fit, and he went immediately.

Sir John Fenwick's petition read for putting off his trial for want of money to make his defence, occasioned by the stop put by the Treasury upon the annuity Sir William Blacket was to pay him at Midsummer. Not thought fit to put off the trial for that reason; but Mr. Attorney to consider of some other convenient time, and that their Excellencies would resolve on it the next day.

Read a petition of Lord Castlemaine, setting forth that he was desirous to go out of the kingdom, if he might be allowed to stay in England only till Michaelmas next for the settling of his affairs. To be given to Mr. Attorney for his opinion.

A memorial read of Mr. Bridges on behalf of Colonel Russell, governor of Barbados, for leave to take such presents as the Assembly would give him. Referred for the opinion of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Read Mr. Gregg's letter, sent by Mr. Secretary Trumbull, complaining of Captain Mitchell, commander of the *Paul* fireship, for bringing in a Danish ship, the *Charlotte Amalia*, that had his certificate according to the convention, which he used with contempt. Ordered to be sent to the Admiralty for their report of the fact.

Warrant signed for Lord Chancellor Porter, the Earl of Mount-rath and the Earl of Drogheda to be Lords Justices of Ireland.

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Resolved that Mr. Blathwayt be written to, to know the King's pleasure about the parliament of Ireland, whether they should be prorogued or adjourned; that the Lord Chancellor's opinion concerning the latter be laid before the King, and that his Majesty will be pleased to direct whether the opinion of all the three Justices be required in case it be intended the parliament shall sit.

Peter Cooke's reprieve to the 7th of August signed.

Read Lord Berkeley's letter of the 2nd inst., with the result of the council of war. Copies ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

The Commissioners for the Registry of Seamen ordered to attend to-morrow. [*S.P. Dom Entry Book* 274, p. 202.]

July 7. Passes for Jan Paul van de Bergh, Jan de Wint and Karster  
Whitehall. Cornelis, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland; for Isaac Sweeres, and Jan van Giff, subjects of the States General, ditto; and for Barent Simonse, a native of Rotterdam, and John Ferre, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 365.]

July 7. Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. I received your letter of the  
Dublin. 23rd past some time since, but had no opportunity to send of a packet since, by reason three French privateers were upon these coasts, and none of our men-of-war in port, but either out on convoy or cruising, or else cleaning and refitting. The smallest of these picaroons came into this bay with instructions to take out some ships, which were laden and bound for England. But we put some of our firelocks on board for their security, and thereupon the privateer durst not attempt them. The *Penzance* and *Speedwell* and one of the yachts came in yesterday with the packets of the 27th and 30th past. Upon notice of their coming the two biggest of the privateers went, as we are told, to the southward; the other, being a small shallop with 24 oars and between thirty and forty men, was seen off Lambay yesterday, but it is said she is now gone after her companions.

By several letters which came in yesterday it is written that his Majesty has named two lords for this government; one of them I had not heard mentioned for that service before. I do not look on it as a matter determined, because the Lords Justices, as I am told, have not owned it, nor am I more inquisitive about the certainty of it. I wish heartily that whoever comes into this government may make it their business to keep those heats, which are now so well allayed, from breaking out again into a flame. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 36.]

July 8. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 14th inst., new style, sent by express, bringing directions to Lord Godolphin to stop the Duke of Savoy's tallies in Sir Joseph Herne's hands.

The instructions for the Justices of Ireland read and settled.

Read the report of the [Commissioner for] Registering Seamen. The method of keeping their books found wanting. The Admiralty to be spoken with.

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The following petitions read : —

Sarah Mason to the Treasury, for a small relief to redeem her clothes, being an officer's widow.

Colonel Courthope's widow for her husband's arrears of pay ; referred to the Treasury ; also the petition from Sevenoaks for the soldiers' subsistence to be paid.

Mrs. O'Kaver's petition for her husband's pension. She must make her application to the King.

Mr. Bernard's petition for a recompense for being taken up on account of his name only. Nothing done upon it.

Petition of Mr. Allen for a secretary[ship ?] of New Hampshire. He must apply to the Council.

The Duke of Leeds' demand of eight brace of bucks as belonging to the President of the Council ; one brace upon Hyde Park could not be allowed because of the restraint.

The Lord Steward gave an account of his having seen Sir John Fenwick, and that he had written to the King what had passed, Sir John making a difficulty any otherwise to communicate what he had to say.

Lady Laton's petition to be sent to the Prize Office. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 204.*]

July 8.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Jan Simonse, William Henrikse, Jan Melkers, Jan Dalmeyer, Pieter Janse, Garret Elinek, Jan Roo, and Heindrick Levenhousen, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 364.] for Mr. Thomas Coke and Mr. Robert Jennens, with two servants, ditto ; and for Paul Falletoy, Cristoffell Graaf, Heindrick Andriese, Johan Laekman, Jan Moll and Peter Abatine, Dutch seamen, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 365.]

July 9.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Hereford. Concerning the mint you desire to be set up at Hereford, the Lords of the Treasury inform me that all the mints intended to be set up are already appointed at other places, so that it is now too late to make any application in this matter. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 258.]

July 9.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Lord Godolphin gave an account what discourse he had had with Sir Joseph Herne about the tallies for the Duke of Savoy ; that about 8,000*l.* had been negotiated ; that he had given the President de la Tour a note under his hand to deliver the tallies to whom he should appoint ; and that he had lately written to the President to draw bills on him to the value of 25,000*l.*

A petition read for Dr. Hutton to go and see Knightley, who was sick. Leave given.

Commission for the Justices of Ireland signed, with a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Longford and Brigadier Hanmer, to administer the oaths and deliver the sword to them.

Read Sir Basil Dixwell's letter of the 7th about a person concealed near Folkestone, who was going over for France. Ordered that Sir Basil be written to in order to secure him, and that the informations be put into writing.



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Letter to Colonel Crawford read about one Sampson, committed to Maidstone gaol. Ordered that he be sent for by *habeas corpus*, and his kinswoman, Mrs. Sampson, brought up by warrant.

Sir Francis Wyndham brought a petition on behalf of one Pullen in Ilchester gaol for the escape of a clipper, who has been since taken and executed. Ordered that Sir Littleton Powis, who signed a certificate in his favour, attend and give an account of that matter, with his opinion whether it be fit the man be pardoned.

A letter of Lord Ailesbury to the Duke of Shrewsbury read, for leave to change his lodgings and have more liberty. Lord Lucas directed to tell him that he must apply to the Council, where the like requests had been considered.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz. : Mr. Russell, Sir George Rooke and Mr. Kendal. Mr. Blathwayt's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury read, directing the boat to be continued for the use of the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth till the King's return, which boat the Admiralty, by their letter to the commander, had taken off, and directed that a boat should be provided for him only when he applied for it. They said the allowing that boat was an innovation begun by Lord Dartmouth ; that it cost the King 200*l.* a year, and that it was hard upon them to make them revoke their orders before their reasons were heard. They were told that if they would represent anything to the King in this matter, their Excellencies would send it over.

They stated that, by reason of the scarcity of provisions, it would be fit to put the fleet to short allowance, which was approved of. A copy ordered them of Colonel Gibson's answer to Commander Greenhill's complaint.

It was observed to them, from Lord Berkeley's letters of the 2nd inst., that by the readiness of some French ships to come out of Brest, while Nevill was called off to cruize about the Bass, the Soundings would be in the meantime exposed, and the trade run great risk, and it would be fit some remedy should be applied.

They answered that the French, not knowing what Lord Berkeley intended, or what number of ships he would take with him into the Bay, would hardly venture upon such a design. However, for preventing any mischief, Lord Berkeley should be acquainted that the protection of Soundings was part of his province, and that he should take care of it accordingly, making such detachments as might protect the trade and annoy the enemy.

Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 9th inst. read to them, saying the French had certainly disarmed or were disarming ; but yet they might fit out their ships again.

They delivered in an additional paper from the Commissioners for Registering Seamen. They were directed to ascertain Mr. Attorney's opinion about registering by letters of attorney.

The Commissioners for Registering Seamen called in. They brought papers setting forth the methods they intend to proceed in. The whole was delivered to Mr. Bridgman, that the Admiralty might consider it.

Mr. Mitchell's letter read ; recommended by the Bishop of Salisbury to transcribe the sea journals in order to make a

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collection for the press. The design was approved of; they thought it necessary to have a warrant.

Mr. Russell had leave to go out of town, with an intimation that he must come up when there should be occasion.

It was proposed to their Excellencies whether they would think of naming any person to the King to be a Commissioner of the Admiralty according to the direction of Mr. Blathwayt's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury, which was read. It was not proceeded upon. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 206.*]

July 9.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mr. Jacob Wratsky, a German, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 529]; for Bartholomew de la Gareine and Nicholas Du Mouchel, French protestants, ditto; for Frederick Schulder, a German, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and embark for Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 530]; for James Watts, footman to Lord Cutts, to go to Holland; for Mr. Alexander Campbell, ditto; for Captain William Lyon to go to Scotland; for \*Peter Vance, quartermaster of Sir David Collier's regiment [*sic*]; and for Hannah Beake, a soldier's wife, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 367.]

July 9.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for the apprehension of Mrs. Samspon at Maidstone, on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 432.]

July 10.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Sir Joseph Herne called in. He gave an account that the President de la Tour had given him tallies for 100,000*l.*; that he had negotiated already as many as came to 8,000*l.*; that he had lately written to the President to draw upon him for 25,000*l.*, and had not heard from him since. He would not hereafter dispose of any of the tallies till their Excellencies were first acquainted with it, and he had received their directions thereupon. He said he would do all he could not to part with those tallies (though he had given an obligation under his hand to deliver them to such as the President should appoint to receive them) as far as he could be justified by law, and as was consistent with his own safety. In the meantime, he desired "it might not take air," and that no mention should be made of it to any person whatsoever.

A letter from La Rue to the Duke of Shrewsbury was read, and the condition of those made use of as witnesses taken into consideration. Ordered that the Treasury be acquainted in their Excellencies' name that it is of absolute necessity to provide a supply for the witnesses. Lord Godolphin acquainted them that 200*l.* was ordered that morning for Mr. Baker; they therefore directed that 20*l.* be given to Porter, 20*l.* to La Rue, and 10*l.* to Harris, and that Mr. Baker be ordered to do it accordingly. The witnesses are to attend their Excellencies on Tuesday, and Mr. Baker with them.

The merchants attending were called in. They presented a memorial complaining of a judgment given at Amsterdam on the 6th inst., new style, upon protested bills drawn at under value, when the acceptor offered to pay them half in specie and half in bank-

\* Peter Vance's pass is entered a second time on p. 368.

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notes, and yet they were condemned to pay the change and rechange, with costs amounting to 9 or 10 *per cent.*, whereas they paid before 3 *per cent* only. The expedient they proposed for a present remedy, till the matter should be reconsidered in Holland, was that the public notaries should for some time be forbidden to note such bills, where the tender of payment had been made as abovesaid, and to draw out protests upon them, which they put into writing and added to their memorial. They offered to sign it, but some of them had gone; they therefore gave in a list of the names of such merchants as attended with it.

Resolved that the Council should meet to-morrow to consider the same memorial; that the merchants and public notaries then attend; that the merchants bring their memorial signed; and that the Attorney and Solicitor General and Judge of the Admiralty be particularly summoned. In the meantime the Dutch ambassador shall be made acquainted with this complaint, and desired to write into Holland this evening for the redress of it. A copy of the memorial to be sent to Lord Villiers, his Majesty's envoy at the Hague, with a recommendation that he use his utmost endeavours in disposing the States to have regard to our present circumstances, while the money is recoinage. The memorial to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt also, to be laid before the King, that he may please to interpose in it, if any remedy can be found, to prevent an interruption of commerce.

Lady Mary Fenwick solicited for the putting off of Sir John's trial. It was thought fit to expect his Majesty's pleasure upon what the Lord Steward had written.

Resolved that the judges should be consulted how long they could stay in town before they went the circuit, and that the day for trial should be ordered accordingly, and that Lady Mary should have an answer the next day.

Read the Earl of Macclesfield's petition, claiming three bucks and three does each season out of Enfield Chase, by virtue of a grant thereof from Charles II for thirty-one years, whereof fifteen or sixteen are yet unexpired. Resolved that it be left to the King's pleasure whether he will allow that grant, though if Lord Macclesfield would have any venison he should be accommodated. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 210.*]

July 10. Passes for Jan van Panne, a Dutchman, to go to Holland;  
Whitehall. for Herman Aarentse Vlieger, a Dutchman, ditto; and for Charles Truffan ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 368.]

July 10. Warrant to William Sutton to take into custody John Barnard  
Whitehall. and Melchior Vermees, on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 451.]

July 10. Instructions by the Lords Justices of England for the Lords  
Whitehall. Justices of Ireland, being a duplicate of clauses 1 to 30 inclusive of the instructions issued to Lord Capel, 5th May, 1695. *Vide Calendar 1694-1695, pp. 455-459.*



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Clauses 31 and 32 provide that, during the absence of the King beyond the seas, the Lords Justices of Ireland shall make applications to the Lords Justices of England upon all occasions as they would to the King, if he were in England, and receive their instructions and directions. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters*, 2, p. 113.]

July 10. Warrant by the Lords Justices of England to the Archbishop of  
Whitehall. Dublin, Francis, Earl of Longford, and Sir John Hanmer, knight, directing them to administer the usual oath to the newly appointed Lords Justices of Ireland, viz.:—Sir Charles Porter, Charles, Earl of Montrath, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and to deliver to them the sword of state “as heretofore hath been accustomed.” [*Ibid.*, p. 127; and *S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 333.]

July 10. Admiralty orders to Lord Berkeley, commander in chief of the  
Admiralty fleet for the present expedition. Whereas by the resolution of the  
Office. council of war held on the 2nd inst. on board the *Britannia* in Broad Sound, it was resolved to send orders to Rear-Admiral Nevill to cruize off the Isle of Bass till the fleet return from the service upon which they are going; and, whereas in your letter of the same date, you stated you had intelligence that there are about thirty sail of ships in Brest Water, clean, going out in two squadrons, under command of Mons. Châteaurenaud and Mons. Nesmond; and forasmuch as the guard of the Soundings and the protection of trade are under your immediate care, you are directed to order such numbers of ships into the Soundings, or elsewhere, as you may think necessary to secure the trade, and to cruize so as best to enable them to join you, according to the intelligence you from time to time receive. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 5, No. 12.]

July 11. Passes for Gerret de Witt, a Dutch soldier, to go from Harwich  
Whitehall. to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 530]; for Alexander McKenrig, sergeant in Colonel Collier's regiment, to go to Flanders; and for Lieutenant Albert Munche, Abraham Fredericks, Jan Gerretse, Peter van den Linde, Aalbert Andricse, Andries Laurence, Abraham Willemse, and Leemet Ariaense, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 368.]

July 11. Warrant to Henry Legat to apprehend David Middleton on  
Whitehall. suspicion of high treason, and to bring him to Whitehall for examination. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 433.]

July 11. A like warrant for apprehending Dr. Wollaha. [*Ibid.*]  
Whitehall.

July 11. Extract from a news-letter. This day came in a Dutch post  
Whitehall. with letters of the  $\frac{6}{16}$ th instant, from the King's camp at Gemblours, where things continued in the same posture, and Marshall de Boufflers at St. Gerard, where he was entrenching himself, and had spoiled and secured all the fords over the Sambre. The preparations were continued in Flanders, which seemed to be designed

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for some great enterprise, and Dunkirk was particularly talked of. Among other things our troops had provided a very great number of fascines at Ghent and Bruges, and were making yet more. There were great discourses that the Duke of Savoy was treating separately with the French, who offer him very advantageous conditions, to wit, to restore all they have taken during the war, to demolish Pignerol, to pay him three million *livres* for the losses he has sustained, and to marry the Duke of Burgundy to his daughter. In Germany and Hungary the armies were still in their former camps.

There has already been brought into the exchequer a sum of 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.* of clipped money upon the late order of Council, which allows 5*s.* 8*d.* for every ounce, and we are assured that more will be brought in daily. The merchants have made a representation to the Lords Justices concerning some proceedings at Amsterdam, whereof they had an account some days ago, by which it is ordered that all bills of exchange sent hither ought to be paid in specie and not in bank or goldsmiths' notes, for which reason several bills have of late been protested, the persons for whom they were drawn refusing bills, and the merchants in the present exigency of money thinking it reasonable to pay at least one half in bills. The Council met this morning and had this matter under consideration, but came to no resolution therein, adjourning it till Monday, when they are to meet again. In the meantime they have ordered public notaries not to protest such bills. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 42.*]

July 12. Pass for John Jacobse Kettman, a subject of the States  
Whitehall. General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, and embark for Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 530.*]

July 12. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Captain Edward Roberts, for high treason in harbouring Sir John Fenwick. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 432.]

July 13. Passes for John Friederick Nicolai, a high German, to go to  
Whitehall. Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 531]; for Colonel Eneas Mackay and four servants, Andrew Buchanan, William Clarke, Alexander Mackay and William Jones, to go to Holland or Flanders; for John Eurl, a German, with his wife and child, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 368]; and for Nicholas Oseur, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 369.]

July 14. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Major General Trelawney. I should  
Whitehall. be glad if your commission were dispatched as you desire it, but the Earl of Stamford insisting upon the command of the militia of Plymouth, since there is no exception to it in his commission of the lieutenancy of Devonshire, the matter is lying before his Majesty to determine. I hope some way will be thought on to satisfy Lord Stamford that the continuing the militia under the command of the governor of Plymouth, as was practised when

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that government and the lieutenancy were in several hands, is not intended to be a detracting from his authority, but would be of great use to his Majesty's service. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 259.*]

July 14. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Memorandum that the judge who goes to Hertford assizes be spoken to about Joseph Monday; also the Lord Chief Baron, about Ensign Lisle, a prisoner at Carlisle.

Ordered that Lord Lucas have his usual warrants for bucks. That Sir Joseph Tiley, Robert Thorman and Robert Bateman, esquires, be approved of for deputy lieutenants of the Tower Hamlets.

Read Mr. Blaythwayt's letters of the 6th and 9th inst., old style.

Ordered that the Admiralty be written to about providing an advice-boat for Ostend.

Resolved that Mr. Attorney shall acquaint the Lord Chief Justice with the King's directions about Knightley's execution.

Read Lord Chief Justice Porter's letters of the 7th, about the necessity of a commission to the Lords of Ireland for holding the present parliament.

Ordered that Mr. Attorney be written to to prepare such a commission.

Ordered that the complaint against the Post Office be heard to-morrow morning, and that Mr. Secretary Trumbull have notice to be present.

Directions having been sent over from the King to insert the Earl of Essex in the Tewkesbury charter as high steward in place of Lord Capell, that charter was considered, and it was observed that the recorder, the town clerk and the chamberlain are constituted for life, which is not the case with the lord steward; there are seven justices of the peace appointed for that borough, and the justices for the county of Gloucester are excluded from having anything to do there.

Ordered that his Majesty be acquainted with these extraordinary clauses, and his pleasure known, whether he would have the charter pass in that manner, it being drawn up contrary to what he declared in council of his intentions therein.

Mr. Russell sent for and called in.

Read to him Mr. Blaythwayt's letter of the 6th inst., about providing a winter squadron, and a squadron for the protection of the Spanish flota and galleons

Recommended to him to consider what number of ships and men will be fit to be employed on the last of these services, and to give an account thereof on Thursday, that it may be sent to the King to know how he approves of it, and what Dutch ships will be ordered to go with them; upon return of his Majesty's answer, victuals to be provided accordingly. As to the winter squadron there were ten or twelve proper ships ready, which only wanted men, and, when Lord Berkeley came back from his present service, it would be best to call home such ships as most wanted repairs,



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and to turn the men over to the first ships. As the Dutch intend their quota for the winter squadron shall be twenty-two ships, we must provide thirty-five.

Read a warrant that Sir George Rooke had desired, appointing him half-pay as admiral of the fleet. Mr. Russell thought it extraordinary and without precedent, for though he had had before half-pay as admiral of the blue, that was only allowed in consideration he would otherwise have been a loser, if he quitted that pay and a place of Commissioner of the Navy to come to the Admiralty Board.

Mr. Russell's opinion asked about adding another commissioner to the board ; he said one was wanting, and it ought to be a person of some experience, but named nobody. That matter had been under consideration before Mr. Russell was called in.

Lord Privy Seal named Sir Thomas Mompesson ; the Duke of Shrewsbury named Mr. Bridgman as one Mr. Russell thought qualified. The Lord Steward named Sir Francis Molyneux as a person very deserving of the government and well affected to it. No resolution was taken in it, but it seemed to be their intention that, if they proposed any to the King for that employment, they would name more than one.

Mr. Baker and the witnesses called in. They were acquainted that they need not be discouraged, if, under the present scarcity of money, they were not supplied as it had been intended they should be.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. They acquainted their Excellencies with Mr. Blaythwayt's letter to Lord Codolphin, pressing for an immediate supply to be sent to the army, otherwise the English troops could not be kept together. They represented the impossibility they were under to furnish any considerable sum, while paper credit was so broken. All they could send was 14,000*l.*, brought in upon the loan of clipped money, which was neither thought fit or worth while, for they had engaged to the Council it should not be employed but for helping the country mints and circulating the Exchequer Bills. They saw no way for supplying the army unless the King could find a credit abroad for their present subsistence, till they could find out a method to restore credit again here. They desired their Excellencies would represent it to his Majesty, that it might have its due weight.

Mr. Montagu explained Mr. Eyles's project to give a currency to Exchequer Bills by a subscription, the subscriber to pay a tenth part down, to have an interest of four *per cent.* for the other nine parts, and be obliged to take bills in his way of dealing as for as his subscription. He was desired to put [his project] into writing against the next day.

Resolved that their Excellencies would write to the King on what the Treasury had represented, and add what the Council did yesterday about forbidding the public notaries for fourteen days to deliver out protests ; and to desire his Majesty's interposition on behalf of the merchants against the determination made at Amsterdam for paying the change, rechange and charges upon protested bills.

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Their Excellencies met this evening, framed their letter to the King, and signed it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 213.]

July 14. Passes for Mr, Jacob Bonnell to go to Harwich and Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 531]; for Sir Francis Leicester, baronet, and his servant, Mr. Roger Kennion, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 369]; for Anthony Francis Magnoni, an Italian merchant, Susanna, his wife, John and Lewis his sons, Mary Callwell and Sarah Cheer, his maid servants, and Joseph Croce, his man servant, ditto; and for Gerret Simpelaer, native of Sluys, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 370.]

July 14. Extract from a news-letter. The letters of the 9th instant from  
Whitehall. the King's camp came in yesterday, and tell us they lie still at Gemblours, but, the Quartermaster General having been to view the ground between the Sambre and the Meuse, it was believed they might suddenly decamp from thence. They had had advantages in several encounters with the enemies' parties. The preparations in Flanders made them believe they should soon hear of some siege on that side. The men-of-war and bomb-vessels that lately parted from Amsterdam, commanded by Heer van Teel, have arrived before Ostend. Mr. Dickvelt was expected back in the camp in three or four days. Comte de la Tour had come thither to give the King an account of the affairs of the Duke of Savoy, his master.

Sir John Fenwick's arraignment, which was designed to have been yesterday, is put off to this day seven-night. The commission for the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earls of Mont-rath and Drogheda, to be Lords Justices of that kingdom has passed the great seal here and will be sent away to-morrow. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 43.]

July 14. R. Yard to Sir Joseph Williamson. I have your letter of the  
Whitehall. 12th. The news of the Duke of Savoy's having made a peace with the French is confirmed. It is true he is to have forty days to communicate the French proposals to the Allies, but this is looked upon to be done only in some measure to save his credit, hoping in this time a general peace may be made, but if it be not, there is little reason to believe but that his particular agreement is to stand good. [*Ibid.*, No. 44.]

July 14. Extract from a news-letter. Yesterday came in the Dutch mail of  
Whitehall. Friday last. The letters from the King's camp were dated the day before, and then the army was still encamped at Gemblours, but the forces under the Landgrave of Hesse were marching on the other side of the Meuse towards Namur, where they were expected on Saturday. It was said the King intended to march the day after these letters came away to Marey [*sic*], about 3 leagues from Namur. President de la Tour had arrived in the camp to give the King an account of the affairs of Piedmont, concerning which these last letters say little more than the former, which is

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that there seems to be great ground to believe that the Duke of Savoy has made a treaty of peace with the French, but, before he declares it, he has time to communicate the same to the Allies.

The letters from Turin of the 7th instant say the French Army continued between Turin and Pignerol, and the forces of the Emperor and the rest of the Allies were encamped by themselves near Turin, separate from the Duke of Savoy's forces. The Duke of Powes [*sic.* : *i.e.* Marquis of Powis] died lately in France.

Sir John Fenwick's arraignment is put off till this day se'nnight, and his trial till the Saturday following. The Council met yesterday, and had again under consideration the representation of the merchants relating to the protesting of bills of exchange. The Council heard what the merchants had to say, and ordered that the public notaries should forbear to protest any foreign bill during a fortnight, in which time it is hoped a way will be found to put this matter upon a better foot in Holland. The three homeward bound East India ships, and several other merchant men, arrived on the 12th in the Downs under convoy of several men-of-war, and sailed again the next day for the river. We have received no account of our fleet since the letters of the 2nd instant dated in Camaret Bay. [*S.P. Dom.* [William and Mary 6, No. 45.]

July 15.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Lord Ailesbury. I laid your letter concerning the changing of your lodgings before the Lords Justices in council yesterday evening, and they have directed me to say that orders have been already given to Lord Lucas to give you the choice of any lodgings in the Tower where he can be answerable for your safe custody. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 286.]

July 15.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read a memorial from the Admiralty about the boat for the governor of Portsmouth. Ordered that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, to know the King's pleasure upon it.

Read a petition from Hull, to be repaid what they have allowed the soldiers for their subsistence. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury.

Mr. Recorder called in, gave an account of the sessions. No answer had been given him about Thomas White, condemned for coining. The grand jury of Middlesex brought in *ignoramus* upon his bill three times. The bill was found at the latter end of the sessions by a London jury, and he was tried immediately. He petitioned for a little time to have his case laid before the King. Mr. Recorder was told he should have an answer about him in a day or two.

Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Frankland and Blackhall called in. Blackhall's charge read against the Post Office, as also their answer. He desired his witnesses might be heard *viva voce*, as they had more to say, and some were not yet sworn. Ordered that he give in the names of all that he would have summoned, that they attend on Wednesday to be heard, and that Mr Secretary Trumbull have notice of it.



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The Lords of the Treasury called in. Mr. Montagu delivered in his proposal in writing for setting on foot the Exchequer Bills by a subscription, a tenth part of what each person should subscribe to be paid down; for such payment he was to have a tally with the whole interest, and for the other nine parts he was to have  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *per cent.*, and to take such quantity of the Exchequer Bills as he subscribes for, when they should be offered him in payment in the course of his dealing, and not otherwise.

The objections made to it were that persons may subscribe who have nothing to do with the Exchequer, and in all probability would never take up their nine parts, but receive the interest thereof for nothing, which would bring those bills so quick upon the Exchequer that there would be no money to answer them; and those who had dealings with the Exchequer might pretend their number was full, and it would be difficult to disprove them. It was proposed rather that the subscribers should pay in further proportion to the Exchequer in case of a run. Doubt was expressed as to whether people would subscribe on those terms, and engage their estates to set up a bank in the Exchequer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 218.*]

July 15.  
[Whitehall.]

Passes for Mr. de la Trainière de la Garde, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, and embark for Holland; for Mr. Henry de Thiel, and Francis Bonkruijs, subjects of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 531]; for John de Bos, a French protestant, ditto; for Gaspar Schmid, Jacob Grebel, Henry Huber, Wilpert Tobler, Gaspar Locker and Marcus Ori, six Swiss, ditto; for Jacob Smiths, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 532]; for Mr. John Waldgrave, Mr. Beaumont Byarly, Mr. John Halsea and Mr. William Newton, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 533]; and for Mrs. Elizabeth Brawne to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 370.]

July 15.  
[Whitehall.]

Warrant to Henry Legat to repair to Folkestone, and there take into custody ——— Winter *alias* Collins for designing to go into France; he is to bring him before the Duke of Shrewsbury to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 433.]

July 16.  
[Gemblours.]

Commission for Mr. William Charnells to be ensign to Colonel Colt's own company. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 269.]

July 16.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. An officer of Puisar's regiment gave an account of some of the townsmen of Gloucester, who stirred up the soldiers to a mutiny, and themselves threw dirt and stones at the officers. His information was taken upon oath, and directed to be put into Mr. Secretary Trumbull's hands to be laid before the Council next morning.

The Earl of Montagu was called in, and acquainted the Lords with the case of Thomas White, viz., that by his intimacy with Strowde (with whom he was to be concerned in coining, which was to be done in the citadel of Plymouth, where Strowde had Lord

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Bath's promise he should be made lieutenant-governor) he came to find out who cut the seal that was affixed to the deed by which the Duke of Albemarle's estate is conveyed to the Earl of Bath, and that the said seal was cut some years after the date of the deed ; that he discovered this to Lord Montagu, and put him in the way of proving it, but was no witness himself. He desired their Excellencies would grant him a reprieve, till he could give the King an account of his case. Resolved that he be reprieved till next day three weeks, and the warrant was signed accordingly. Ordered that the Recorder have notice of it.

Mr. Attorney called in. Excused his going to the Lord Chief Justice about Knightley's execution. Ordered that I (*sic*) write to the latter, and send him an extract of Blathwayt's letter of the 6th inst. directing Knightley's execution, and desire his lordship, when he has fixed on a day, that I (*sic*) may know it, in order to give him as early notice as may be.

The Duke of Shrewsbury brought from Admiral Russell a list of a squadron of English and Dutch ships proposed to be sent, towards the end of the summer, for the protection of the Spanish flota and galleons. Ordered that it be sent to Mr. Blathwayt for the King's approbation. and that he be acquainted their Excellencies propose the staying out of those ships only till the said services be over, and that they then return, since there may be occasion for them in these seas.

Resolved that Sir John Fenwick's arraignment be put off till Wednesday, if it may be, or otherwise till Tuesday in the afternoon, after their Excellencies have sat, in expectation of his Majesty's directions in that behalf. Ordered that Lord Chief Justice Treby be written to to that purpose, and Sir John be allowed pen, ink, and paper for that night only. His petition was read, but the paper he referred to was not allowed to be signed, being an authority to Dighton, his solicitor, to give discharges to Sir William Blacket pursuant to some deed that seems to have been lately drawn for a new conveyance of his annuity.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke, and Mr. Kendal, called in. A petition was given them for their opinion from Admiral Killigrew, setting forth the pretensions of his brother James Killigrew to a share in the reward for taking the two men-of-war in the Straits.

The Lords of the Treasury, viz., Mr. Montagu, Mr. Smith, and Sir Thomas Littleton, called in at the same time. Lord Godolphin opened the occasion of the meeting, to state how it stood with this year's funds of the navy, what had been already issued, and what remained to be provided for. This latter was about 1,600,000*l.* ; they had in prospect only 300,000*l.*, in new coined money, and the rest must be placed upon the Deficiency Act and upon credit. It was desired to know of the Admiralty how they would have it proportioned to the several branches of the navy, for carrying on the sea services.

Two papers of the 14th and 15th inst. were read by Mr. Lowndes to that purport.

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The Lords of the Admiralty desired the Navy Board might be called in, who were then attending, since they best knew what was most wanted. The matter was not thought ripe for that, since the Victuallers must have been called in likewise, and that would only give occasion to disputes between them; whereas it was fit the Admiralty should deliberately judge of the necessities of each, and dispose of the supply as it was most wanted. They said they would consider, as well as they could, how the estimate of ready money should be disposed of, if they had directions for it, but they could say nothing to the deficiencies. Ordered that the two papers be sent them with the proposed directions.

The Lords of the Treasury called in alone, and consulted what should be said to the judges, who are going on the circuit, in relation to money matters. It was not thought advisable to give much encouragement to the passing of clipped money, especially six-pences; but that the country be told the mints would now very soon be erected, and that persuasions be used for bringing in the old money to be recoined. Notice to be taken of commissioners who discourage the paying in of taxes, and refuse to sign warrants of distress, where the tender has been made in clipped money; as also of a report spread about that, when parliament meets, the price of gold and silver will be raised, which prevents their being brought into use. A shilling produced that weighed but 8*d.*; to enquire whether it were done by accident or design. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 220.*]

July 16. Passes for Paul Lange, a German student, to go to Harwich and  
Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 532]; for George Pratt Webb, esq., and his servant Charles Blank, to go to Holland; for Humphrey Greswold, ditto; for Mr. George Bingham, ditto; for Cornelis Vonck of Lieutenant Colonel de Bohams' company and Awerus de Wilde, of Captain Haersolte's company, in the Dutch Guards [*sic*] [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 370]; and for Susanna Alemans and a child, and Maria van Raven, with a boy and girl, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 371.]

July 16. Warrant to William Knight to apprehend Walter Devereux on  
Whitehall. suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 435.]

July 16. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. I send an account of our pro-  
ceedings at Belle Isle. The squadron with the bomb-vessels, commanded by Captain Meeze, whom I formerly recommended to the Duke for [the] *Southsea Castle*, have not yet rejoined us. They must have done their business long before now, and perhaps may get to Torbay before us, for we heard them at work nine days since. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 13.*]

July 16. Report by Sir Charles Hedges to ——. I have perused Mr. Whittaker's state of the case of Timothy Breman, and find that he stands indicted for high treason. The bill was found at the sessions held in the Old Bailey, so that he cannot be admitted to bail, but if there be no evidence against him I think the best way



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will be to get his claim inserted in some pardon, Otherwise he must continue in prison till the next sessions, and then he may be discharged by proclamation. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 14.]

July 16. Robert Pringle to the Earl of Annandale, signifying the King's  
Gemblours. leave for him to go to London, returning to Scotland before the sitting of parliament there. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 262.]

July 16. Warrant to the Lords Justices of Ireland for the payment of a  
Whitehall. salary at the usual rate of 6,593*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* to Sir Charles Porter as chief governor of Ireland, from the day he received the sword of state until he and the Earls of Monrath and Drogheda entered upon the joint execution of the government. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 338.]

July 16. Warrant to the same for the quarterly payment to themselves  
Whitehall. of the abovesaid salary. [*Ibid.*, p. 339.]

July 16. Warrant to the same for the payment to themselves of 1,000*l.*  
Whitehall. apiece, for and towards their equipages and preparations for employment in their said office. [*Ibid.*, p. 340.]

July 16. Extract from a news-letter. The Dutch squadron, consisting of  
Whitehall. eight or ten men-of-war, and as many bomb vessels, has come before Dunkirk, as we hear by a vessel come into the Downs. In all probability our forces have likewise marched thither from Flanders, so that we may expect to hear in a few days that that place is attacked both by sea and land.

The letters yesterday from Spain brought an account that an interloper had arrived at Cadiz from India, and reported that an English pirate (supposed to be the same ship *Charles the Second* that ran away from the Groyne some years ago) had taken a ship belonging to the Indians, which was going with divers passengers and a great deal of riches to Mecca, offered violence to their persons, and spoiled them of their goods. The Great Mogul had resented this upon the [inhabitants of the] English factories by imprisoning them and seizing their effects. The East India Company having no advice hereof, and this being the report of an interloper, who may be suspected of spreading it on purpose to do them prejudice, there is no great credit to this story, at least not to the degree it is related.

This morning the Lords Justices [of England], with several other lords of the Council, the lords of the Treasury, officers of the Exchequer and Mint, and a jury of goldsmiths, according to custom, were present at an examining and trying of the pix, which is an essay of the money coined in the Tower. The Bank of England bills, which were disposed of some days ago at 14 and 15 *per cent.* discount, have risen since the late order of the lords of the Council about bills of exchange, and, as I am informed, do now pass at 8 *per cent.* discount.

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The last letters from Holland gave an account that the city of Amsterdam had resolved to lend the King 300,000*l.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 46.]

July 17. Extract from a presentment from the Commissioners of the Customs to the Lords of the Treasury. It has been found that, through the remissness of the governors of the several colonies and plantations which are under "distinct proprieties," the acts of trade and navigation, and the commissioners' orders in pursuance thereof, have not been there observed. The customs' commissioners move that the respective governors of the said "proprieties" may be persons of good estates and reputation, being, by a clause in the aforesaid act for preventing frauds in the plantation trade, to be approved by the King, his heirs and successors, and obliged to take the oaths enjoined by that or any other act to be taken by the governors in other the King's colonies and plantations, before their entrance on their respective governments, under the like penalities which the King's governors are by the said acts liable to. [*Ibid.*, No. 47.]

July 17. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. The  
Whitehall. Lord Steward moved that, in the account to be sent to the King about White, it might be mentioned that their Excellencies recommended him no otherwise as an object of mercy than by the discoveries he should make. Resolved that the fact be laid before his Majesty which induced their Excellencies to reprieve him, viz., that, as he was represented as an old offender, they would take care he be examined as to the discoveries he can make.

A letter read from the Recorder, setting forth that White knew of a press. Ordered that the Recorder be written, to to take his examination upon it.

A letter approved of to the Lords Justices of Ireland, directing that parliament be adjourned till Tuesday the 8th of September, unless orders shall come from the King to the contrary. Also a letter to be sent to the Admiralty with the papers from the Treasury of the 14th and 15th inst.

Ordered that an account be sent to the King of what passed at the Council concerning the captains of three of the yachts, and what they alleged in their justification. It is desired to have his pleasure the sooner, because the Admiralty are like to dispose of their employments. A list to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt of the deputy-lieutenants and justices that the Council have thought fit to remove for refusing or neglecting to sign the voluntary association.

The judges called in, and acquainted with what was proper to be taken notice of in their circuits. Notice was also taken to them of what had been said in relation to their salaries. Lord Godolphin repeated the orders given to discount their tallies, which nobody else was gratified with. They represented they were a year and a half in arrear, and that they were very improper persons to negotiate tallies, either to have that obligation to any person for being well used, or to countenance such usurious bargains. It

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would be much fitter the Treasury should employ some person to do it for them. For a tally of 500*l.* they could get only 350*l.* ready money, and they understand the Treasury would give them another tally for 150*l.*, which they know not what to do with.

Sir Littleton Powis, called in, gave an account of what Lord Chief Justice Treby said in relation to Sir John Fenwick's arraignment, that it might be either Tuesday or Wednesday. Resolved that Mr. Attorney speak to the Lord Mayor to let it be on Wednesday. Ordered that Sir John have the use of pen, ink and paper.

Read an extract of a letter from the Victuallers about the want of provisions at Milford. Ordered that it be sent to the Treasury with the letter from Captain Dove to the same effect.

Ordered that some of the justices at Westminster be summoned to attend their Excellencies on Tuesday. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 224.]

July 17.  
Whitehall.

Passes for John van Dalen, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich and embark for Holland; for William Taylor and Richard Leech to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 531]; for Bernard Janse, Hans Gregorijs, Johan Hendricks, Isack Dirkse, Rolof Losse, Jan le Pine, Dirk van Ruvill, and Christian Wevers, to go to Holland; for Mary de Roover, ditto; for James Cochrane of the first regiment of guards to go to Flanders; for Mr. Nicholas Plunket, with two servants, to any places in the country and back again; for Matheus van Kronenburgh, Jan de Rijck and Peter Carelse, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland; and for Peter Aalberts, Jacob Louwes and Roelof Roelofse, Dutch seamen, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 371.]

July 17.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of Sir Paul Rycaut, British Resident with the Hanse Towns of Lower Saxony, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 372.]

July 17.  
Whitehall.

A like warrant for the expenses of James Cressett, envoy to the Elector and Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg from 12th March 1695 to 12th June 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 379.]

July 17.  
The Council  
Chamber,  
Whitehall.

Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England, offering a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of Henry Every, commander of the ship *Fancy*, 46 guns and 130 men, which has sailed "the seas of India" as a pirate under English colours. The said Every and other Englishmen and foreigners, to the number of about 130, ran with the said ship, then called the *Charles* [*the Second*], from the port of Corunna. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 135.]

July 18.  
Whitehall.

J. Ellis to Sir Joseph Williamson. "I had this morning the favour of yours of yesterday. I wonder the parliament men's letters should not be franked at the post house here, where their names are, or ought to be, well known; for the way they take at Tonbridge to have the cover of the letters looks ridiculous, and I



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will speak to the Commissioners of the Post Office to desire them to reform it. We have no post from Holland, nor any news from the fleet." [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 48.*]

July 18.  
Whitehall.

News-letter addressed to the same. The arrival of the Dutch squadron of men-of-war and bomb-vessels before Dunkirk puts people in expectation of some considerable news thence. There is a report in town that Lord Berkeley has landed some men on the Isle of Groix, near Port Louis, and made a great spoil; but here at Whitehall we know nothing of it, not having heard from the fleet since their sailing from Camaret.

Sir John Fenwick's arraignment is appointed on Wednesday next, and his trial on the Saturday following. They say in town that application has been made in his name to the King, to which he is expecting an answer. Four Dutch men-of-war arrived in the Downs on the 15th instant, with about sixty sail of outward bound merchantmen, among which are three East India ships. A fourth, that came out with them, had the misfortune, in the storm on Friday last, to run ashore on the coast of Holland, where she was lost with all her men, being above four hundred. Preparations are making at Windsor for the Duke of Gloucester's installation on Friday next. [*Ibid.*, No. 49.]

July 18.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. This day is published a proclamation of the Lords Justices for the apprehending one Henry Every, a pirate, in the seas of India and Persia, who with a ship of 46 guns has committed several robberies there. The reward of 500*l.* is promised to him that shall discover and seize the said Henry Every or his ship. A late story we have of him is that he has taken a great ship going to Mecca, with about a thousand persons going to pay their devotions there, among which was a Moorish Princess. He plundered the ship, which has much incensed the Moors of Surat and other parts of India against the English. [*Ibid.*, No. 50.]

July 18.  
Dublin.

News-letter addressed to Sir Joseph Williamson in London. On the 11th came in here four small vessels, three from Liverpool, laden with salt, and one from Mostyn with coal, who the day before were taken by a French privateer near Holyhead, but were ransomed again.

Friday the 10th instant, appointed for the fast by an order from the Lord Justice, was observed with great strictness.

Last night came into this bay his Majesty's ship the *Dover* prize, Captain Pound, commander, with four merchant ships under her convoy from several parts, but last from Lough Swilly. From Kinsale, the 10th July we hear that his Majesty's ship *Portland* sailed hence on the 7th instant in order to join the squadron commanded by Admiral Nevill, but the next morning early, off Cape Clear, she met with five French men-of-war, who gave her chase to this harbour a second time, but last night she sailed again in hopes to get clear of them. We believe the French privateers have of late been very busy off Holyhead, as they have been off

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this coast, which has hindered our packet boats from stirring from either place till now. The *James* yacht, packet boat, goes under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Dover* prize for Holyhead. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 37.]

July 18.  
Admiralty  
Office.

Josiah Burchett to James Vernon, secretary to the Lords Justices. Upon the petition of Timothy Brehman, referred to the Admiralty by the Lords Justices, the Lords of the Admiralty are of opinion that he should remain in prison till next sessions, and then be delivered according to law. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 15.] *Enclosing* :—

*Extract from a letter from Rear Admiral Nevill, on board the Elizabeth, 8th July, 1696, being west from Scilly about 18 leagues. This comes by Rear-Admiral de Boer, who designs to leave me this night as his month is out ; but, as I acquainted you in my last, his order from Admiral Almonde was that his month was to commence the day he sailed from Torbay. [Ibid., No. 15. i.]*

July 20.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Moses Aarense and Isaac Fernandus, subjects of the States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and embark for Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 344, p. 533] ; for Peter Moreau, a French protestant, to go to Holland ; for Mr. Francis de Soligny, a French protestant, ditto ; for Jan Swart and Aalbert Dirkse, Dutch seamen, ditto ; for Jan Boske and Hendrick Voss, soldiers in the Dutch regiment of foot guards, ditto ; for John van Armeidon, subject of the States General, ditto ; and for Jan Low and Reiniett Geilsken, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 377.]

July 20.  
Admiralty  
Office.

W. Bridgeman to James Vernon. I am commanded by the Lords of the Admiralty to enclose you the copy of a letter just received from Lord Berkeley, with copies and other papers that came therewith in order that you may lay the same before the Lords Justices. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 16.] *Enclosing* :—

*Extract from a letter from Lord Berkeley, dated 21st July, 1696. I could get no farther this evening, but hope with better weather to get into Torbay to-morrow. The Dover came to me this morning, and brought me your letter of the 11th. I anchored here between twelve and one o'clock, but many of the ships have not got in, and some, I believe, will not get in this night. Rear-Admiral Nevill has not yet come here, but here is a Dutch rear-admiral with five ships. I sent the Restoration to Plymouth to bring the victuallers. [Ibid., No. 16. i.]*

July 20.  
Naval Office.

The Commissioners of the Navy to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. In obedience to your directions signified in Mr. Burchett's letter of the 17th inst., we sent copies of the accounts enclosed therein of the state of the funds for this year, with the paper of what new moneys may arise for the service of the navy, to the Victualling Commissioners, with your directions they should attend you this afternoon, to give you their opinion thereon.

We now humbly present to you our thoughts touching the necessities of this office.





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patience, might have been preserved. I imagine he has not made this step without at the same time agreeing with France to join his forces for the quieting of Italy, if there shall be occasion ; in which case, how successfully the war can be carried on in these parts, no body can judge so well as yourself.

The posture of affairs in Flanders being such that I perceive you have no great hopes of doing anything considerable there, I cannot see there is a prospect in any other part of the world of more than acting defensively ; so that in all appearance this campaign will end in a very discouraging manner for the Allies. How far such circumstances, improved by French money and artifice, may prevail upon other princes to follow the Duke of Savoy's example, is to me a very melancholy reflection. It is still more so when I consider our own condition at home, encompassed with so many difficulties, from the ruin of all credit, the scarcity of money, the deficiency in the supply for restoring the coin and other anticipations, that I dare confidently affirm no remedy so speedy and effectual can be found, as will put the nation in a capacity the next year to furnish such sums as have been given in former sessions. A willing parliament may pass acts, but I fear the money can neither be raised nor borrowed. I think it my duty to lay this, as my thoughts, before you ; and, because I think it of the last importance in this conjuncture, that you should be exactly informed of affairs at home, which might otherwise misguide you in your consideration of those abroad, I hope you will have the opinion of others on this subject, who are much better able to judge than I am.

The resolution whether a peace, upon such terms as it is reasonable now to expect from France, be to be wished, or not, is attended with so many considerations beyond my reach, and so many circumstances out of my knowledge, that it would be too great presumption in me to speak on that subject. If it were once determined that a peace were desirable, I cannot see that a town more or less is very material to your interest, provided the princes more nearly concerned are contented with it.

Above all things, it is necessary the Allies should be so satisfied with the conclusion of the war, that they may continue their just opinion of your unshaken constancy and virtue, and be ready to engage with you upon any other occasion. But if they are pleased, though they should be a little more exposed, and not have such a barrier to protect them, as were to be wished, yet by that weakness they seem the more necessarily obliged to seek their safety only from the strength and firmness of the alliance.

If the condition of affairs in Europe could give a reasonable prospect, that in a short time the power of France by sea and land would be reduced to what it was but forty years since, a great deal ought to be ventured to attain such a state of quiet and security ; but under the circumstances before mentioned, whether that can be hoped, and whether any less design be worth the hazarding all, I humbly submit to your Majesty's judgment. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 20.*]

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July 21. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Herbert Croft. If you please  
Whitehall. to send up an instrument under the seal of the corporation, signifying your election, as is usual in these cases, I believe the Lords Justices will not scruple approving it; but, if they should make a difficulty, it shall be immediately transmitted to his Majesty in Flanders, with such a recommendation as shall assure its return, with a signification of his approbation, by the first return of post. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 260.*]
- July 21. The same to Mr. Bowyer. The bearer hereof, an officer in  
Whitehall. Colonel Fitzpatrick's regiment of fusiliers, is employed to get him some recruits. He is informed that there are several persons fit to serve the King, who stand upon their discharge at the sessions now to be held in Southwark. I desire you will favour this gentleman with your assistance, that he may have as many of the said men, as shall be thought fit to be discharged, in consideration of their being listed for soldiers. [*Ibid.*, p. 261.]
- July 21. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges. I send you an  
Whitehall. extract from a letter from Mr. Gregg, his Majesty's minister at Copenhagen, concerning the owners of Danish ships bound for France, desiring to be informed whether all owners of every such ship should take the oath prescribed by the Convention, or only such of them as can conveniently be present, and whether the oath in *animam ulterius* ought to be imposed upon absent owners. I desire you will send me your opinion, and also your answer to Monsieur de Jessen's complaint of some ships being condemned only for the absence of some of the owners. I desire you will let me know what evidence you have against Captain Vaughan for piracy. He made his escape out of prison here, and, being taken at Hamburg is being brought back. *Enclosure not entered.* [*Ibid.* 99, p. 286.]
- July 21. Proceedings upon the petition of Christopher Wray, a captain in  
Whitehall. Colonel Farrington's regiment of foot. The petitioner shows that he has served the King ever since his accession to the crown. He is son and heir of his mother, who brought a plentiful estate to his father, which is now forfeited by reason his father served King James in the late wars of Ireland. His father is above 60 years of age, and after his death the estate will descend to his mother, and after her to him. Part of the estate, which is part of the two plough lands of Rathcannon, County Limerick, now in the King's possession, is this year set at 95*l.*, which is a very high rent, having yielded the last year but 65*l.*, and the year before 56*l.* He is obliged to maintain his mother and seven children out of his pay. He prays a *custodiam* of the lands of Rathcannon and the rents and profits thereof at an easy rent from the 25th March last, during his father's life. Referred to the Lords Justices of Ireland for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 81.]
- July 21. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The justices of the peace called in. They were recommended to clear the streets of lewd women that are night walkers.

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Read Lord Chief Justice Holt's letter of the 17th inst. about the execution of Knightley, saying it could not be till next term. Their Excellencies were acquainted that a copy of it was sent to Mr. Blathwayt by last post. Ordered that he be further told that their Excellencies know not what to say more to it, since the judges have declared what the law and the practice have been.

Read a petition of Casey, a trooper, who was taken from patrolling and committed to the Counter. Ordered that the justice of the peace who committed him attend to-morrow.

The order of Council recommending Mr. Cottington for a pardon read. Ordered to be laid before the King for his pleasure.

An account given of the taking of Maurice Trant at Folkestone in Kent, and of his having a share in the ship *Hope*, of Dover, which was ordered by the Council to be discharged, whilst Lord Romney had lately given orders to stop her, till the Council were acquainted with it again. Ordered that the case of the ship be laid before the Council on Thursday, as also that they be informed of the man taken in the Isle of Thanet with forged certificates, supposed to be counterfeited by Thomas Burch, who is apprehended for it.

Read a certificate from Cottingham on behalf of Humphreys *alias* Sampson, who was brought by *habeas corpus* from Maidstone gaol. Ordered that it be sent to Sir William St. Quentin, and that he inform himself both of the said Humphreys, and the woman that was taken with him, what characters they have in the country, and that he send their Excellencies an account thereof.

Ordered that William Bromfeild be brought from Newgate to-morrow to give an account what he knows of Trant and Birkenhead.

Read a representation from the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners. Ordered upon it that they send over no more French prisoners till they have satisfaction given them concerning the persons they have demanded, and that they positively insist upon it in their letter to Mons. de Lagny.

Read a representation of the 14th inst. from the grand jury and justices of the peace of Staffordshire concerning the apprehensions they are in of disturbances by reason of the present condition of the coin. Ordered that an answer be returned them that, if they could propose any remedy their Excellencies would willingly put it in practice, being sensible of the difficulties the whole kingdom lies under; those of them "who are parliament" know what has been resolved in order to amend the coin, and that what has been so settled cannot be altered but by the same authority; finally recommending to them to be vigilant in preserving the public peace.

A letter ordered to be written to the Admiralty upon Sir George Rooke's pretensions to half pay as admiral of the fleet, to know how the establishment stands in relation to that matter.

Read the petitions of Sir John Rogerson and Denys Muschamp, the first for a grant of land in Ireland, the other for the perquisites of his office as muster master. Resolved that nothing can be done in it by their Excellencies, but that they [the petitioners]



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should apply to the King on his return. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 227.]

July 21.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mr. Lowthrop to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Thomas Busby, Thomas Blundell and Ralph Chetwyn to go to Gravesend and Holland; for John Annier and George Annier, two brothers and Germans, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 534.]; for Catherine van Hill, a subject of the States General, and one child, to go from Harwich to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 541]; for John Philip Lobenhoffer, a German, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, and embark for Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 543]; for Mr. Thomas Egleston to go to Holland or Flanders; for Catherine Bachelier, a poor French protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 377]; and for John Chamberlain, servant to Lord Montagu, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 378.]

July 21.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. The letters from Flanders which came in on Sunday last brought nothing of moment, besides the account of the King's intended march towards Flanders, which together with the great preparations that have been made on that side, and particularly the great number of fascines that have been provided, gives occasion to believe that some siege is intended.

In Savoy a cessation of arms was published and hostages given on both sides for performance of what had been agreed on between the Duke and the French. The forces of the Allies were encamped apart, awaiting orders from their masters.

This day there came in a Groyne mail. The letters from Madrid continue to speak of the Queen's being with child, and tell us that Sir William Godolphin died the first of this month, new style.

This evening arrived an express from Lord Berkeley with letters dated the 16th off Ushant, giving an account that he had nine or ten days before sent Captain Moore with several men-of-war and the bomb-vessels to bombard St. Martins. They heard their firing on the 8th, but, as they had not yet returned to the fleet, he knew not what execution they had done. In the meantime Lord Berkeley had caused some men to be landed on the islands of Groix, Houat and Haedic, where they did abundance of mischief in destroying the houses, corn and cattle, and in all they reckon they have taken twenty boats, 1,600 black cattle and horses, and burnt 1,300 houses. The fleet was coming to Torbay when these letters were written. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 51.]

July 21.  
Whitehall.

Another extract from a news-letter. Yesterday in the afternoon the Commissioners of the Admiralty received an express from Lord Berkeley, giving an account that they landed on the 3rd and 4th instant in the island of Groix, about two leagues from Port Louis, and eight from Belle Isle, where they burnt all the houses and destroyed all the corn. On the 5th they landed with about eight hundred men in the islands of Haedic and Houat, about three leagues from Belle Isle, where they did likewise. On the 6th Captain Mees was ordered to go and bombard St. Martin's in the Isle of Rhé, and it is not doubted but he has reduced that place to ashes. [*Ibid.*, No. 52.]

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July 22.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Young Bromfeild brought from Newgate, examined, and his deposition taken about Birkenhead. His irons ordered to be taken off. Read the certificate of Rider, the surgeon, about the danger Exciseman Atkinson was in by the wound he received from the patrol. Collingwood, the watchman, examined about that matter. He says that he neither saw nor heard that any provocation was given, more than that the exciseman answered he was an officer as well as he, and cared not a pin for him. Ordered that Mr. Clarke of the excise office be spoken to to accommodate this matter, to prevent a prosecution.

Read the Princess's letter on behalf of Katherine Buckinham, a condemned prisoner. The mercers called in. They gave an account she had stolen out of shops to the value of 10,000*l*. Lord Godolphin was desired to give the Princess an account thereof.

Read Captain Pittman's petition about a boat for Hurst Castle. Ordered that the Secretary at War be spoken to, as to whether it should not be put upon the contingencies of the army.

Mr. Secretary sent for. The Postmaster-General and Blackhall called in.

Spence called in and sworn. He owned most of what was in Blackhall's affidavit that he had said about the lace trade coming on again, and that he had it from Searl the accountant. Searl, being some time after called in and sworn, denied that he told Spence anything relating to a bargain made by these commissioners, nor did he know anything of it. In Major Wildman's time he had often seen Budworth, a servant of Sir Henry Furness, come for their packets, and wondered they could not have them, since they paid so much money for them, which he understood was 500*l. per annum*. Eades, the letter carrier, was sworn, and his affidavit read, but he did not remember that Spence ever told him there were packets of lace directed to Brockett the controller.

Isaac Merritt, the quaker, made his declaration, and affirmed what Spence had said about the Postmaster General being "possessed" by rogues and villains on account of the lace trade, and of the prejudice done to the King's service by removing Eades from being assistant to Spence, who had acquired a great skill in distinguishing what letters were fit to be inspected. Resolved that the further hearing of this matter be put off till Monday, and all persons now summoned were ordered to attend then.

Letter to the justices of Stafford approved of in answer to their representation.

Ordered that the petition of the gaoler at Ilchester for a pardon, and Mr. Baron Powis's report in his favour, be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, to know the King's pleasure. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 230.*]

July 22.  
In the  
evening.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read a petition of Arthur Mangy, a prisoner at York, for clipping, pretending to make great discoveries, and therefore praying a reprieve if convicted. Ordered that the petition be

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sent to the Lord Chief Baron, to enquire before his trial what the discoveries are he can make ; and, if he finds them of moment, that he give their Excellencies an account thereof.

Read a letter from the justices of Somersetshire of the 14th inst., with a petition to them from the town of Taunton. Ordered that they be acquainted with the directions given to and by the Treasury about the receivers' being easy to the country, and about the mints.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General attended. Considerations had about Sir John Fenwick's trial, whether the arraignment should go on immediately, or whether, as the King's answer has not yet come, the trial may not be best deferred till Lord Chief Justice Treby and some other of the judges return again from their circuits, which will be within a month. The Lord Steward thereupon declared that what he had received from Sir John and sent to the King, was, in his opinion, of so great moment that the King might be induced to order the trial to be put off. Determined that their Excellencies shall direct that the sessions be adjourned.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. Read several papers with proposals for erecting the Exchequer Bank ; but that which their Excellencies approved of was a voluntary subscription for paying down the tenth part without expecting any premium on the other nine parts, and a general engagement to promote the currency of these bills, so that it might appear to be an association of persons not otherwise interested than in the support of the government and the preservation of the nation. Ordered that the Treasury forthwith prepare the form of it, so that it may be considered at Council. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 233.*]

July 22. Passes for Henry Warner, a High German, to go to Harwich or  
Whitehall. Gravesend, and embark for Holland ; for Elizabeth Vanouvieck, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 534] ; for Jacob le Mair, servant to Lord Cutts, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 535] ; for Mr. James Tyssens, ditto ; for Mr. Owen Banahan, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 377] ; for Joseph Gally, a French refugee, to go to Holland ; and for Anthony Du Chesne, a French refugee, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 378.]

July 22. Certificate by Mr. Hugh Ryder, surgeon in the Great Old  
Bailey. Mr. Atkinson, being wounded on the right hand, the tendons and ligament being cut and divided, has suffered much pain. Yesterday he laboured under a fever, and last night slept not, but was seized with a most violent vomiting, which this morning has left him, but still his fever remains, although at present somewhat abated. However, it is the opinion of Dr. Bernard, his physician, and myself that he is yet in danger, and no one can promise security to any person wounded in this manner. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No, 38.*]

July 23. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Coventry, acknowledging his  
Whitehall. letter with a list enclosed of papists and reputed papists within the county of Worcester, that have not taken the oaths. The list has been laid before the lords of the Council. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 261 ; and 169, p. 22.*]



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July 23.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Hunt, sending a revocation of the commissions of Sir John Packington, Sir Francis Russell, Sir Edward Sebright, Sir Thomas Haslewood and Thomas Coventry, esquire, as deputy lieutenants of the county of Worcester, with the order in council on which it is grounded. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 169, p. 20.] Appended is the said revocation. [*Ibid.*, p. 21.]

July 23.  
Whitehall.

Passes for James Hue, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 536]; for Mr. Thomas Shireley to go to Leghorn [*Ibid.* 346, p. 367]; for Jan Lammerse, a Dutch seaman, to go to Holland; for Jo[seph] Straw, glassmaker, ditto; and for Daniel and David Carreiron, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 378.]

July 23.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings of the Lords Justices in Council upon reading a report of the Committee for the affairs of Jersey and Guernsey made the 22nd July, 1696, upon the appeal of John Dobree of the island, of Guernsey from a sentence given in the royal court of that island the 20th November, 1694, in favour of William Dobree. The Lords Justices approve the said report and dismiss the appeal. [*S.P. Channel Islands* 10, No. 7.]

July 23.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. No answer having been received from Holland about the matter of the bills of exchange, the merchants petitioned the Council this day that the order forbidding the public notaries to make protests upon any foreign bills may be continued for a fortnight longer, the consideration whereof their Lordships have put off till Monday. The Lords of the Council took off this day Mr. Coling's suspension.

Sir John Fenwick's arraignment, which was to have been this day, is put off till the judges return from the circuits. In the mean time the King's answer may be expected to what has been represented to him at Sir John's desire.

A Dutch post came in this evening. The only news it brings is that the King's army marched on the 15th, from Gemblours [Gembloux] to Morlais, the next to Nivelles, and on the 17th would march forward towards Soignies. It was not known what the King intended. Marshal de Boufflers had likewise decamped, and was marching on the other side of the Sambre towards Flanders. The French had fallen upon our heavy baggage and plundered it. Some think the King will endeavour to force the French lines. This evening likewise came in an express from Lord Berkeley, dated the 20th off Ushant, which brings an account that Captain Meese, with the bomb-ships, had rejoined the fleet, after having bombarded St. Martin's two days together, with such effect that they judge the best part of the town is destroyed. They fired into St. Martin's 2,230 bombs and carcasses, and afterwards went to Allone [D'Olonne], on the mainland, which they likewise bombarded, and fired about 1,900 bombs and carcasses with very good effect. Captain Jennifer, commander of one of the bomb vessels, was killed. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 53.]

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July 23.  
Admiralty  
Office.

William Bridgeman to James Vernon. I enclose you copies of a letter and papers which came from Lord Berkeley this afternoon, by express. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 18.] *Enclosing copies of:—*

(1) *Lord Berkeley to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated off Ushant, 20th July, 1696. Yesterday I received your orders about keeping a squadron in the Soundings, and going to short allowance, etc. Rear Admiral Nevill went in yesterday or the day before, and I am now sending in for three weeks the Montague, Content, Medway and Severn, under the command of Captain Beaumont.*

*On the 17th inst Captain Meese, with his detachment and bomb vessels, joined us near our station N.W. of Ushant, having effectually bombarded St. Martin's and Aulone [D'Olonne]. They perfectly surprised the enemy, going in with French colours, and were two hours at anchor before the enemy knew them. St. Martin's is fortified towards the sea, having ports for 134 cannon, but few guns ready to bring to them. They brought more after our bombs had done the business, but too late. Some prisoners they took said that Mons. Tourville was at Rochfort or Rochelle, from which places he might easily see the fire; also that the governor of St. Martin's was absent. For the rest I refer you to the enclosed accounts by Captain Meese and Sir Martin Beckman.*

*I also send you an account of what a Portuguese says, who was on board of Mons. Nesmond, by which we conclude their fleet is not fitting out; and a copy of the King's letter and order to Admiral Allemonde about convoys to the Straits.*

*I think it is too soon for Nesmond to look out for the Spanish homeward-bound fleet; I rather believe it is for their outward-bound fleet, or our Turkey fleet.*

*Captain Meese tells me that he saw a ship in the mole at St. Martin's, which he was told was a Scotch ship, and that they have a constant trade thither, but he knows not from what part of Scotland.*

*We went yesterday to short allowance, and I hope the money for it will be sent down to the fleet, as has been usual in former summers, to be paid monthly to the men.*

*It has been such bad weather these three days, and so great a sea, that there has been no dealing with the shore to get intelligence of the enemy; but I have this morning sent the Hampton Court with frigates and vessels [sic], for that purpose, and to cruize off the Isle of Bass.*

*Just now I called a council of war, the result of which I send you. In the evening I intend to bear up to England.*

*Captain Jennings, my second captain, tells me he hears Captain Wright has been removed from Deptford. If this be so, he desires me to recommend him for the post. All I shall say is that, in my opinion, there is not a fitter man in England for it.*

*The bomb-vessels are all useless till refitted. They may be soon fitted at Portsmouth, and sail thither with the Dorsetshire, which wants a fore-mast; but I shall keep them with me till I have your orders. [*Ibid.*, No. 18. i.]*

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(2) *Result of the council of war held on board the Britannia, the 20th July, 1696, at sea. It was considered what was best to be done with the fleet, now that all things had been executed as decided at the council of war on the 5th inst., and now that we had been rejoined by the squadron and the bomb-vessels.*

*As the year was far advanced, and water was growing short in the fleet, it was decided to sail to Torbay, to procure fresh water and refresh our men, in order to be in a condition to send out such detachments as shall be thought necessary, according to intelligence procured of the enemy. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 18. ii.]*

(3) *Captain G. Meese's account of the expedition against St. Martin's and Aulone [D'Olonne] on the 5th to the 8th of July, 1696. On Sunday, the 5th of July, we could not fetch in, because the wind was westerly, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was "high water slack." We then went in with the bomb vessels, and began the bombardment from nine till eleven at night. Six of the bomb-vessels were so much in as to be aground, and "sewed" about twelve or fourteen inches, it being spring tide, and they a little too westerly, by reason of our not knowing the channel. Notwithstanding, they kept plying their mortars till five in the morning. We fired the town in several places, and then hauled off, to give rest to our men, intending to go in again at noon. But the sea-breeze came so fresh that, as on the preceeding day, we could not stir till five o'clock in the evening, when we had slack water. We then placed the bomb-vessels a little more easterly in the best of the channel; nevertheless, one of them grounded for about an hour. We made a quick fire all night long upon the town till 4 a.m., when we had destroyed the richest part.*

*We then sailed with the squadron, so early in order that we might reach D'Olonne before the sea-breeze came. There were great fires in the town all this time, and, as the pilots told me, the greatest of them were where they have their most considerable warehouses of wine and brandy. The town seems to be all stone buildings, which makes me believe that one of the fires could not possibly have been so great, and lasted so long, had it not been fed by other materials. We left in the road one of their ships without masts, which we brought from the shore on fire. We brought away a Danish fly-boat, with brandy and salt, upon suspicion of being French, and a ship we took going in, besides several boats laden with things of little value.*

*The front of the town towards the sea contains, in a straight line, ports for 120 cannon on one tier, reckoning the flanks of two bastions that advance a little into the sea before the rest. The fortification was not in all places filled with cannon, especially the first day.*

*We went in with French colours, and I do not believe they knew us to be other till we anchored. On Monday we saw them draw cannon from other parts of the town. They have also mortars, and used both against us, but with little success; our bombing happened to be most in the night. The prisoners told us the garrison numbered 1,200 men. The spring tide flows about seventeen feet.*

*Half an hour after noon we anchored in nine fathom before D'Olonne, the great church bearing N., and the Barges Rock N.W. The weather was fair, with little wind, variable and calm.*



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*It was about 8 o'clock on Tuesday before we could place the bomb-vessels before the town, for want of wind. They had nothing here to oppose us with but a battery of five cannon, some of which our bombs dismounted. They very seldom fired after the first hour, but then with such success that they killed Captain Jennifer, of the Society bomb-vessel. From half-past one till daylight on Wednesday morning it was so thick that we forebore firing, but then continued it till 4 p.m. as fast as we could. Our men were extremely fatigued ever since Sunday, so we stood off to sea this evening (Wednesday), with a northerly wind, leaving the town on both sides of the harbour on fire in several places.*

*We flung 2,000 bombs and cascasses into St. Martin's, and about 2,000 into D'Olonne, which town stands on both sides of a harbour, which is nearly dry at low water. On the right, as you go into the harbour, it is very like Deal, on the other side it is round.*

*Sir Martin Beckman assures me that both these places suffered as much as could be expected, for I will not pretend to be a judge, never having seen such service before. From the prisoners I learnt that Marshall Tourville was at Rochfort, where they had five ships of from fifty to sixty guns. Both wind and weather were extremely favourable to us. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 18. iii.]*

(4) *Captain B. Beaumont's account of Nesmond's squadron [July, 1696]. On Sunday, the 19th of July, we met the John the Baptist of Lisbon, twelve days out from that place, bound to the Downs and Amsterdam. He said that four days since he met Mons. Nesmond with nine sail in 46° north latitude, distant from the Norward Cape about 80 leagues, bearing about S.W. He was aboard Mons. Nesmond's ship, of 76 guns. There was one ship of 80 guns, one of 70, and another of 60, the rest about 50 and 40, with one fire-ship. They told him our fleet had been at Brest, and were then at Belle Isle; they themselves were then four days from Brest. They told him they were going off Cape St. Vincent to look for the Spanish West Indian fleet. When they left the French, they stood with a good sail, their larboard tacks aboard. The wind at S.W. Nesmond had no flag. The 70 gun ship was English. [Ibid., No. 18. iv.]*

(5) *Sir Martin Beckman's account of the bombarding of St. Martin's and D'Allone, dated in the Bay of Biscay, 15th July, 1696. The whole fleet under Lord Berkeley sailed on the 3rd inst. from Ushant towards Belle Isle, and in the afternoon, upon a signal from the admiral, I separated from the fleet with the bomb-ships, with a convoy of ten men-of-war and five fire-ships, commanded by Captain Meese.*

*On the 5th we arrived between three and four o'clock p.m. before St. Martin's, where the men-of-war came to an anchor, but I stood directly in, as far as my bomb-vessels could go, which was about three quarters of a mile from the town. Here, about six o'clock, we sat all fast upon a soft ground, yet I continued bombarding the place till about three o'clock next morning. After an hour's bombing there appeared five several fires in the middle of the town; some were put out, but two continued with great and lofty flames. At 3 a.m. I stood off again to refresh the men, and recruit the bomb-vessels. About 3 p.m., when the tide served, I stood in again, but more to the eastward,*

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about the same distance as before from the town, and so bombarded till the next morning. The town was all the while on fire in many places, but those two above-mentioned fires continued with considerable augmentation in the middle and richest part of the town, in so much that we all conclude the best part of the town was all destroyed by fire, and scattered in pieces by the bombs, of which the town received 2,230. They fired upon us with thirteen cannon and four mortar-pieces, without doing any damage that I hear of.

On the morning of the 7th, we left off bombarding St. Martin's, and sailed directly to D'Olonne, situated on the main, where we arrived past eight o'clock p.m. We immediately began to bombard, and after a little while one of the houses, which stand "scattering," took fire and burnt to the ground. About midnight it grew foggy, so I left off bombing, and began again about 2.30 a.m., when I perceived there were two several towns, divided by a river or harbour, an eighth of a mile broad.

I placed seven bomb-vessels on the north town, and three on the south, and so bombarded them till 5.30 p.m. The towns took fire in fifteen several places; after some burning, all were put out, except three in the north town, which continued burning when we left, and all through the night, when we were under sail. These towns, especially that on the south side, consist of only one street, and the houses stand for the most part "scattering." Here I spent 1,996 bombs and carcasses to good purpose. There appeared no bombs from the enemy; there were only four cannon upon the point going into the harbour; by these, at our coming to anchor, Captain Jennifer was killed.

Two expedients facilitated very much this successful action; first, having the fairest weather and moonshine; secondly, the extraordinary care and diligence that Captain Meese took in assisting me in whatever I demanded, without interfering in the least in anything that concerned my function. He was always present with me, both night and day, to encourage the service in which he acted "from a commander to a boatswain." [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 18. v.]

(6) Rear-Admiral Benbow to [the lords of the Admiralty], dated off Yarmouth, 23rd July, 1696. In my last of the 6th inst., by way of Holland, I related what happened in our voyage out to Norway, that we sailed hence on the 17th of last month with the merchant ships, and parted from the Hamburg ships on the 19th, sparing the Pearl to strengthen their convoy. We made the Naze of Norway on the 23rd, parted from those ships bound for Dram and Longsund on the 25th, and sent the Portsmouth with them. On the 27th the Pendennis parted from us off the Skaw, with the ships bound for the Sound. On the 30th the rest of our squadron anchored before Gottenburg. This was absolutely necessary, for the wind was blowing hard from W.N.W. to W.S.W., and the Cattegat is such a dangerous and almost un-navigable sea, that our ships were very much in danger. Besides our beer fell short, and we had very little fresh water. We could therefore in no way prevent going into port, as well for the safety of our ships as the preservation of our men.

I left the Chatham in our place of rendezvous, which was S.S.E. from the Skaw 10 leagues, to give notice to the Portsmouth and

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Pendennis ; but the weather continued so hard that she and the last named ship were obliged likewise to come into port.

We have had the wind ever since from N.W. to S.W., blowing hard, with bad weather, till the 11th inst., when at 4 a.m. little wind came up at S.S.E. We weighed and got out to sea, and in the morning of the 12th were far aboard the Skaw, the wind at N.E., blowing hard.

We stood off for the Naze, to inform ourselves of Du Bart, and at 4 p.m. came before the harbour, where we judged he was ; but the weather was so very bad that no boats could come off, neither could we hold it, but were put away. Since then I have spoken with a Dane from Christiansund, who had on board several of the Dutchmen Du Bart had taken. He reported that Du Bart was at the Cow and Calf the day they sailed from Christiansund ; they heard he had got fifty guns ashore.

We have not seen the Portsmouth, but heard from a Danish boat which had been aboard her off Mardoe ten days after she parted from us, that she had forced a privateer into one of the ports of Norway, having shot her main-mast by the board, but she got away. The Portsmouth also told them they were bound to the place of rendezvous to join us, but the weather has proved so very bad that we have had no further account of her.

We have been from the 12th till 4 p.m. to-day between the Naze of Norway and this place, making all the improvement we could of a bare wind ; during this time nothing of moment has happened. We are all very short of provisions, our ships very ill-manned. The Monk wants a fore-mast and some other repairs. The Woolwich is very leaky by a defect in her stern. The first lieutenant of the Suffolk is dead. I have appointed in his room Mr. Edward Harrison, late first lieutenant of the Pembroke, and Mr. Robert Johnson, third lieutenant of the same (sic), having past his examination ; likewise Mr. Beavoir purser of the Pendennis, in the room of Mr. Peter Phrasier, deceased. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 18. vi.]

July 24.  
Admiralty  
Office.

William Bridgeman to James Vernon. I enclose you a memorial which you will please to lay before the Lords Justices. [*Ibid.*, No. 19]. *Enclosing* :—

A memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for their Excellencies the Lords Justices, dated 23rd July, 1696. The principal Commissioners of the Navy have informed us that the porter, master-caulker and "teamer" of Deptford Yard were lately summoned to serve upon juries, and fined for non-appearance. This is a thing not heretofore done to any of the officers of the Navy ; we have therefore thought it our duty to lay the fact before you, for it will be very pernicious to the service, if it be not speedily redressed. [*Ibid.*, No. 19. i.]

July 24.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Jean Bailleux, Susanna his wife, and Mary his daughter, to go to Holland ; for Godfrid Schalken, Françoisa his wife, Barbara, Jacob, Françoisa, his children, and Agnieta his maidservant, ditto ; for Peter Bischoep, with his servant, ditto [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 378] ; for Charles Abell, ditto ; for Isaac La Vaille, ditto ; for Richard Harris to go to Flanders ; and for James Cartault to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 380.]



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July 25.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. We are expecting with some impatience the Dutch mail of Tuesday last, by which we may expect to be informed of the King's design in marching back to Flanders. The last letters said the army would be on the 17th at Soignies, which is between Mons and Brussels, and from thence it was believed they would continue their march towards the Schelde. To prevent any design the King might have on that side, Marshal de Boufflers was marching the same way with all the diligence he could.

In Piedmont things continue in the same posture. The generals of the forces of the Allies expect orders from their masters as to what they are to do, and there is in the mean time a truce between the two armies. The great question now is whether the Emperor and the King of Spain will accept the neutrality for Italy, without which the Duke of Savoy is like to be very uneasy, and his country may still be the seat of the war. Upon this the Allies are to declare themselves by the beginning of September, when the truce expires which the French and the Duke of Savoy have agreed to, and the treaty of peace made between them is to take place.

Letters from France give an account of the bombarding of St. Martin's, and say that our bombs did great execution, the town being so entirely destroyed that there did not remain twenty houses standing. The fleet has returned to Torbay, having passed by Plymouth on the 20th. The bomb-vessels will need refitting. Rear-Admiral Benbow returned on the 23rd instant with his squadron into Yarmouth Road. He had been on the coast of Norway, where he heard Du Bart was, but the weather forced him off to sea again, and his orders, as well as shortness of provisions, obliged him to return.

One of our frigates, which cruised in the Soundings, met a Portuguese on the 19th of this month, who reported that four days before, he saw Nesmond with nine men-of-war of from 80 to 40 guns, about eighty leagues from the North Cape, and they had been about four days from Brest.

There was yesterday a very great concourse of nobility and gentry at the Duke of Gloucester's installation at Windsor. There was afterwards a great entertainment in St. George's Hall and a ball at night. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 54.*]

July 25.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Dr. William Spencer, Thomas Edmunds, Thomas Mauliverer, clerk, James Greenhalgh, clerk, and Abraham Nickson, gentleman, executors of the last will and testament of William, late Earl of Strafford, deceased. The petitioners show that James Deverigny, esquire, commenced an action upon the case in the court of King's Bench against them as executors to the late Earl of Strafford, and obtained judgment against them, wherein there is manifest error. They pray a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 238, p. 82.*]

July 25.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Jan Courbesier, and his nephew Humphrey Courbesier, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, pp. 376 and 380]; and for Nicholas Charron, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 380.]

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July 26.  
Nivelle.

Robert Pringle to Sir James Ogilvie, signifying the King's pleasure that Lord Drummond should continue a prisoner till further orders are given. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 262.*]

July 27.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England, with whom was present the Earl of Portland, who delivered to them instructions "referring to what he should tell them of the King's pleasure about the time the parliament should be prorogued to."

Read a letter from the Spanish ambassador's secretary about the flota and galleons. Resolved that he be asked when they are expected home.

Lord Villiers' letter read of the 31st August [*sic*]. Resolved that the Council meet again in the afternoon.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 30th inst., new style.

The Lord Chamberlain to be spoken to, to give possession of two rooms to the Commissioners for Trade.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. Some considerations had about giving a currency to the Exchequer Bills. Notice taken of the difficulty made by a commissioner of the Excise in receiving these bills; if this cannot be removed, there is an end of that expectation.

The privy seals signed for a further time to the loan on clipped money. It has been obstructed by a report that they should have bills for clipped money, while some proposed to have half the weight in new money.

Heard Mr. Floyer's proposal to have the liberty allowed by parliament assigned him for exporting 200,000*l.*, in consideration whereof they [*sic*] would advance money to the army abroad, to be repaid by 5,000*l.* per week, and they would take bills for the first payment.

Read a petition of Mr. Meisters for his disbursements. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 235.*]

July 27.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Don Joseph Araei, to embark for Holland or Flanders; for Don Damian de Villaeseusay, ditto; for Cornelis de Tong and Aldent Van Polaane, subjects of the States General, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend, for Holland; for Martha Thompson and Martha Hope, two soldiers' wives, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 536]; for George Kop, a High German protestant, to go to Gravesend, or any other port, and embark for Holland; for Benedictus Wirner, Casper Helmunt, John Brickler, Henry Fischer, John Preusse and Peter Block, to go to Harwich or Gravesend, for Holland; for Cornelius Cronefelt, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 537]; for Jan Jacobse, ditto; for Jean Yon and Susanna his wife, two French protestants, ditto; for Dirk Kou, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 542]; and for Elizabeth Mary to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 380.]

July 27.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for the payment of expenses incurred by Sir Paul Rycaut, in apprehending Captain Vaughan and maintaining him in prison nearly six months, and arresting his lieutenant and some Irish seamen of his at the same time. [*Ibid.*, p. 381.]

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July 27.  
Admiralty  
Office.

Memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Lords Justices of England. In obedience to commands to report our opinion on the proportion in which the funds available for the sea services may best be distributed, we send reports from the Navy\* and Victualling Commissioners. From these it appears to how great a strait the whole service is put for want of money, and how very insufficient the new money, which may be expected, will be for carrying on the same. But, in regard the affairs of the victualling do at this time very much press for a speedy supply of money, we find, upon discoursing with the Navy Board, that the wages and wear and tear may at present spare so much as will make up the sum proposed for the victuallers, viz., 40,000*l*. Still, we cannot but think it altogether impossible that the affairs of that office can be effectually carried on, unless they strictly conform themselves to the constant method of the Navy Commissioners, namely, paying in course. Though the heads of wages, etc., can now spare a sum of money, they will be in great need of large supplies at the end of the year; therefore we cannot advise taking any considerable sums from one head for carrying on the service of others. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 20.] *Enclosing* :—

*The report of the Victualling Commissioners, dated 23 July, 1696. There will be required before the 1st of October 85,897*l*. for the payment of workmen and labourers, bills of exchange, pursers' necessary and extra-necessary money, short allowance, etc., besides what may be due for short allowance to the present fleet, and for fresh provisions, if required. The debts of this office are also so great, and so far behind hand, that, unless we be furnished with Exchequer notes, or something of the kind, we cannot expect further credit to carry on the service.*

*During the present year all sorts of provisions have been dearer than in 1695, and it is probable, by reason of the great rains, they may be dearer yet next year.*

*Appended is a tabular statement in detail. [Ibid., No. 20. i.]*

July 28.  
Whitehall.

Lord Murray's memorial to the Earl of Portland.† These are the heads of what I wrote in my last, which enclosed the instructions to the parliament. I am very well satisfied with all the amendments the King has made in the public instructions, only I think it not necessary that the 17th instruction concerning the Justiciary Courts be delayed, after parliament meets, to have his Majesty's return; because I shall know, so soon as I am in Scotland, the terms of that act, which shall be sent to the King, to have his return before parliament meets, and I shall endeavour that it pass in the same terms.

The 7th instruction of the private instructions is in such terms that it will be very hard to obey it, since it depends on other peoples' opinions; but, if the King come over soon, he shall be acquainted with what is desired as to trade, and if not, I shall

\* The report of the Navy Commissioners, referred to above, is not preserved here.

† An enclosure in the Earl of Portland's letter to the King, *see post*, p. 298.



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write of it to any here whom he shall please to appoint. If the King continue that instruction, it ought to be worded as I amended it in the margin of that instruction.

I also wrote to you that it was fit that I be made a peer, since I have the honour to represent the King, and that I could not be justly grudged the title of Marquis, since I fall to it by right when my father dies, and that I do not desire to change the title of Murray, of which there is already an Earl in Scotland. The titles I proposed were Marquis of Murray, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount Huntingtower and Lord Glenalmond.

I desired you to acquaint the King that the scarcity of money here, with the exchange and rebatements, was so much that I would be at a loss if the King did not consider it in the allowance for my equipage.

I desired the parliament might be adjourned to the middle of September and I sent what papers were in blank form to Mr. Pringle, to be filled up after the King had given his directions. *Unsigned.* [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 21.*]

July 28.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I have had the honour of your letters of the 20th by the post, and of the 21st by Lord Portland, and, being very sensible of the necessity there is to supply the army abroad, I am sure I have omitted no care nor pains to employ my poor thoughts and my small credit to get it effected.

Some of those gentlemen, who had procured money for shares in the Land Bank, seem so convinced of the consequences if your army beyond seas should be reduced to extremity, that they promise, and hope to engage others, to lend a considerable sum upon a good premium. Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin and I are to speak with some of the principals to-morrow. I have already had good encouragement from Mr. Foley and Mr. Harley, that money will be got with good words and good advantage, and in this exigency I think they will deserve both. If this should fail, which we shall be better informed of to-morrow, we are not without hopes but that a voluntary subscription, beginning with your servants, and promoted everywhere, as a distinguishing mark of affection in this conjuncture to your government, may have a good effect; but if the other succeeds, this probably may not be tried.

You will perhaps wonder that, in these circumstances, the parliament should be prorogued so long as to the 1st of September; but it was universally the opinion of all here that a session in your absence, and in the divisions the nation labours under now, would produce nothing but heat among themselves and petitions from all the countries [*sic*] about the state of the money. They could afford little help to a present supply, except by the expectation they would raise that clipped money should again be current, or a recompense allowed for it, that the standard should be advanced, and the price of guineas improved. They would, in the meantime

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hinder any specie to be parted with, either for the occasions of the government or the public commerce, but every man would keep what he had in his hands, with a reasonable hope of parting with it, after the parliament, upon better advantage.

I am not acquainted with the particulars the Lord Steward has sent you from Sir John Fenwick. He is generally reputed a fearful man, and though now he may not offer to say all, yet beginning to treat is no contradiction to that character. I am confident he knows what, if he will discover, may be much more valuable than his life. If he were well managed, possibly he might lay open a scene that would facilitate the business the next winter. Without some such miracle, I doubt this will be difficult enough.

An acquaintance of mine saw a fresh letter to Lady Walgrave [Waldegrave] from Lord Galmoye at St. Germain's, who I think is her husband, where he says he has never been credulous in the hopes of King James's coming, but that now he is well assured it will be attempted the end of this year, and with good appearance of success. The same person saw another letter from another hand. They would not say from whom, but from one more likely to know than the former, who spoke in the same language, but with more assurance. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 22.*]

July 28.  
Whitehall.

The Earl of Portland to the King. I arrived in London not till Sunday morning. I found no one here but the Lord Keeper; most people were still at Windsor for the Duke of Gloucester's installation, which had taken place on the preceding day.

I sent to inform the Duke of Shrewsbury of my arrival, and he returned the same evening. As Lord Sunderland is not here, I wrote to him by express. He replied from Althorpe that he would set out as soon as possible, but that he could not be in town till to-morrow morning. Early on Monday I spoke with the Lord Keeper and the Duke of Shrewsbury together, and gave them your Majesty's instructions, with a report of the state of affairs in Flanders. I found them very amenable.

At nine o'clock I attended the meeting of the Lords Justices. I delivered my instructions, and told them what your Majesty had previously agreed I should say. I stated the urgency of the business in such a way as to convince them that every effort must be made, and they resolved I should speak to the members of the Land Bank and to the Speaker, Harley and others, who they knew had already been with me, and that I should try to persuade them to subscribe 1,250,000*l.* sterling before next Saturday. I was to speak to other merchants, in order to try every possible means of obtaining money. To give me leisure to do so they adjourned the council, which had already assembled, until six o'clock in the evening.

It is doubted whether any or all of these ways will be sufficient to procure the money without a meeting of parliament in your Majesty's absence, which is thought too dangerous.

A resolution was carried to the council to propose a prorogation for one month; for even if it were necessary to call them

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together, it would take three weeks to summon the members ; if it were prorogued for so short a time, every one would be confirmed in the general opinion that I have come over to assemble it ; and, as every one believes that the price of gold and silver must be put up on the sitting of parliament to such a degree as to bring it into currency, it would have been impossible to have procured any money before the session. In proroguing parliament for a month, we should only lose a week, in case other methods prove ineffectual.

In the afternoon I had a talk with the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Speaker, and Mr. Harley, who told me they hoped to carry the thing through ; but, after they had spoken with other people concerned, they told me quite frankly it was impossible ; several of their people were dissatisfied with the campaign, others had already disposed of their money, and I had arrived a week too late. Nevertheless, although they all had reason to complain of the way in which they had been treated, they recognised the danger in which we stand, and will do all they can to furnish the necessary supplies, and will think of all possible means to this end.

In the evening, at the council, it was resolved to prorogue parliament until the 1st of September, which has been done accordingly this morning. Lord Godolphin will send you a full account of the resolution to propose a subscription, by which first the Lords Justices, and afterwards all your officials and servants, would bind themselves to advance money, each as they would or could, to encourage others to do the like ; also about the 20,000*l.* they are sending by this post, and the contract that is being arranged with some merchants to furnish money consecutively, in proportion to the licenses they receive to transport the same amounts of bullion as they supply.

This afternoon I have also had a number of the city merchants with me, all protesting their good will ; but at the same time they say that, owing to the failure of the establishment of the bank, money-lenders have foreseen that there would be no other means of getting money, and that we must come to them, and take it at their price. This has ruined credit, and there is the greatest difficulty in getting money, for these people find it more profitable to buy tallies at 30 or 40 per cent. discount. However, several of them have promised to do their utmost. The Duke of Shrewsbury and Lord Godolphin appointed for six of the principals to come to me, and begged me to get Sir Joseph Child to come, to try and arrange something with them. I doubt not that, in one way or another, your Majesty will be relieved of anxiety.

Lord Murray sent me his opinions on the instructions, and on some points particularly affecting him. As I fear you have not opened [*sic*] my letter, I send you a copy\* he gave me, begging you to send him his orders direct to Scotland, for which he is starting to-morrow. The instructions might pass through the hands of Mr. Castaiss [?], but not through those of the

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\* *Vide ante*, p. 295.



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under-secretary ; but the best thing would be if your Majesty would seal them yourself.

I am ashamed to say how necessary they think it, that I should remain here until something is settled on the subject of the money. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 23.]

July 28.  
[Whitehall.]

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Rear-Admiral Benbow. I do not doubt but you have done all that was in your power for the finding out of Dubart, but if you have met with contrary weather it ought not to be imputed to you, and you may be assured I shall be ready to serve you on this or any other occasion. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 262.]

July 28.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 2nd August, new style. Resolved that what related in it to the Earl of Ailesbury and the three captains of the yachts be brought to the Council to-morrow, and that Lord Lucas then attend ; that what relates to the ships to be sent to the Straits be spoken of to the Admiralty on Thursday.

Ordered that the Admiralty be acquainted that their Excellencies take notice that both Rear-Admiral Nevill and Rear-Admiral Benbow have come in with their squadrons, which gives them great concern lest the trade be left unprotected, and therefore they would know how its security is provided for.

The papers read containing the methods for keeping the registry of seamen, and observations made thereupon. It being proposed that the Customs-House officers in the ports should at first be the registrars and receivers in their respective districts, it was ordered to be referred to the Treasury to enquire whether it will not interfere with and prejudice the services those officers are already engaged in ; also that the Commissioners for Registering Seamen explain to the Commissioners of the Customs what the nature of the business is they would employ their officers in.

The Duke of Shrewsbury acquainted their Excellencies with what Mr. Blathwayt had written about proposing a person to fill Colonel Austen's place at the Admiralty Board ; but nothing was resolved in it, nor any one named. He likewise acquainted them that what Lord Villiers wrote to him seemed to be intended for the ease of the merchants here, which was to allow six weeks for the payment of protested bills, and then they would maintain their right.

The draft of a loan by subscription was read and settled.

Resolved to meet to-morrow on the complaint against the Post Office. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 237.]

July 28.  
[Whitehall.]

Passes for Noel Cossart, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 537] ; for Henry Stahl, ditto ; for John Holp, a German protestant, ditto ; for Martha Quesné and Magdalene her daughter, French protestants, ditto ; for John Hartley, a bookseller, ditto, on the recommendation of Mr. Richard Bentley, his Majesty's library keeper [*Ibid.*, p. 538] ; for Captain Don Álvarez, Captain Don John Burgales, Captain

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Don Domingo Correa, and Captain Don Thomas Alvaraz, with two servants, ditto; for Captain William Schout to go to Flanders; for Magdalene le Gagneux, a French protestant, to go to Holland; for Mr. John Heymans, belonging to the King's wine-cellar, and Cornelius Sam his servant, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 539]; for Mr. David Batigne, agent to the Marquis de Miremont's dragoons, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 541]; for Mrs. Cornelia Verhaest, with her child, Mrs. Emerentia Pyll and Mrs. Hildegonda van Leen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 542]; for Christopher Stieht and John George Stein, Germans, ditto; for Mr. Peter Bethon, one of the King's servants, ditto; for Henry Hales and Thomas Glanville, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 376]; and for Barent Kouswelt, a trooper in the Dutch troop of guards, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 380.]

July 28.

Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. Lord Portland arrived here last Sunday from the King's army in Flanders, which he left this day se'nnight at Cambron near Ath, whence the King intended to march to Oudenarde, where a camp was already marked out for that purpose. The occasion of Lord Portland's coming was to hasten a supply of money to be sent to the King for the subsistence of the army, which is now under consideration here. What was said of the city of Amsterdam having lent 300,000*l.* for this service was a mistake.

The Lords of the Council met yesterday morning, and the merchants who attended were called in, and heard in relation to forbidding the public notaries to protest their foreign bills for some time longer, which they would pay half in money and half in bank notes. Their lordships did not think fit to make any further order in this matter.

This day parliament met and was by commission further prorogued to the 1st of September next. The fleet is in Torbay. I [*sic*] believe the next letters from Flanders will tell us that the Prince de Vaudemont has marched towards Dunkirk, but the design seems to be only a bombarding.

Since I wrote the above the Dutch mail of Friday last has come in.

The letters from the King's camp are dated the day before, and the army was then still at Attre near Ath. The Prince de Vaudemont came thither the 21st instant, to wait upon the King and receive his directions, and the day following he returned to his army near Ghent. It is said that there appear so great difficulties in the design against Dunkirk, that it is not thought advisable to undertake it.

In Hungary, Germany and Piedmont the armies are in the same camps they were by the former post. They write from Holland that the Emperor will not accept the neutrality proposed by the Duke of Savoy for Italy, but intends to continue the war on that side, which will make the Duke of Savoy very uneasy. I have seen a letter which gives very little hopes of there being anything attempted of great moment in Flanders this campaign. I am told there is a project on foot which will raise the money that is wanted, but do not yet know what it is. The Marquis de

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Croissy, the French Secretary of State, is dead, and his son succeeds him. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 55.]

July 28.  
Whitehall.

Extract from another news-letter. On Sunday morning last we had an account of the arrival of the Earl of Portland. This day parliament met and was prorogued to the 1st September next. The Exchequer bills begin to go abroad and find good acceptance.

Letters from the camp at Attré near Ath of the 23rd instant say that the Prince de Vaudemont waited on the King and has returned again to his camp at Marykirk. Marshals de Villeroy and Boufflers continued in their former camps, having placed strong detachments along the Schelde. The day before a party of Spanish horse had defeated a French party of 50 horse from Villeroy's, and another of 150 horse, from Boufflers' army, and brought in 80 horse and 74 prisoners. Monsieur Colbert de Croissy, one of the French King's secretaries, died on the 18th instant, and is succeeded by the Marquis de Torey, his eldest son. [*Ibid.*, No. 56.]

July 28.  
Admiralty  
Office.

Josiah Burchett to James Vernon. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 21.]  
*Enclosing extracts from letters of:—*

(1) *The Navy Commissioners, dated 22 July 1696. Captain Allen, storekeeper and muster-master at Cadiz, informs us that his Majesty's ships on that station have been lately refitted there, and supplied with eight months' stores. If they are to be continued there, several kinds of stores will be wanted, and he has no credit for providing such as may be had. [Ibid., No. 21. i.]*

(2) *Commander St. Lo, dated 24th July 1696. I am sorry to have occasion to inform you that the Mercury is forced to stay in harbour for want of provisions. [Ibid.]*

July 28.

Lord Mountrath to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The King having done me the honour to name me one of the Lords Justices of this kingdom, we were this day accordingly sworn, and at my first entrance upon the employment I think myself obliged to beg your grace's favour and advice. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 39.]

July 28.  
The camp at  
Attré near  
Ath.

Commission for David Baillie to be surgeon of Lord Carmichael's regiment of dragoons in Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 263.]

July 28.  
Attré.

The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, directing the continuance of the adjournment of the Scotch parliament, from the 26th of August to the 8th of September next. [*Ibid.*, p. 264.]

July 28.  
Attré.

Warrant for a patent, under the great seal of Scotland, creating John, Lord Murray, eldest son of the Marquess of Atholl, who is nearly related to the King, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Glenalmond and Lord Murray in the kingdom of Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 265.]



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 July 28.      Warrant for a commission to John, Earl of Tullibardine, to be  
           Attre.      High Commissioner to the ensuing session of the Scotch parliament. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 267.]
- July 28.      Warrant for the payment of 2,500*l.* to the Earl of Tullibardine  
           Attre.      for the charges of his equipage as his Majesty's High Commissioner. [*Ibid.*, p. 269.]
- July 28.      Warrant for a daily allowance of 50*l.* to the said High Com-  
           Attre.      missioner. [*Ibid.*, p. 270.]
- July 28.      Warrant to the Duchess of Hamilton to deliver to the said High  
           Attre.      Commissioner the key of the royal apartments in Holyrood House, for his accommodation during the approaching session of the Scotch parliament in Edinburgh. [*Ibid.*, p. 271.]
- July 28.      The King to the Earl of Tullibardine. Whereas it belongs to  
           Attre.      only one of our two secretaries of state for Scotland indefinitely to have place and vote in parliament, as an officer of state, we appoint Sir James Ogilvie to have such place and vote in the ensuing session of parliament, and we have ordered him to repair to Scotland accordingly. [*Ibid.*, p. 272.]
- July 29.      Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
 [Whitehall].      Read Thomas White's paper, discovering that dies and coining engines had been delivered out of the Tower by one Hunter. Ordered that Doctor Newton attend to-morrow, and that he have directions to enquire into it. Read Colonel Crawford's letter about Humphreys, as also Sir William St. Quentin's.
- The Lords of the Admiralty attended, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. They acquainted their Excellencies that the merchants had been with them, to tell them that a rich Hamburg fleet lay ready, worth 400,000*l.*, and to desire that Benbow might be ordered to fetch them home. They had prepared orders accordingly, and would despatch them this night, if their Excellencies approved thereof, adding withal that they believed the Hamburg fleet had come out, and perhaps Du Bart too, for they had had advice he was cleaning his ships on the 6th. Benbow was taking in his provisions, and would be ready to sail immediately. Their Excellencies were of opinion that such a service ought not to be delayed.
- Mention was made to the Admiralty of what the Earl of Portland had told the Duke of Shrewsbury concerning the joining of some English ships with five or six Dutch, for the security of some ships returning from Russia and Muscovy; Du Bart was now lying in their way to intercept them. They would have a more particular account of it, when Lord Portland gave them the extract of his letters.
- The Admiralty answered that the station for that service must be between Scotland and Ireland, which was out of the way for the present for protecting English trade; they had lately sent their ships to Russia, and it was not necessary to look after them till the

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beginning of winter. They had sent a strong convoy to the Sound under the command of Captain Foulkes. They thought the proper station for protecting the English trade, and waiting for Du Bart, would be on the Broad Fourteens. As soon as the Hamburg fleet was in safety, if the Dutch were willing, some of Benbow's ships might be ordered thither to join theirs.

As for the security of the Soundings, Lord Berkeley had sent four ships thither under the command of Captain Beaumont, and they would order him to send a greater strength with a flag officer. They proposed the calling in of some of the great ships that most wanted repairs, in order to the manning several lesser ships, and desired to know whether victuals should be provided for the fleet beyond Michaelmas. They were told that these things should be taken into consideration to-morrow, when it was "full Board," as also their memorial about the want of money for Greenwich Hospital.

There not being a *quorum*, the hearing about the Post Office was put off, and the persons attending were told that notice would be given them when another day was appointed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 239.*]

July 29.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Doctor Ciprianus, John Noads and Isaac Allers, his servants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 538]; for Helena van Ringlenberg, a subject of the States General, ditto; for Moses Saxuco [?], Moses Messia, Isaac Henriquez and Jacob Nunes Merread, ditto; for Berent van der Saal, ditto; for Anne de Harder and two children, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 540]; for Jelles van Duysen, ditto; for Caspar van Osenburg, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 541]; for Jacob Telner and Jean Meritz, a youth about fifteen years old, ditto; for Mrs. Anne Moyle and a servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 543]; for Mary Browne of Alkmaar in North Holland, ditto; for Mary Pourset of the Hague, ditto; for Daniel Bacquet, ditto, on the recommendation of the churchwardens of the French church in Spitalfields; for Mrs. Ducroy and Jane Durant, a servant-maid, ditto; for Richard de Caux and David de Caux, ditto; for Jacob Slaw and Jan Jacobse, Dutchmen, ditto; for Caspar Rode and Henry Dittmar, Germans, ditto; for Jane Robson, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 382]; and for Philip Kohler, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 383.]

July 29.  
Admiralty  
Office.

William Bridgeman to James Vernon. The Lords of the Admiralty have received from the Commissioners for Registering Seamen, certain proposals which they beg you will lay before the Lords Justices of England. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 22.*] *Enclosing:—*

*The Copy of a letter from the Commissioners for Registering Seamen, dated 23rd July 1696. Upon further consideration of what we have lately proposed touching the act of parliament for the registering of seamen, we are of opinion that, if the masters of merchant-ships may be obliged to give lists of their men, and entries and discharges, upon oath, and to stop the 6d. a month out of their wages, the accounts of the persons to be employed at the*

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outports for receiving the said sixpences may be effectually controlled at this office without having a controller at each port, except at Yarmouth, Newcastle, Whitehaven, Bristol, Barnstaple, Bideford and London. Instead of monthly returns, once a quarter may be sufficient for their sending up accounts to this office.

The readiest way of obliging the masters to give in the said accounts of their men, and to pay the said stoppage, will be for the Treasury to issue directions to the Customs' officers not to permit any vessels to be cleared at the last port of their discharge till they produce certificates from our officers that they have given an account upon oath of the number of men they carry out, and also a bond for delivering in an account of their entries and discharges upon unloading their ships at the end of their voyages, and paying the money due thereon.

For collecting the same in the port of London, we propose a receiver with a salary of 100*l.*, with one clerk at 50*l.*, and another at 70*l.*, and a controller at 80*l.*, to be placed in a house as near the Customs' House as may be ; also that we allow the two Customs' officers, called clerks of the entries, such a reward as we shall find reasonable for their pains in sending to the receiver daily lists of all vessels that make any entries in the Customs' House, and another reward to the Customs' House officer at Gravesend for stopping such vessels as have not our certificates.

As soon as you have decided on the time for the commencement of the abovesaid stoppage, the same should be published by proclamation to all masters of ships.

Is it intended to register persons living in Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey ? [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 22. i.]

July 29.  
Dublin.

News letter addressed to James Vernon, esquire, Secretary to their Excellencies the Lords Justices of England, at Whitehall. This day the Right Honourable Sir Charles Porter, the Earl of Mountrath and the Earl of Drogheda were sworn lords justices of this kingdom after the usual manner.

July 31st :—The *Dover* prize, the *Speedwell* and the *Penzance* have come into this harbour, but are all ordered out again, the *Penzance* to convoy some merchantmen to Milford, and the *Speedwell* to Whitehaven, to convoy our coal ships, and the *Dover*, with Mr. Solicitor-General Brodrick to Chester Water, and in his return hither to call at Holyhead for the packets and several merchant ships now lying there. This afternoon at six the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, recorder, etc., of Dublin waited on the Lords Justices to congratulate them on their accession to the government, upon which occasion the recorder made a speech to their Excellencies. To-morrow at eleven in the morning the provost, fellows, etc., of the College of Dublin have desired leave to wait on their lordships on the same occasion, which is accordingly appointed. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 40.]

July 29. Sir Charles Porter, the Earl of Mountrath, and the Earl of  
Dublin Castle. Drogheda to the Lords Justices of England. This morning Mr. Palmer arrived with the commissions for constituting us justices for the government of this kingdom, and holding this parliament,



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and in the afternoon we were sworn and had the sword delivered us. We have also received your Excellencies' pleasure, signified by Mr. Vernon, to cause the parliament to be adjourned to the 8th September next. We shall endeavour to our utmost to answer the great trust his Majesty has reposed in us, and hope you will give us leave to apply for your directions when any difficulties arise. If we receive no further orders from you, we will take care the parliament shall be adjourned to the day you have appointed, though perhaps by reason of the late harvest (occasioned by the unseasonable weather) it may be a fortnight too soon for them to meet to do business. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 41.]

July 29.  
Dublin.

Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. This morning the packets came in, and I received yours of the 16th, 18th, and 23rd instant. About noon Mr. Palmer came ashore with the commission for the justices, and this evening we were sworn in council, and have appointed to meet and settle our affairs at ten to-morrow, when Mr. Palmer will be fixed our secretary. I have herewith sent you the best account I can at present give of the matter the secretary to the Spanish ambassador mentioned to you, and when Mr. Carleton, one of the commissioners of the revenue, returns from his circuit, I shall, I believe, be able to give some further particulars. As I remember, he examined some of the passengers, but he was of opinion that no advantage would come to the crown by way of forfeiture or otherwise. I have sent such papers as I could at present recover relating to that matter. The directions the lords justices have sent to adjourn the parliament to the 8th September will, as to the time, agree well enough with the generality, for the harvest will in most places, except in the north, be well-nigh over. There is not in my opinion any reason to doubt but the parliament will meet in very good humour, and will give a reasonable supply. There are not any privateers in this part of the channel, and though we have an account of several which have lately been seen beyond Derry, yet I am of opinion they are gone by this time, the *Crown* and, as they say, the *St. Malo* prize too, being in that station. After I had sent away the last packet, wherein I wrote something doubtfully of a noble peer, he gave me a visit, and said so much in the particular I mentioned, that I do not think he will give me any cause to complain. Brigadier Wolsley and Mr. Thomas Brodrick are preparing to go to London, and the Solicitor General and his lady for the Bath. I hope they will not make any representations (if that be the business of any of them) otherwise than matters really are, and then I am sure they can say nothing to my prejudice.

*Postscript added July 30th.* This morning we met at the Castle, and appointed Mr. Palmer and Mr. Deering our secretaries, and in the afternoon we received the compliments of the city in a speech delivered by their Recorder. *Enclosures not here preserved.* [*Ibid.*, No. 42.]

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July 30.  
Newgate.

—— Pinet to Sir William Trumbull. Is it possible that, after I have come to this country with such worthy intentions, not content with refusing my services, you are determined to send me back to France, which I left for such serious reasons that it will mean a rope if I return? I am willing to be punished for my faults. Let me be sent elsewhere, to Holland or Flanders. If you would do me the favour of hearing me, I could convince you of the sincerity of my intentions, which are to consecrate my life to the service of King William. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 57.]

July 30.  
Newgate.

—— de Rouveroy to the same. I hear I am to be sent back to France. I beg you to let me die in prison, rather than send me back to a place where death must be a necessary consequence of all that happened to me there. If you would hear me, I could convince you of my good intentions in coming here. Let me rather go to Flanders or Holland, to find my brother-in-law in Hamburg, who has given such public proofs of his affection for the King, that I think they cannot be unknown to you. *French.* [*Ibid.*, No. 58.]

July 30.  
The camp at  
Attre near Ath.

Warrant for Powle Garway to be elected to New College, Oxford. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, p. 79.]

July 30.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send you a copy of a letter from Mr. Leyoncrona, desiring that Thomas Rowland, a subject of Sweden, pressed on board one of his Majesty's men-of-war, may be released. I desire you will give the necessary directions, if the matter be as it is represented to me. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 122.]

July 30.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Dr. Newton called in. Thomas White's paper given him, so that he may speak with him upon it. Ordered that Challoner be likewise sent to Dr. Newton, to acquaint him with what he is able to discover.

Read a petition of Isaac Odry, vicar [*sic*] of Kettering,\* complaining of the ill-usage he had received from Mr. Washburne. Ordered that it be sent to the Bishop of Peterborough, to inform their Excellencies of the truth of the fact, and they will consider accordingly how he may be righted, and Mr. Washburne proceeded against.

Considerations had of Sir John Fenwick's trial, there being reason to doubt whether the Lord Steward's letter to the King of the 10th of July were delivered, since the Earl of Essex, under whose cover it was sent, never owned the receipt of it, and his grace offered to write again by to-morrow's post. Ordered that Mr. Attorney be acquainted with their Excellencies' directions that the sessions be adjourned to such time as he thinks most

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\* Kettering, in the diocese of Peterborough, is a rectory.

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convenient for Sir John's trial, Sir John remaining meanwhile in the Tower.

The petition of Narcock and Hurd for an invention about lacquering to be referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Mrs. Hill to be recommended to the Treasury for a supply to carry her over into Ireland.

Read the petition of the inn-holders and victuallers at Hounslow, to be reimbursed what they had advanced for the subsistence of a troop of Colonel Windsor's regiment ; referred to the Treasury.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal, called in. They acquainted their Excellencies that they had considered Lord Portland's proposal. All that could be done in it must be done by Captain Foulkes, but it would be long before he could receive orders. They had written to Lord Berkeley to take care the Soundings should be strengthened. Seventeen Dutch men-of-war were lying at Spithead, but they knew not whither any of them was bound. They proposed to call in two of the great ships for manning some smaller. A difficulty was started, but not resolved, as to what they should do to pay the men when turned over. It was likewise proposed that the registry should be set on foot before any of the ships left the fleet. Their Excellencies approved thereof.

Mention was made that, if the now disabled bomb vessels were laid up, they would furnish men for other ships. The Admiralty acquainted their Excellencies that the victualling now provided would hold out at short allowance till the end of October. They desired to know what more should be provided, and were told that care should be taken to have in store what the fleet might want. They were acquainted with the King's directions about a squadron for the protection of the flota and galleons, and the list was given them that Mr. Russell had drawn up for that service, with directions to consider it, and prepare matters for that expedition, and that it be managed with secrecy.

They complained of the badness of the small arms on board the fleet. Resolved that Lord Romney be spoken to about it to-morrow. It was proposed some care should be taken for supplying the fleet with fresh provisions while in port, as had been always usual, and the health of the men required it ; 2,000*l.* would do it. Resolved that it be spoken of to Lord Godolphin to-morrow.

The committee for Greenwich Hospital presented their petition for a grant of the hobby stables and an acre of ground at Greenwich for the use of the hospital. Referred to the Treasury to report how fit it may be to recommend it to the King.

Read Admiral Killigrew's petition on behalf of his brother, that he might have his share of the reward for taking the two French men-of-war in the Mediterranean, in which service he was killed. Sir Robert Rich made a verbal report to the effect that it was a matter already adjusted by Mr. Russell, while he had the command of the fleet, so they had not thought fit to make any alteration in it, or call in question what he had settled. When the Admiralty had withdrawn, their Excellencies observed that the petition was returned without any report in writing ; it was therefore ordered



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to be sent to Mr. Bridgman, to have the report annexed to it. A *nolle prosequi* agreed to for Hannah Wilkinson, as the Admiralty desired it.

The Lords of the Treasury, viz., Mr. Montagu and Mr. Smith, called in. They acquainted their Excellencies that they had sent for Sir Joseph Hearne about the Duke of Savoy's tallies that were in his hand. By the answers he gave them they found it necessary to propose that orders might be given him not to part with those tallies, or pay any money upon them. He talked of a commission he had given by letter to President de la Tour to draw 25,000*l.* upon him; but he had not done it, and Sir Joseph seemed apprehensive that the letters he had written, or that were sent to him, were somewhere stopped. Therefore they proposed further that he should be directed to withdraw that commission. As to the manner of it, the letter he should write to President de la Tour might be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, to receive the King's directions whether it should be delivered or not.

It was resolved to speak with Sir Joseph Hearne before anything should be ordered. Accordingly he was called in, and repeated to their Excellencies what he had already told them, viz., that President de la Tour had lodged in his hands tallies for 100,000*l.*, for which he had given him a receipt; that 8,000*l.* only was paid, but he had given him a general credit to draw upon him for 25,000*l.* more, but he had not yet done it; and when he should do so he would acquaint their Excellencies therewith before he accepted any of the bills. Being asked whether he would forbear accepting the bills after he had been with them, his answer was to the effect that he thought himself under an obligation to answer the bills that should be so drawn, and even to deliver the tallies when President de la Tour required it. But he was ready to do anything wherein he might be justified and cleared of his obligation; and what obligation he lay under by his credit must be referred to be then considered.

Sir Joseph withdrew, and, being called in, nothing was said to him the first time, it not being resolved who should speak to him. Being called in soon after, the Lord Keeper cautioned him that, as this was public money and given for carrying on the war against France, he must take care how he parted with it, till his Majesty's pleasure were known. For there was reason to suspect that the Duke of Savoy was entering into engagements with the enemy, and therefore the King would have those tallies secured, and he should have orders for it accordingly. If he had anything further to propose for his justification and indemnity, their Excellencies would take care in it.

His answer was, when he saw their order, he would endeavour to observe it; but he was not prepared to propose anything.

Read a petition on behalf of a soldier in Puisar's regiment, condemned at Ludlow. Ordered that he be reprieved for a fortnight, and that the recorder of Ludlow be written to for an account of how that matter appeared upon the trial. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 242.*]

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July 30.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Josué Collas to go to Holland ; for Peter Morêt, a French protestant, ditto ; for Johanna Junius and Elizabeth Plets, subjects of the States General, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 544*] ; for Moses Frank and Simon, his son, Mayer Ascana, Zacharias Pousergy, Abraham Moses and Kindly Mayer, a woman, ditto ; for Merian Treves, Vossa Treves, and two children, Samuel Mendes, Juda bar Jacob and David Gateno, ditto ; for Mr. Richard Davies and Peter Stalard, ditto [*Ibid., p. 545*] ; for Abraham de Mercado, Judith and Debora de Mercado, and Anna Jupel, Jews, ditto ; for Catarina Verheyen, Rebecca Verheyen, Lisabet Gerretse and Pieter Jansen, subjects of the States General, ditto [*Ibid., p. 546*] ; for Robert Jacobse, Gaspar van Linden, Cornelis Dirkse, Claes Janse and Herman Areense, Dutch seamen, ditto ; for Zacharias Acoluthus, a German, ditto ; for Frederick Owens and Alida Hill, ditto ; for Beat Frederick Hentzelman, ditto ; for Samuel de Nijs of the first battalion of Dutch Guards, ditto ; for Mr. George Holdgate, ditto ; and for Elias Polack and Jacob Levy, Jews, ditto. [*Ibid. 346, p. 383.*]

July 30.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to Richard Hopkins for apprehending — Gordon, together with his papers, on a charge of assisting in the escape of Sir James Montgomery when in custody of a messenger for high treason. [*Ibid., p. 384.*]

July 30.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. The Bank of England held yesterday a general court, where it was resolved that all persons who lodge in the bank as cash any gold or new money shall receive for the same after the rate of 6 per cent., whilst it lies there ; and care shall be taken to keep a sufficient sum of money in the bank to pay off the same upon demand.

The parliament of Scotland being to meet very shortly, Lord Murray, one of the secretaries of state for that kingdom, is going thither to hold the same, as the King's commissioner.

A common council met yesterday in London, and it was thought there would have been some mention made about furnishing the King with money, but it seems this meeting was purely about the city's particular affairs, especially to regulate some abuses in relation to the public markets.

The fleet continues in Torbay. It is believed Lord Portland will suddenly return to Flanders, but I do not hear he has yet set any time for his departure. Several eminent merchants have had a meeting this day to consider of supplying the King with 200,000*l.* immediately, for the use of the army, and it was proposed to raise the same by a subscription ; to-morrow they are to meet again, to take a final resolution herein.

There was this day a hearing at Council about supplying the fleet with naval stores from New England between Sir Harry Ashurst and others, who proposed it, and the Commissioners of the Navy, who shewed wherein they might be useful and wherein not. Upon the whole it was resolved that Sir Harry Ashurst's agent

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should send some quantities of the said stores over hither for an essay. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 59.*]

July 31.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I hoped to have given you a better account this post of the progress those gentlemen had made, who, having prepared money for the Land Bank, were said to be willing to furnish you with a considerable sum, in this time of necessity, in order to entitle themselves to your favour, and to that of the parliament the next session. After some meetings Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin and I have had with them, and several discourses, that we and others have had with those who are supposed to have great influence upon them, all they have yet subscribed is but 40,000*l.* You will receive a so much better account from the other two lords of the whole proceeding, that I shall not trouble you with repetition, only I confess they appeared to-night so willing to quarrel upon a very slight occasion, that I much apprehend their performing what has been so often and so positively promised. I wish I may be mistaken.

We have all told Lord Portland he must not stir from hence till this matter be over, some way or other. I wish it may be soon to your satisfaction. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 24.*]

July 31.  
Aug. 10.  
Whitehall.

The Earl of Portland to the same. The day before yesterday the merchants, with whom an appointment had been made, came to my house, and promised they would do their utmost; they said they had a meeting in the city the next day, at which they would propose the matter. But yesterday evening five of the chief of them came to tell me that the majority of their chief people by the bad treatment they had received at certain hands were so apprehensive of what they might undergo during your Majesty's absence, that they would not decide unless they received an assurance that you would grant them a charter of incorporation, in the hope that next parliament would erect them into a bank.

When I represented the harm they were doing to themselves and to your Majesty's service by this delay, and that it would be better for them to advance the 200,000*l.* without stipulations, they seemed to be convinced I was right, and promised to work at getting the subscription, and that they would come this afternoon to report what they had done.

The Speaker and Mr. Harley, to whom I spoke about it, were so entirely in agreement, that I relied on a good result to their promises. But this afternoon they came to tell us they have not been able to get more than 46,000*l.* subscribed, because of the Jews, with whom the Treasury had agreed to send 20,000*l.* on ordinary terms.

We offered to give them the same terms as to the Jews, to which they had nothing to answer. This makes me think they are not able to do what they promised. The Speaker and his friends are very vexed [?], but they all promised they would do their utmost, and now I begin to doubt they will not carry it through. I see



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they are annoyed that the Treasury had credit to make an agreement to remit money on more favourable conditions, and that Exchequer Bills are received.

Lord Godolphin will inform you of the remittance that would have been made this evening, but that the Jews' sabbath obliges them to put it off till the next post.

If the merchants do not do what they have promised, we can still continue to remit, because the exchange has gone up so much.

The goodwill and desire of the people throughout the country to serve your Majesty has been more evident than one would have imagined in these troublesome times; in the majority of the counties the people pay the subsistence of the soldiers quartered on them regularly every Saturday. The new money is beginning to get into circulation.

I hear from Winchester that at St. Cross, three miles from there, where is held one of the largest fairs in the country, they sold cheese to the value of 20,000*l.*, which was all paid in cash.

Lord Sunderland has arrived in town. I do not see any more appearance of jealousy than formerly; on the contrary, the affair of the money has kept us so busy, that no one has had leisure to talk of anything else.

On Sunday I am going to Windsor to see the Princess. I do not know yet when I shall be able to leave. I fear they will urge your Majesty to make me stay till something is finally settled about the money. I will use all the dispatch I can to get away. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 25.*]

July 31.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Admiral Almonde. The lieutenant governor of Portsmouth has sent an account hither that the States' ship *Zelandia*,\* now lying at Spithead, has several of his Majesty's subjects on board, who are deserters from the army in Flanders. The Lords Justices have thought fit I should acquaint you therewith, not doubting but you will consider of what consequence it is to both nations that the deserters of either side should not be entertained, when they are known to be such. Accordingly you will please to send orders to the commander of the said ship that he deliver those men to the lieutenant governor of Portsmouth that he may secure them till his Majesty shall give directions concerning them. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 263.*]

July 31.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. The Earl of Romney was with their Excellencies, and promised to send them an answer to the Admiralty's complaint about small arms.

Resolved that the hearing about the Post Office be proceeded with on Monday morning. Mr. Secretary Trumbull to have notice of it, and all concerned in the matter to attend.

Read a petition of the African Company about three ships to go along with theirs for restoring their factories. Given to Sir

\* Called the *Zeelander* on p. 312.

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George Rooke to consider of the objection he made to it, viz., that, if they expected the seamen to land, they could not be spared. Resolved that some of the Company be directed to speak with Sir George Rooke and adjust matters.

Mr. Clarke gave an account of what Colonel Gibson writes about deserters from the army in Flanders, that were on board the *Zeelander*\* at Spithead. Ordered that Mr. Clarke write to Colonel Gibson to get as particular information of that matter as he can, without noise or making any demand of the men; and that Lord Villiers and Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted with it, for procuring orders to secure the men, if that ship be bound for Holland. The Duke will write to Lieutenant-General [*sic*] Almonde that the men may be delivered here, if the ship continue on our coast.

Ordered that Mr. Baker be spoken to, to supply the witnesses, Lord Portland taking notice of their wants. Lord Godolphin gave an account that 300*l.* was then ordered for them.

Read and settled the draft of the letter to Mr. Blathwayt, giving him an account of what ships were designed for the Straits, in answer to his letter of 2nd August, new style.

Ordered likewise that the account to be given of the behaviour of the officers and messengers, who brought up Sir John Fenwick, should be as follows: that the suspension of Beake the messenger was to be taken off, as their Excellencies were satisfied he was attending upon Webber in another room, when Mrs. Lascelles was brought to Sir John; as to Medlicot, their Excellencies are informed he has served well, and that he is the son of a very honest gentleman, whom his Majesty might remember, having lodged at his house at Abingdon; he is a young man, and, having never before been employed on the like occasion, appears to have fallen into this mistake by surprise.

Major General Stewart gave an account of a soldier of his regiment condemned by a court-martial at Exeter for desertion, and represented that several members of parliament, with the corporations of Exeter, Bridgwater and Reading, interceded for him. Their Excellencies consented he should be pardoned.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. They stated they had been with Lord Portland, who told them the necessity there was for some of our ships joining the Dutch off Shetland to observe Du Bart, by reason so many of the Dutch ships were employed in the Channel. They were of opinion orders might be sent to Captain Foulkes accordingly, he being at Gottenburg. They had sent to speak with some of the merchants about it, to know how it might consist with bringing home their trade from the Sound, and would dispatch the orders several ways. Their Excellencies approved thereof, provided there might be no occasion for a dispute in case the Dutch should have a flag there, which they were to take care of with Lord Portland.

Read a letter from the Victuallers to the Navy Board about the want of money to answer foreign bills and other services. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury, Lord Godolphin saying this would be

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\* Called the *Zelandia* on p. 311.

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a proper time for some care to be taken in it, now they had the Admiralty report about proportioning the payments.

Notice taken of the complaint that convoys were wanted for the provision ships ; and, on the other side, their practice was blamed for lading a fifth or sixth part on the ships of merchants, who were not ready with the rest of their freight, when the convoys were ordered to call [*sic* : sail ?] ; and the like was done by the Ordnance Board with their stores. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 248.]

July 31. Passes for Renée de la Chebaudie and Magdalene Morel, two  
Whitehall. French protestant women, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 544] ; for Anne Lammers and Mary Lammers, subjects of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 545] ; for John Ricard, Elizabeth his wife, six young children, and Elizabeth Romsey, his wife's kinswoman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 550] ; for "Jeronomy" Clifford, his servant-maid Elizabeth Cranwell, and Michael, a negro boy, ditto ; for Michael le Tondou, a French protestant, ditto ; for John Wells and George Crosland, weavers, ditto ; for Captain John Elliot, of Colonel Robert Mackay's regiment, John Brisban and John Cocq, his servants, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 384] ; and for Mr. Richard Maitland, ensign in the Scots footguards, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.*, p. 385.]

July 31. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mrs. Edy Roberts  
Whitehall. to have access from time to time to her father, Captain Edward Roberts. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 438.]

July 31. Memorial for the Lords Justices of England by the Lords of  
Admiralty the Admiralty. The whole service of the victualling is in great  
Office. want of money, especially for answering bills of exchange to purchase fresh provisions for the fleet while in harbour, and for paying necessary-money to the pursers. By his last letter the admiral of the fleet acquainted us that there is a very great want of butter and cheese, as of beer and other necessaries. The victuallers represent they are utterly unable to provide the same, for want of money and credit. *In duplicate.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, Nos. 23 and 24.] *Enclosing (in duplicate):—*

(1) *Extract of a letter from Lord Berkeley, dated in Torbay, 28 July 1696. I have given orders throughout the fleet to be as careful as possible to preserve the little butter and cheese that is left ; but how does this frivolous excuse serve them for the want of beer, which will be gone by the 7th of next month. Of this there has been very little, or none, condemned by surveys. As to their complaints about surveys, whatever is condemned is returned to their agent, where they may come themselves, and see what stuff it is. But they carry their business very smoothly, and instead of supplying the fleet, or giving any answer to the just complaints I made for want of fresh meat for the fleet and necessary-money to the pursers, who complain they can no longer supply the ships, they come and complain that some butter and cheese is spoiled for want of looking after it carefully, which is more than they can know. At this rate, it*



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*lies in these gentlemen's power at any time to ruin us, if they have a mind to. At this present we shall be forced to go to Portsmouth, if not more eastward, for the fleet was never kept in these parts without beer or wind [sic]. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, Nos. 23. i., and 24. i.]*

(2) *Copy of a letter from the Victualling Commissioners, dated 30th July 1696. We have just received your letters of yesterday, requiring us to furnish the fleet with those species that are wanted to complete them at whole allowance to Michaelmas next. We find the species wanting to be chiefly beer, butter and cheese. We shall immediately endeavour to provide beer, and lade it in victualling ships. The butter and cheese will be more difficult, because new butter, proper to keep good, has but little arrived here yet, and the cheesemongers in contract, being greatly in arrear, refuse to deliver more-without a substantial payment on account. [Ibid.]*

(3) *Copy of a letter from Mr. Hibbard, secretary to Lord Berkeley, dated in Torbay, 28 July 1696. Lord Berkeley desires care may speedily be taken to supply the pursers with necessary-money, for else we shall never be able to go to sea. The pursers complain they have expended all their stocks, and can supply the ships no longer. [Ibid.]*

July 31. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. On Wednesday morning last I  
Dublin Castle. arrived here safely, having been at sea from the Saturday before. I embarked at Hoylake, the *Dover* prize, which came in that morning, being there ordered to receive me as soon as I landed. I waited on the Lords Justices, who appointed five in the afternoon to meet in council. They were then sworn according to the usual manner, after which they returned to the Castle, Colonel Robert Fitz Gerald carrying the sword. Yesterday morning their lordships met at the Castle, where they were pleased to declare me first, and Mr. Deering second, secretary, and accordingly we took immediate possession thereof. The letter you and Mr. Yard gave me to be laid before their lordships in council, wherein you make your compliment on their accession to the government, will be laid before them to-morrow, to which by my next you may expect their answer. I shall also endeavour, against the same time, to have the warrant for the half year's allowance drawn, and if possible signed. I have directed Mr. Awnsham Churchill to wait on you with a dozen bottles of usquebagh, which I must desire you will be pleased to accept. I have sent you enclosed the recorder's speech to the lords justices. *No enclosure preserved. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 43.]*

[July.] The Duke of Devonshire to the King. I had the honour about three weeks since to send you an account of the discourse had with Sir John Fenwick, when, by the order of the Lord Justices, I went to him. In case my former letter should have miscarried, they think it necessary I should repeat my report, and the rather because the arraignment of Sir John Fenwick is put off till your pleasure be known.

He gave me a paper in writing to this effect, that he is willing to make an ingenuous and sincere confession of all he knows

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relating to you and your government, concerning the fleet and army, and correspondences held with France by persons that are in places of trust, on condition that, upon the performance of this, he may have an assurance of your pardon, and not be made use of as an evidence. He farther prays that you would be pleased not to communicate this to any one now about you, which I only mention as his request, and humbly submit it to your judgment. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 26.*]

Aug. 1. Extract from a news-letter. The business now under considera-  
Whitehall. tion is the raising of money to supply the public occasions. Divers eminent merchants of London met together yesterday and subscribed 35,000*l.* to be remitted to Flanders for the immediate use of the army. There is 80,000*l.* paid in upon the Exchequer Bills, and four Jews have undertaken to pay in 20,000*l.* next Tuesday on the same credit.

Rear-Admiral Benbow has gone out with his squadron to meet and protect the rich fleet of merchant ships that is expected with two men of war, their convoy, from Hamburgh it being apprehended that Du Bart may be looking out for them. The fleet continues in Torbay.

Sir John Fenwick's trial is put off for three weeks longer. The sessions at the Old Bailey, which met this day, was further adjourned till Saturday the 22nd instant by reason the judges are all out of town. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 60.*]

Aug. 1. Sir William Trumbull to Sir James Butler. I have been  
Whitehall. informed that one Henry Crimes, who stands committed by my warrant for high treason in compassing the death of the King whereof he is not yet acquitted by due course of law, has been lately arrested and committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, and I have thought fit to give you notice he is actually the King's prisoner, in the hands of one of his messengers, and leave it to your consideration whether he can be taken from thence and committed to any other prison on any civil action, while he stands committed for the crime aforesaid. [*S.P. Dom Entry Book 99. p. 287.*]

Aug. 1. Passes for Mr. Alexander Dunbar to go from Gravesend to  
Whitehall. Scotland ; for Francis James and Mary his wife, subjects of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 546] ; for Mr. John van Herrn, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 547] ; and for Peter Ferrand, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 386.]

Aug. 1. Statement by Castun Jacobson, master of the *Sancta Maria* of  
Stockholm, bound home from France, examined on board his Majesty's ship the *Dover*. On Thursday last, on which day they left Camaret, there were thirteen men of war in Brest road ready to sail, and three or four in harbour, fitting out. They were all ships of sixty guns and upwards, except two of fifty bound for the West Indies. The rest were to be commanded by

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Count Château Renaud in the *Conquérant* of ninety guns, but on what service they are ordered he does not know.

There were fifteen sail of merchantmen there, of twelve, fourteen and sixteen guns apiece, some of them laden with corn and brandy, but most of them with salt, bound to Havre de Grace, Dunkirk, etc. They were all ready to sail without convoy, but news was brought of some English men of war off the Isle of Bass, and an order came to stop them.

Mons. Nesmond is to the westward with nine men-of-war. There is one new ship on the stocks at Brest of fifty-six guns. *Copies in duplicate.* [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, Nos. 25 and 26.] Appended to No. 26 is a note by H. Robinson, commander of the Hampton Court: *the prisoners say that at St. Malo they are fitting out twenty sail of privateers, and all the seamen about there have gone to embark thereon. The Marquis de Nesmond is at sea with fifteen men of war; the rest of the Toulon fleet are still rigged at Brest.*

Aug. 1. The Earl of Drogheda to [the Lords Justices of England].  
Dublin. Having obligations to the Lords Justices of England for the honour they have done me in their recommendations to his Majesty to be one of the chief governors of this kingdom, I hope your lordships will accept my humble thanks and at the same time I must crave leave to beg the continuance of your favour. [S.P. Ireland 358, No. 44.]

Aug. 2. Princess Anne of Denmark to [the same?]. "My Lords, by  
Windsor. the enclosed petition you will see that a serjeant in Colonel Columbine's regiment is condemned to die for unhappily killing a man; he humbly prays for a pardon or reprieve until the King's pleasure in the matter be known. I desire you, if you do not think fit to examine the case and pardon him, at least to grant him a timely reprieve, before the day of execution comes, which is appointed to be Friday next come seven night, so that the King may be informed of his misfortune, he having a good character given him by the colonel and the rest of his officers." *Signed. No enclosure here preserved.* [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 61.]

Aug. 3. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The hearing  
[Whitehall.] about the Post Office that was appointed this day was put off till to-morrow, because there was not a quorum of the lords.

Captain Meese's letter, desiring a Danish ship taken at St. Martin's, to be sent to the Treasury.

Read the petition of Mrs. Caldwell to be considered for the powder she had furnished at Inniskillen, and for the loss she was at, and the hazards she ran, in doing it. To be referred to the Lords Justices of Ireland.

The confession of Mr. Rudge and his daughter Mrs. Byse, condemned for clipping, to be sent to Dr. Newton, warden of



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the Mint, to consider what use may be made thereof, that their reprieve may be ordered accordingly. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 251.]

Aug. 3. Passes for Esaias von Luttit and Johann David Teurich to go  
Whitehall. to Holland ; for Don Diomede Gambase, ditto ; for Gerret Neiraat, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 547] ; for Mr. George Barrence and his servant, William Raine, ditto ; for John Waddey, serjeant in Major General Stewart's regiment, ditto ; for Anne Poor, Mary Poor and Mark Poor, ditto ; for Christian Lodovic and Lawrence Hermense, ditto ; and for Peter Burchwarts and Michael Theel, Swedes, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 385.]

Aug. 3. William Bridgeman to James Vernon. I send you, by command  
Admiralty of the Lords of the Admiralty, an extract from a letter from  
Office. Captain Caldwell as to a squadron of French ships cruising in the Straits to intercept the Turkey fleet, which you are desired to lay before the Lords Justices. [*S.P. Dom., Naval* 5, No. 27.]  
*Enclosing :—*

*An extract of a letter from Captain Caldwell, commander of his Majesty's ship Anglesey dated 1st August 1696. I sailed from St. Helen's Road at 4 p.m. yesterday, and at 7 p.m. saw two sail, which this morning we chased, and at 7 a.m. spoke with them. They were two Dutch privateers, who came, five weeks since, from Messina. They report there are ten sail of French men-of-war cruising in the Straits to intercept the Turkey fleet, and that they had been chased by them two or three times. [Ibid., No. 27. i.]*

Aug. 4. [Lord Godolphin] to the King. In my last of 31st July, I acquainted you the Jews had agreed with us to remit 20,000*l.*, but that the bills would not be sent till this post, because of their Sabbath. This night those bills are sent away, and we could have more money upon the same, if we could give them any hopes of so speedy a repayment, but we have no prospect of doing that for any considerable sum.

Lord Portland. has negotiated, ever since he came over, for a loan of 200,000*l.*, but the great promises which have been constantly made him from time to time have all failed hitherto, and I am apt to fear that expectation will end in nothing at last.

I think the Lords Justices [of England] will meet again to-morrow with his lordship and with the Treasury to consider if they shall ask a loan from the city, or resume again the intention of promoting a subscription, which was the method thought of before Lord Portland came over. I confess I am afraid the scarcity of the "species" of money will still disappoint us of finding any considerable sum by any method that can be proposed, unless parliament can find an effectual encouragement for making the money, which is now locked up, circulate in the public service, and for restoring the paper credit ; but, without one or both, I doubt it will be found impossible in a little time. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 27.]

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Aug. 4.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I am very sorry to acquaint you that, after the large repeated promises of those gentlemen of the Land Bank, the most they are able to procure to be subscribed is 40,000*l*. That I doubt will not be lent, but upon such terms, as makes it of no use to your present occasions.

Lord Portland, Lord Godolphin, and myself, having received this bad answer late this evening, have resolved to summon the Lords Justices [of England], to acquaint them with it to-morrow morning, and to have the Treasury ready to be consulted with, as I suppose there will be occasion. Some of my acquaintances tell me there is another set of men who will, upon this exigency, shew their good will. Anything that may produce such an effect will be welcome at this time.

If God delivers us from these present straits, everything that has happened in the endeavouring to procure this loan does more and more convince me that our condition is no better than I laid before you some time since. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 28.*]

Aug. 4.  
Whitehall.

The Earl of Portland to the same. This evening the merchants came to offer to send to Holland within a week the sum of 40,000*l*., provided the Treasury would give them security for repayment. This we shall try to arrange to-morrow. The Speaker and Mr. Harley are in despair, because their enemies will have some show of reason for saying that the land bank has never been able to satisfy the terms of the act of parliament in furnishing the 2,500,000*l*., for at present they cannot produce 200,000*l*. The Lords Justices meet to-morrow morning to interview the Treasury, and they have summoned me to be present.

There are three things which might be tried: (1) to ask a loan from the City; (2) a subscription by all those who take part in the government, or are employed in your Majesty's service; (3) to take the worth [*vaillant*] 200,000*l*. or 300,000*l*. from the Exchequer, which is lying there useless, because it could not be coined in less than two or three months. The last expedient is the most dangerous, because it would be most prejudicial to the credit of the Exchequer, because private people will no longer think their money safe, if we take it from there to use it in case of necessity; therefore one ought not to adopt such a measure except in the last extremity. The first is the most obvious expedient, and could, doubtless, be carried through; or the second, if the city cannot furnish the sum.

I think also that the national bank would do something to assist the public and restore their own credit; but of this I am not certain, nor of the method by which it could be done. There are also some merchants, who offer to remit if the Treasury will be responsible for their repayment in a certain time.

I cannot yet arrange as to my return, of which they will not even suffer me to speak; for if I say that the money you need is found [and return?] people will think the matter desperate, and that I have [returned because] I have no means of getting it.

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I have received no letter from you since my arrival here, except that of the 2nd of August [new style]. Lord Sunderland will remain here till the beginning of next week ; whilst he is here, the three who usually have to communicate with your Majesty are arranging matters as much as possible for the next session of parliament. They seem to agree thoroughly, and there is not the slightest suspicion of any jealousy or envy, but upon this I can inform you better by word of mouth. I will only say here that both sides give every possible assurance of the suppression of all private enmities, which shall not be allowed to prejudice the public service. They are all persuaded that, without perfect unity, each of them would be ruined with the public.

The day before yesterday I went to Windsor to visit the Princess, according to your instructions. I have also been to Kensington, where I was assured that everything would be finished in three weeks, or a month at latest. I will urge on Lord Montague with regard to the furniture ; the stair case is well enough ; the little bedroom is practically finished, and I think you will be satisfied with it all.

As the wind was in the east yesterday afternoon, and in the south to-day, I hope we shall have letters from Holland to-morrow morning.

Sir George Rooke tells me that you have not yet given any orders for the Mediterranean squadron, and that Mr Russell proposes to send only six ships there ; so that if more prove to be necessary, as he is convinced will be the case, orders must be sent over as soon as possible, for the other ships which could go are not at all ready, and the merchants are very apprehensive for the Spanish fleet, which is expected from the Indies. They have advice that Nesmond's squadron, and another, have effected a junction at sea, in order to intercept this fleet, and are now more than twenty sail.

Lady Mary Fenwick came to see me. She says that if your Majesty would pardon her husband, he would declare all he knows, and the names of all those who are betraying you in your council, your fleet and your army ; but he will not be a witness. I told her I did not think your Majesty would pardon him upon any condition, and that the only means of saving him would be to make no stipulation ; if he thought he could deserve a pardon, I advised him to tell everything without reserve, relying implicitly on your clemency. She seemed to me and to Lord Carlisle to be persuaded, but she has since sent to tell me that, before following my advice, she will await your Majesty's answer to a letter which the Lord Steward wrote upon the subject. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 29.]

Aug. 4. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Read her Royal Highness's letter in favour of Richard Want, a serjeant in Colonel Columbine's regiment, condemned at Wycombe for murder. Ordered that it be sent to Lord Chief Justice Treby, to report how the case appeared upon trial.

A memorial was given in by the East India Company and the



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owners of the *Charles*, the ship that Captain Ivory [Every] ran away with from the Groyne. They were told to consider what they would propose to have done, and in the mean time to speak with Dann, who is in custody.

Dr. Newton gave an account that he saw no use in Rudge and Bysses's confession. He also gave an account of Thomas White's discoveries; he thought him sincere, because he had named three notorious coiners, Charnock, Pritchard and Jones, and the two last were often at the Horse Guards. Ordered that Dr. Newton speak with Dr. Clarke about apprehending those two, and that Gibbons be employed to find out Charnock.

The hearing about the miscarriages in the Post Office was proceeded with; several people were sworn against Mr. Bocket, the controller, particularly about his opening some of the privy councillors' letters. He was called in, and made his defence, denying the charge and bringing witnesses to prove that no one but Pulkyn could have seen him, who never pretended to accuse him, till he was himself turned out of the office for a fraud. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 274, p. 252.]

Aug. 4. Passes for Peter le Tudois, a poor French protestant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland; for Andrew Zieher and John Mauriz Wenzel, German protestants, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 548]; and for Alexander and Antonius de Lunebourg, with Henry Schaubé, their governor ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 386.]

Aug. 4. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Martha Leeson to  
Whitehall. have access to her husband, Robert Leeson. [*Ibid.*, p. 385.]

Aug. 4. Captain Robert Sincock to the Duke of Shrewsbury, reporting  
The *Berwick* the safety of the King's presents for Algiers and Tripoli on board  
in Torbay. the *Berwick*. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 28.]

Aug. 4. Extract from a news-letter. The council met again yesterday in  
Whitehall. the afternoon to proceed in the examination of the lists of deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace, who did not sign the Voluntary Association, which have been returned out of the several counties. The gentlemen that refused the same are put out of commission. Mr. Agosta Medina and two other Jews have paid in 20,000*l.* upon the Exchequer Bills. Some others have likewise paid in money upon the same fund, and in all probability further sums will be brought in daily. The merchants of London have subscribed 36,000*l.*

Lord Murray went away on Friday last to hold the parliament in Scotland which is now going to meet.

The fleet continues in Torbay, from whence several of the bomb vessels have come to Spithead to be refitted. They write from the Downs yesterday that Rear-Admiral Benbow was going to sail to meet the fleet of merchant ships expected from Hamburg. He lay with his topsails loose, when these letters came away.

Some days ago a man was seized at Rochester and brought up to town last night, who upon examination appears to have been

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with Every and his crew, against whom a proclamation was published not long since in the East Indies, where they committed divers piracies, and particularly took a rich ship belonging to the Indians. After this they sailed to the Island of Providence in the West Indies, and there left their ships and dispersed, and he believes Every and several others have come home.

Lord Berkeley has sent a squadron from the fleet to cruise in the Soundings under the command of a flag. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 62.]

Aug. 5. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Read a letter from Mr. Taylor of Nottinghamshire, inclosing one he had intercepted of Mr. Burdyn. Ordered that it be put into Sir William Trumbull's hand, to whom the rest of the informations against Burdyn have been sent, and that Mr. Taylor be acquainted therewith.

A letter from Baron Turton read, about Arthur Mangy, condemned at York. Ordered that the Baron be written to, saying that, since the man is condemned, their Excellencies refer it to him whether he should be further reprieved or not, since he can best judge what his discoveries amounted to, and what use may be made of them.

The petition of Fawell, a prisoner at Durham for clipping, to be sent to the Lord Chief Baron, to do therein as he shall think fit.

Directed that the Lords Justices of Ireland be written to for their opinion in relation to the sitting of the parliament, whether it should be upon a prorogation or an adjournment; likewise as to what probable assurances they had of the parliament giving the necessary supplies, what should be done here to bring the members into that temper, and in what time the session may be over.

The Earl of Portland sent for.

The Lords of the Treasury, viz. Mr. Montagu, Mr. Smith and Sir Thomas Littleton, called in. They declared that the expectations from the Land Bank were over, their subscription not amounting to above 36,000*l.*, and none of that like to be paid, since it was upon conditions to be yet agreed upon; that their demands amounted to above 30 *per cent.*, viz. 12 by way of discount, the exporting of 200,000*l.*, as the law allows, which is worth 10 *per cent.*, and the interest upon the tallies they were to have, being 6 *per cent.* more. So that the matter stood just where it was ten days before, when Lord Portland arrived, only they had found remittances for 30,000*l.*, and they would have been in a worse condition had they not been able to satisfy these at the time of repayment.

Considerations had whether they should propose a loan to the City. Great difficulties foreseen in it. The matter would be much worse in case of a refusal or a mean subscription, and they had no fund to propose to them but the credit of the Exchequer in general. Discourses were had about a general subscription. The difficulty foreseen that some would subscribe without any premium only in consideration of the public, others would expect

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a recompense for the advance of any considerable sum, and it was questioned how that could be adjusted.

Resolved that some of the Bank of England be spoken to, and that it be seen what assistance they can give, and that the governor, deputy governor, and some of the directors have notice to attend their Excellencies to-morrow.

Peter Cooke's reprieve signed to the 6th of November. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 254.]

Aug. 5. Passes for John Stockhausen and Albert Hartman, German  
Whitehall. protestants, to go to Holland; for Philip Doughty, esq., and his wife, Brownlow Doughty his son, and Elizabeth his daughter, with Stephen Tookey, a man servant, and Elizabeth, a black maid, to go to Holland or Flanders, upon his own note [*Ibid.* 344, p. 548]; for Catherine de Ville, ditto; and for Stephen Jourdinier and his wife, Henry Beddin and Anne his wife, with a small child, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 386.]

Aug. 5. Warrant to James Kitson and Samuel Chapman to apprehend  
Whitehall. — Napper on a charge of coming out of France without his Majesty's leave. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 5. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to receive into custody  
Whitehall. Maurice Trant, for high treason in voluntarily repairing to the coast of Kent, there to embark with intent to go to France. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 437.]

Aug. 5. News-letter addressed to Sir Joseph Williamson, London. On  
Dublin. Monday last the militia were drawn out to St. Stephen's Green, who made a very fine show, being two regiments of foot and three troops of dragoons. They were drawn out to be viewed by the Lords Justices. Yesterday our parliament met according to their adjournment, and did little more than adjourn themselves to the 8th September next, when it is thought they will do business.

Letters from Kinsale, of the 31st of July, say that last Thursday, in the evening, Captain William Townsend, commander of a small snow of eight guns, in his passage hither from Cadiz, took two small prizes, and that evening off the Seven Heads met three privateers, one of 40, another of 20, and the other of 10 guns, who gave him chase, firing at him till he got from them into Cork harbour with one of his prizes. The other was taken by the privateers, who stood off to sea. On Wednesday in the evening arrived here a small Spaniard from Bilboa, with wine and brandy. The *Ann* galley of Dublin is arrived at Ballymore from the Canaries. Off the Cape she met a French privateer of ten guns, whom she engaged, but came off with the loss of one man.

Letters from Carrickfergus, of the 3rd of August, say that the last night his Majesty's ship *Crown* brought into this harbour a French privateer called the *Goodwin* of St. Malo, John Boyne, commander, about 90 tons, 12 guns, 73 men. She was taken



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about ten yesterday morning off Elsey. She threw all her guns but one overboard, and, with most of her small arms, and any other thing of value, the men came ashore this morning, and are committed to our prison. [*S.P. Ireland*, 358, No. 45.]

Aug. 5. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. Since my last we have received  
Dublin Castle. no letters from England, but, according to what I then wrote you, I laid your letter and Mr. Yard's, about your allowance as agents for the council, before the Lords Justices, who were extremely well satisfied therewith, and directed me to assure you they should be ready to comply with anything (during their continuance in the government) that may prove of service to either of you. At the same time I had directions to signify to you that as you used to furnish the government with news as it came constantly, so they desire the continuance thereof, and withal that you would let your clerk make two copies thereof, and enclose to each of them one; because, if it come directed to them in general, if they happen not to be together, it cannot be opened till they meet the next day. On Friday last the vice-provost, fellows, etc. of the college of Dublin attended the Lords Justices to make their compliment on their lordships' accession to the government, and, Mr. Floyd, one of the senior fellows, spoke the enclosed speech in Latin, to which the Lord Chancellor made a very suitable return.

I am also commanded by their lordships to inform you that they hear nothing of the *St. Malo* prize that was ordered hither. The enclosed association of the county of Caterlow [Carlow] I was directed to enclose to you, to have the same delivered to the Lords Justices [of England].

The enclosed memorial of Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolsley being presented to the Lords Justices, and their lordships not being able to do anything in it without directions from England, Lord Blessington and the Brigadier desired me to enclose it to you, and to pray that you would lay it before the Lords of the Treasury, in order to have a warrant for the same. But there must be inquiry made whether or no Lady Capell does not demand it, lest the King pay it twice. The Earl of Drogheda sent me the enclosed to the Duke of Shrewsbury. *No enclosures preserved.* [*Ibid.*, No. 46.]

Aug. 6. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Nottingham. I have  
Whitehall. received your letter enclosing another signed Nelthrop, apparently written to you to misrepresent the state of public affairs and to create in you a dissatisfaction for the government; you have therefore done well in communicating it only to one of his Majesty's judges, and sending it to me. I wish you would let me know what you know about this Nelthrop, that I may speak with him upon the occasion of this letter. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 289.]

Aug. 6. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Chamberlain. The Abbé  
Whitehall. Scarlatte has waited on the King in Flanders, and had his audience

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of leave, as envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Bavaria. His Majesty is pleased that he should have the usual present, and that it be equal in value to that lately given to the envoy from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. You are therefore to give directions for providing and delivering the said present to Sir Charles Cotterell, who will take care to transmit it to him, and I recommend dispatch in this matter, seeing he is appointed by the Elector to go in the quality of his envoy to Poland, and will doubtless expect to receive his Majesty's present before he begins his journey. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 264.*]

Aug. 6. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Mountrath. I am glad  
Whitehall. the King has reposed so great a trust in one he may so entirely depend upon as yourself. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 128.*]

Aug. 6. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The East India Company attended with an account they had received from the governor of Bombay concerning Captain Avory's piracies.

Read the draft of the letter to the Lords Justices of Ireland. Inserted therein that the parliament there be adjourned to the 22nd of September, unless directions be sent in the mean time.

Read letters from Mr. Blathwayt of the 6th and 9th inst., new style; and from Lord Villiers of the 8th and 11th.

Thomas White's reprieve signed to the 28th inst.

The Lords of the Treasury called in. They gave an account of what discourses they had had with some of the Bank. They find a good disposition in them, but complain of their disability. They were made acquainted with what White had confessed about dies taken out of the Tower, and directed to send for Dr. Newton, and resolve how the coining engines may be safer kept for the future.

The governor and directors of the Bank called in, and acquainted with the necessity of supplying the army, and the acceptable service it would be to his Majesty and the nation if they could assist in it. The governor represented what they had done for the service of the public, and what returns they had met with; that they had strained their credit by furnishing 200,000*l.* in Flanders this summer, and that the Treasury were like to break it by not repaying them any part of that sum, though it was very solemnly promised; that, to put them into any capacity, they ought to have that money. Moreover, it ought to be considered what they lost by the remittances of last year, amounting to 80,000*l.* and more; and persons of quality, who impaired their credit by deserting them, ought to help to repair it by buying that stock again. They could do nothing without a general court, and they must know from their Excellencies if they had a proposal to make to them that they thought was like to be accepted of.

Neither side being ready to propose, it was left to be considered by each party, and recommended to them to prepare to attend the lords in a short time. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 257.*]

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Aug. 6. Passes for Pedro Cruger, a German protestant, to go to Fal-  
Whitehall. mouth and Spain [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 549]; for John  
Cordier, a French protestant, to go to Holland; and for Gerard  
Beelaerts and Theunis Steur, officers of the States General, and  
one servant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 387.]

Aug. 6. Warrant to Thomas Davis and Richard Hopkins to apprehend  
Whitehall. — Courtney, on suspicion of treason, and to bring him before  
the Duke of Shrewsbury to be examined. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 437.]

Aug. 6. R. Yard to Sir John Williamson. Little of moment has passed  
Whitehall. here since you went out of town, except what relates to the money  
business. This brought Lord Portland from Flanders. The  
gentleman of the Land Bank subscribed only 36,000*l.*, and the  
Jews have remitted 20,000*l.*

In Flanders there is nothing to be done this summer. The  
design upon Dunkirk is found impracticable. Thoughts are now  
turned towards Germany, where the siege of Philipsburg will be  
undertaken. It is late in the year; but Prince Louis of Baden is  
full of hopes to succeed in it. This is yet only an intention, and  
is not publicly spoken of. Since they have no hopes of keeping  
the Duke of Savoy in the alliance, they seem at least resolved  
to continue the war on that side, which will certainly make him  
very uneasy. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 63.]

Aug. 6. Extract from a news-letter. Yesterday in the evening we received  
Whitehall. two mails from Holland. The latest letters from the King's camp  
are of this day se'nnight, when the armies continued in the same  
posts of which our former gave an account, only the Prince of  
Vaudemont had sent a detachment from his army to the Meuse,  
which is to remain in the neighbourhood of Namur to observe the  
enemy's motions on that side, while the Landgrave of Hesse  
marches back to Germany with all the diligence he can. He is to  
join Prince Louis on the upper Rhine in order, it is believed, to  
some considerable undertaking yet before the end of the campaign.  
It is taken for granted on all hands that the Duke of Savoy is so far  
engaged with the French, that he is not to be brought off again,  
though in all probability he may have cause to regret what he has  
done, if the war be continued in Italy.

The last letters from Madrid, which are of the 25th ult., say  
an express had arrived there from Piedmont with an account of  
what has passed between the Duke of Savoy and the French,  
whereupon the council of state met several times, but deferred  
taking a resolution till they heard from the King. In the mean  
time there appeared a great disposition in that court to reject the  
neutrality proposed for Italy. The Queen's being with child is  
a piece of news of very great consequence, and will unite the  
factions at that court and make them more vigorous in their  
councils for the future.

It is written from very good hands that the Imperialists were  
going to besiege Temesvar, though it seems a pretty bold



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undertaking when the Grand Seignior was so near them with his army. In Piedmont things continue in the same posture.

The fleet from Hamburg, which is said to be very rich, has arrived in the river with the two men of war, their convoy, which will save Rear-Admiral Benbow this voyage. The Lords Justices have signed a further reprieve for Peter Cooke till the 6th of November next. We hear that two men who have been pirating with Every have been taken in Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 64.*]

Aug. 6.  
Admiralty  
Office.

Josiah Burchett to James Vernon. The Lords of the Admiralty have received from Lord Berkeley copies of letters from the lieutenant-governor of Guernsey and Captain Atkins, touching differences between them, and have commanded me to send these for the Lords Justices' information. I am also to send you for their excellencies' consideration an account from the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean as to the length of time his provisions will hold out; the Victualling Commissioners are unable to replenish these as the "credits" they hold at Cadiz are withdrawn. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 29.*] *Enclosing copies of:—*

(1) *Letter from Captain James Atkins to Lord Berkeley, dated at Guernsey 26 July 1696. His Majesty's ship Greyhound, under my command, was so leaky, I feared we must have several shot[holes] under water. This my carpenter confirmed. So I desired leave of Captain Robinson to go to Guernsey to have her searched, and her leaks stopped. He allowed me leave accordingly for two days.*

*On the 23rd inst., before my arrival in this road, I met with a fishing boat having five men on board. Being in extreme want of men, I took three of them out of her. After anchoring here, I went ashore and acquainted the governor with the good success you had had whilst in the Bay. He seemed very pleased therewith. I told him I had great occasion for men, but would not attempt pressing any on shore without his leave, but what I had done as abovementioned. He told me that was well enough. But the next day he sent an officer to me, requiring me immediately to quit, and send these three men on shore; if not he would detain my boat's crew. My answer was, if he would do so, I could not help it; when I sailed, I might be in action the first hour, and lose the King's ship for want of men; by no means would I release any men, unless he could produce such a protection as I was bound to obey.*

*As I was going on board, on passing the main guard, I was seized, and told I was the governor's prisoner, and must leave my sword at the guard. By reason I would not (nor should I know how to answer the discharging of those three men) I was confined in the guard-house, with my cloak and the boards to lie on.*

*There are more than three hundred English seamen here at present, many of them deserters from the King's service, and hidden out of sight for the moment. I am informed that as soon as a King's ship sails out of the roads, they issue forth in their private men-of-war. Several such are now fitting for sea here with all expedition.*

1696.

About six months since three men left me at Portsmouth, who have families here, and there is about twenty-six months' pay due to them. I gave their names to the governor about a month since; he told me he would secure them. Nothing has yet been done, although their neighbours tell me that, in my absence, they see them daily.

When I was here about six months past, a transport came in from St. Malo, bringing between thirty and forty English seamen; the fleet was then in Torbay, a little before you joined it. The governor sent for me, and asked if I would carry them to the fleet. I told him I would with all my heart, and he promised they should be brought to the guard, and I should take them on board. I gave attendance for two days, but they were all let go, or so sent away that I had not one of them; nor can I hear of one man that has been sent hence to the fleet this war, though many have been brought here by transport vessels. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 29. i.]

(2) Joseph Johnson to Lord [Berkeley] dated Guernsey, 26th July 1696. Some days since Captain Atkins, commander of the Greyhound frigate, pressed three men out of one of our fishing boats. On receiving complaint thereof, I sent an officer to acquaint him it was contrary to the privileges granted by several princes, and confirmed by his Majesty to the island, desiring him to send the men on shore. He refused. Being sworn to maintain the privileges of the island, I secured the captain, supposing thereby I should get the men again. But he continued obstinate, and would not send for one, though I told him that one of them was a drummer to the militia. I sent the King's solicitor to inform him of the breach of privilege, and his error. If the captains of men-of-war will do as this captain has done, the island in a very short time will not be able to subsist, fish being their chief support, nor will any officer be in a position to command.

I have myself been to Captain Atkins since writing the above, and desired him to go to his ship, but he refused. [Ibid., No. 29. ii.]

(3) The same to — Townsend, dated Guernsey, 27 July 1696, on the same subject. [Ibid.]

(4) An account of the remains of provisions in store, 29 June 1696, and of the time it will last at whole allowance for 1313 men, being the number victualled. [Ibid., No. 29. iii.]

Aug. 6.  
Dublin.

Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. I have yours of the 28th and 30th past and the 1st instant. By the first I find the Lord Steward wrote to the lord you mentioned. He shewed me the letter, and expressed himself so fully upon that occasion, that I have reason to believe I shall have no difference with him. Brigadier Wolsley goes for England this afternoon in Captain Wright's yacht. If he would have stayed till Sunday morning he might have had the benefit of the convoy with the packet, but he seems to be in too much haste. I know not what his business is, though I believe it may have something of revenge for his disappointment. We have it under consideration what bills may be proper to transmit before the meeting of the parliament, and which of those formerly sent and not returned are most desired, and by the next packet I believe we shall give an account thereof to the Lords Justices.

1696.

This country, and the Channel too, is pretty free from robbers. We have taken care that the soldiers shall be posted in the most dangerous places for securing the country against Tories. Thirty ships, appointed for our guard, are constantly either cruising or employed as convoys, and already we begin to find the good effect of both. Though we, as well as you in England, have had much unseasonable weather, yet of late ours has so much mended that our harvest has come in beyond expectation, and there will be great plenty of all sorts of grain. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 47.]

Aug. 7.  
On board the  
*Assistance* at  
the Nore.

Captain John Robinson to Sir William Trumbull. Pursuant to an order from the Lords of the Admiralty, I have received on board Captain Thomas Vaughan from Sir Paul Rycaut, the King's envoy at Hamburg, with orders from Sir Paul to advise you of it on my arrival in England, and to have your warrant for the further disposal of the said Captain Vaughan, which I expect. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 65.]

Aug. 7.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges. Captain Robinson, of his Majesty's ship *Assistance*, has on board one Vaughan, who formerly made his escape out of prison, to which he was committed for high treason. The crime was committed upon the high seas, and I therefore suppose he ought to be committed anew by your warrant. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 288.]

Aug. 7.  
Whitehall.

The same to Mr Hough at Margate. I have received your letter stating you have stopped one Francis Charteris, a Scotchman, for coming from Ostend without a pass, wherein your care is much to be commended. Looking upon him as a suspicious person, I have sent one of his Majesty's messengers with a warrant to bring him hither. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 7.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Sir William Trumbull brought a copy of Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 6th inst., new style, with the examination of Tilly taken by Mr. Stepney, and the deposition of Robert Shelmerdine against him. Ordered that the said papers be sent to Mr. Attorney for his opinion, whether there be any ground upon this evidence to prosecute Tilly in England, or that it be advisable he be sent over.

The hearing about the Post Office to be on Monday at five o'clock, and all concerned to have notice.

The Lord Steward acquainted with the King's directions about Sir John Fenwick's trial. He told their Excellencies the King had written to him, that what Sir John had to say should be sent over. His grace therefore intended to go to the Tower on Monday next, which their Excellencies approved of.

Mr. Blathwayt took notice in his letter of the 9th how late the Lord Steward's letter to the King arrived in the camp. It was ordered to be enquired into; Mr. Brocket, the controller of the Foreign [Post] Office, having owned the receipt of the letter under his hand the same night it was written.



1696.

The governor of the East India Company desired a proclamation to issue for apprehending the pirates. Ordered that the council be summoned to meet on Monday morning.

Read Lord Chief Justice Treby's report about Sergeant Want. Her Royal Highness desired in her letter that, if more were not done for him, he might be reprieved till this case were laid before the King; it was therefore ordered that the princess's letter, the soldier's petition, and the judge's report be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

Mr. Cooke's petition granted, for his aunts and relations to have leave to see him from time to time.

A petition of Major Carroll read on behalf of two soldiers condemned at Maidstone; ordered to be sent to Mr. Justice Eyre to report how the fact appeared upon the trial.

A letter sent over from the Earl of Essex to the Countess of Ailesbury ordered to be sealed and delivered.

Read a petition of the clothiers of Worcester, that the Bank bills may be received in the excise. To be answered that their Excellencies would recommend it to the Treasury, and do all in their power for their relief.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Sir George Rooke and Col. Kendall, called in. They moved for a proclamation concerning the registering of seamen pursuant to the act. Ordered that Mr. Attorney or Mr. Solicitor be written to, to prepare the draft thereof. They were told a report was expected in writing to Admiral Killigrew's petition. They delivered in the report of the Commissioners of the Customs, that their officers might be employed in the registering business in the ports, and desired the Treasury might be directed to give orders accordingly.

They were informed of the desires of the owners of the ship *Charles* [the Second], left by Captain Ivory [Every] in the Island of Providence, that a man-of-war might be ordered to bring her thence. Resolved that the memorial shall be considered at council, with Governor Trott's behaviour, and that the papers and examinations relating to that piracy be then brought.

Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 6th inst., new style, read to them, directing that the winter and Mediterranean squadrons consist of eighty ships, English and Dutch, of the line of battle. They answered that the greatest difficulty will be in the provisions and credits, the Victuallers not being able to furnish either without money being speedily ordered them. Sir Joseph Hearne and Sir Stephen Evance had lately withdrawn the credits they furnished them in Spain. The ships here were not able to go to sea for want of pursers' stores, which the Victuallers cannot give money to be supplied with. The Victuallers had got provisions ready for 7,000 men for two months, which were lying ready at Portsmouth and Plymouth. A greater quantity being now necessary, money must be ordered for it. Directed that Mr. Papillion have notice to attend the lords on Monday.

Ordered that an extract of Mr. Blathwayt's letter be sent to the Admiralty, as well relating to the two squadrons, as to the governor of Portsmouth's boat, that it be continued till the King's return.

1696.

An account given that Rear-Admiral Benbow had sailed, not knowing of the Hamburg fleet's arrival; he has seven men-of-war with him, and two fireships, but very ill-manned, and he did not stay for the men they had provided for him. If he met with Captain Foulkes, he was ordered to strengthen himself with two of his ships. His next station was the Broad Fourteens; if he were joined there by three Dutch ships, he might wait for Du Bart's return; but it was not thought advisable to be directed, unless he could be assured of being immediately joined by the Dutch, lest otherwise Du Bart be too strong for him, and the rather since it was reported that two more French men-of-war would join Du Bart. It was considered preferable that Benbow should come to his station at Yarmouth, where provisions lie ready for him, and then Mons. de Wilde may be written to, that, if their ships will join him, he shall be ordered to wait for Du Bart.

The Admiralty told their Excellencies they would draw out a list of ships pursaunt to the King's intentions, and assign them to their several services. They were cautioned that, if there must be a want or failure in one part, it should be rather abroad than at home.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt's letters be answered, and that he be told their Excellencies hope to lay a scheme before the King by next post, as to how the services directed may be complied with.

A warrant signed for Mr. Cottington's pardon, pursuant to the order of council and the King's directions. The gaoler of Ilchester's warrant laid aside upon the advertisement in the gazette that he had broken prison.

The letter from Mr. York about removing a company from Richmond to be sent to Mr. Clarke. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 259.*]

Aug. 7. Passes for William Thomas, esquire, and Mr. Samuel Alston, to go to Falmouth for Spain; for Henry Schlichting, a subject of the Elector of Brandenburg, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 549]; for Moses Saportar, Simon bar Jacob and Lazaro Levi, jews, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 550]; for James Moor, Robert Stewart, Thomas Lambert and Margaret Stewart to go to Flanders; for John Godfroy Colbius to go to Holland; and for Nicholas Stark and Piternel de Wit, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 357.]

Aug. 7. Warrant to Henry Allen to apprehend Francis Charteris for coming out of France without his Majesty's leave. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 7. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of Edward, Lord Villiers, envoy extraordinary to the States General and plenipotentiary at the congress, from 28th March to 28th June 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 412.]

Aug. 8. The voluntary confession and discovery of William Philips, concerning the ship *Charles the Second*, giving an account of the said ship's proceedings from her first going out to this time.

1696.

Between August 1693 and August 1694 she touched at Corunna, May and Princes Islands, Annaba, Madagascar, and the West Indies, and was run ashore at the West Indies. The paper concludes with a list of persons brought home by the captain in two sloops from the West Indies:—Hollingsworth, master, who is now at Galway. The list is as follows:—

Robert Richee, master of the *Fancy*.

Robert Ogilby, Patrick Lawson, Thomas Johnson, James Stevenson, who have gone for Scotland ;

Edward Foresight was seized and dismissed ; if gone to England, lives near Newcastle-on-Tyne ;

Trumble, " who is only a passenger from Providence and did not belong to us " ;

Thomas Castleton, who lives in York and is gone thither ;

William Bishop, gone to England, and lives about Plymouth or Bideford ;

Jacob Game, a Dutchman here in town ;

Richard Chope, married here, but gone to England, being married in Wapping ;

Dennis Merrick, gone to Bristol ;

John King, who, if in England, is near Oxford, his wife lives near Windsor ;

Edward Seville, here in town ;

John Miller, here in town ;

In the ship that came to Dunfanaghy were Ferrar, captain, gone with the sloop to Bristol ;

Captain Every, who goes by the name of Captain Henry Bridgman, whose wife lives in Ratcliffe Highway and sells periwigs ; he has probably gone to England, his mother living near Plymouth, where he had formerly some estate ;

Henry Adams, quartermaster to the *Fancy*, believed to be still in Ireland ; his friends are in Deptford ;

Thomas Johnson, cook to the *Charles the Second*, believed to be in Ireland ; his wife lives in East Smithfield, London ;

Joseph Dawson, gone to Yarmouth in Suffolk ; Samuel Dawson, here upon bail ;

John Donne, here, his friends are in Essex ; James Craggett, here, lodged in Castle Street ; his wife lives in Ratcliffe Highway near Captain Every's ;

Nathaniel Pyke, in town, his wife lives at Chatham ;

John Strousier, in the country, born in Yarmouth ;

Robert Silly, with Strousier, his father is a chimney sweep near St. James's Market ;

James Lewis, in town, a weaver, his friends are in London ;

Mr. Gause, in prison here, one of Ferrar's men ;

James Murray, whose father lives about Armagh, he is married to Rea's niece near Derry ;

Sommerton, whose friends are at Chatham.

Prince the boatswain and Chinton went to Carolina with others.



1696.

Signed by William Philips. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 48.] Appended is a certificate, dated August 9th 1696, signed by J. South, certifying that William Philips served as a trooper in Lord Devonshire's, now the Duke of Schomberg's, regiment of horse, in England, at Dundalk, the Boyne and afterwards, and behaved himself well. About October 1690, the regiment being then in England, at his own request he was discharged by reason of sickness. [*Ibid.* 48. i.]

Aug. 8.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. Upon the application of the East India company I am told a proclamation will be published for apprehending Every and several of his gang, who came to Ireland in a sloop from the West Indies, and have since dispersed themselves. The company have received letters overland from Surat, giving an account that upon the news they had there of the said piracies the people were very much enraged against the English Factory, and that the governor sent a guard to seize them and put them in irons, and in the disorder one of the factors was killed. The English general, who has his residence at Bombay, has sent an express to the Mogul to acquaint him with the truth of the matter, and we hope when the court is rightly informed of the fact, the business will be made up.

The Dutch mail has not yet come in, but an express arrived this evening which was dispatched from the King's camp at Attré last Tuesday, on some private business. All the news it brings is that Mons. Dickvelt and Count Auersberg, the Emperor's minister, arrived in the camp the Saturday before with Mr. Schuylenburg. The former, having had several audiences with the King, returned on Tuesday morning to Holland, and Mons. Schuylenberg with him. An advance party of our troops met on Monday with a strong party of the enemy's horse, and killed several of them, taking prisoners a captain, a cornet and about sixty troopers, with their horses.

A French partisan of the garrison of La Roche, having formed a design to plunder and burn the town of Huy, came some time since, in the night, and lay with 200 men in ambush under the walls. At the opening of the gates, they sent in two waggons covered with hay, under which were several soldiers in peasants' habits, who overthrew one of the waggons in the gate. The guard coming to their assistance was seized and killed by the soldiers, who came out of the waggons. Whereupon the partisan advancing with his men, forced the next guard, and having posted a guard of their own at the gates they advanced into the town and began to plunder. But the burghers, with the assistance of an independent company, which happened to be there, soon obliged them to retire, several of their number being killed and many taken prisoners. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 66.]

Aug. 8.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Norwich. I send you a copy of a letter I have received from an unknown hand, pretended to be written from Norwich, concerning one John Trusdick, a journeyman weaver in St. Augustine's parish there, and desire you to enquire after him and to examine him strictly concerning his

1696.

knowledge of any matters relating to the late horrid conspiracy against his Majesty and his government, and to give me speedily an account thereof. If you find there is occasion to secure him, I desire you commit him to prison. *Enclosure not entered.* [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 289.]

Aug. 8. Passes and post-warrant for Jacob van der Beeck to go to Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 551.]; for Christina van Hella, a Dutch-woman, ditto; and for John Leak to go to Broadway in Gloucestershire. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 388.]

Aug. 8. Captain Charles Wager, commander of his Majesty's ship Five leagues from Cape Henry. *Greenwich*, to [the Lords of the Admiralty]. On the 6th inst. I met with a fly-boat called the *Ruth and Mary* of London at anchor ten leagues to the southward of Cape Henry. She had lost all (*sic*) her masts but the fore mast, and her rudder; the men had left her, and gone on shore. I sent my boat on shore, and found five of the men that were in her, being one Englishman, one Frenchman and three Spaniards.

She had been taken coming from Jamaica, as were four others with her, on the 13th of July by Mons. Renaut, who was cruising off the west end of Cuba, near the Havannah, with a squadron of seven men of war, viz., the *Interprète*, *Phénix*, *Hope*, *Mérite*, *Ponshertresse*, *Renau* and *Conu* [*sic*]. Their design, as the Frenchman informed us, is to meet with the Spanish flota. The French sailed on the 26th of February from Rochfort, and were two months on their passage to Hispaniola, where they stayed eight days. Then they sailed to their station off the Havannah on Cuba, where they arrived about the 20th of May.

The fly-boat, with four other English merchant-ships from Jamaica, were sent away for France under her convoy; she carried ten guns. They were separated in a storm in latitude 32° on the 25th of July last, lost their masts, and were driven upon this coast. The French had also taken a Spaniard of thirty-six guns bound from the Havannah to Laver de Cruze to the fleet, laden with oil and brandy. These three Spaniards, who belonged to her, say she had two millions of pieces of eight on board, which they took in at Cartagena.

I judge that all our fleet has got within the capes, except the *Prince of Orange*, which is with me. The *Loyal Merchant* and *Hawke* fireship lost company in a storm on the 28th of July. *Copy.* [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 30.]

Aug. 9. Josiah Burchett to James Vernon. The Lords of the Admiralty Admiralty Office. have received this morning a letter from Lord Berkeley, touching the squadron he is sending to the Soundings and the fleet's want of provisions, and I am commanded to send you copies thereof for the information of the Lords Justices. I also send you some intelligence, which Lord Berkeley has met with, of the enemy. [*Ibid.*, No. 31.] *Enclosing:—*

(1) *Extract of a letter from Lord Berkeley to [the Lords of the Admiralty] dated 5 August 1696. I send this by express to put you*

1696.

again in mind of the necessary-money for the pursers ; the want of it, I fear, will stop this squadron, though I have threatened to turn out any purser who has not necessaries for his ship ; but they plead want of money, without which it is impossible to procure them. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 31. i.]

(2) Extract of a letter from Lord Berkeley to [the Lords of the Admiralty] dated in Torbay, 7th August 1696. I enclose a list of the ships I am sending with Vice-Admiral Mitchell, whom I have provided with beer for two months out of the fleet here. They will be ready to sail to-morrow, but must go without butter and cheese, and use beef and pork instead of it.

We have but a week's beer left with the ships here, so that if the wind does not come easterly to bring our ships from Portsmouth, that have beer on board, orders for us to sail thither must not be delayed. The wind now blows hard westerly, and seems to be set in that quarter.

The Dutch are sending out twenty two good ships, three of them three-decked, with their merchant ships.

I expect every hour to hear complaints of want of necessaries on board the ships now going with the vice-admiral. If they come, I know not what to do, but again press you for your orders about it. Copy. [Ibid., No. 31. ii.]

(3) A list of the squadron going into the Soundings with Vice-Admiral Mitchell, viz., the Torbay, Edgar, Mary, Captain, Foresight, Sunderland, Boyne, Restoration, Devonshire, Hampton Court, Expedition and Royal Oak, with the St. Vincent and Fortune fireships. [Ibid., No. 31. iii.]

Aug. 9.  
The Camp  
at Attre.

Warrant for a grant to Hannah MacDonnell of 300*l.* a year for her life to commence from the attainder or outlawry of her husband Randall MacDonnell.

By a deed dated, before her marriage, 8th January 1686-7, in consideration of a considerable marriage portion which she brought him, her said husband settled upon her a separate maintenance of 300*l.* yearly out of his estate. Most of her husband's estate was laid out in land security in Ireland, and likewise a great part of her own portion. Several of the mortgages have been seized into the hands of the crown by reason of the attainder of their several owners.

The said Hannah has had seven children by the said marriage, and they are all reduced to great necessity. [S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 341.]

Aug. 10.  
King's Camp  
at Attre.

Commissions for Mr. Dawkins Wilmot to be ensign to Colonel Farrington ; for Mr. Marston to be ensign in Sir George St. George's regiment ; and for Mr. Arthur Horneby to be ensign to Captain Thomas Carney in Sir Bevill Granville's regiment. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 167, p. 268.]

Aug. 10.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. There not being a *quorum*, the hearing about the Post Office was put off till Wednesday at ten in the morning.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 14th August, *new style*.



1696.

Mr. Justice Eyre gave an account of some trials at Maidstone and Kingston. Nothing altered upon Major Carroll's petition. Joan Martin, condemned for killing her bastard child, to be set aside for transportation. The coroner's inquest "reprimended" for appearing against the verdict of the two juries. No reprieve ordered for Beaumair, convicted of robbing the Lady Monins (*sic*). The execution of Branton for robbing on the highway stopped till the credit of Wheeler, the witness, be enquired into.

Mr. Papillion called in, and spoken to about the provisions for the Mediterranean squadron; the number of men not mentioned; he was told to speak with one of the Lords of the Admiralty about it. He said he had provisions of flesh for 7,000 men for two months, and could furnish double the quantity; but butter and cheese they could not have, without supplying the cheesemongers with money to support their credit; they had received but 10,000*l.* in money this year, which had most of it gone to the fleet for supplying the pursers, and to the ports for fitting out cruisers. The tallies they had could not be turned into money under 25 or 30 *per cent.* discount. He proposed that, if the law would allow it, they might have Exchequer Bills, and be obliged not to issue them for six months. He was told the Treasury should be acquainted with it. For furnishing credits in Spain, it was proposed that the men-of-war should carry lead or tin as ballast; if carried to Leghorn or Messina, this would yield a great return in ready money, with advantage of the freight being saved.

Ordered that the Bank of England attend to-morrow at 12, and that the Treasury be here at 11. Lord Portland to have notice of it, and Sir William Scawen to be written to to-night, and the Bank to-morrow.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir George Rooke, the Lord Mayor [Sir John Houblon] and Colonel Kendall. They brought a list of 35 ships for the winter squadron, 15 for the Mediterranean, and the ships that it will be necessary to call in for repairs. They stated the Mediterranean service would require 11,500 men. They mentioned that Lord Berkeley had sent a detachment to the Soundings, under the command of Vice-Admiral Mitchell, and delivered in a list of them, consisting of twelve men-of-war and two fireships. They had been furnished with two months' provisions; whereby there was so little remaining with the fleet, especially beer, that Lord Berkeley thought it necessary, if the wind continued westerly, and kept the victuallers from coming to them, that orders should be sent them forthwith to come to Spithead. The Admiralty approved thereof, though they were to stay there but a fortnight. The Lords would propose it to-morrow, when the Board was fuller.

A memorial was delivered in from the Commissioners for Registering, about their letters going free, and that the Custom House officers should not clear any ship, till they had given in the number of their men. Directed that the Treasury be spoken to about it to-morrow.

1696.

Considerations had about Rear-Admiral Benbow, whether he should have orders sent him to come back, the reasons for it being that he wanted stores, was ill-manned, and not strong enough for Du Bart, besides two of the ships now with him are part of the Mediterranean squadron, viz., the *Pembroke* and *Chatham*. Their Excellencies inclined rather to his being recalled. It was intended he should come to the Gun Fleet, where, if he were strengthened either by the Dutch or Captain Foulkes, who was expected home, he might go out again to look for Du Bart.

The Admiralty's list to be copied for the King.

The Mediterranean squadron to go in September. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 264.]

Aug. 10. Passes for Jan Himpel, a Dutch soldier, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*  
Whitehall. 344, p. 550]; for John Cardon, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 551]; for Peter Sollart, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 552]; for Daniel van der Linde, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 553]; for Sarah Hatton and Elizabeth White, going to their husbands, to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of the churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields and St. James's, Westminster; for James Rouloff, drummer in Colonel Eneas Mackay's regiment, to go to Holland; for Cornelius Royen, ditto; and for Cors Arianse van Plemp and Peter Isebrandse, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 388.]

Aug. 10. Memorial by the Commissioners for Registering Seamen to the Lords of the Admiralty, begging that the Treasury may be moved to order the Customs' House officers not to permit any vessels to be cleared at the last port of their discharge, or to proceed to sea, till they produce certificates from the registering officers that they have given in the required lists and bond; also that their official letters may be "frank." [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 32.]

Aug. 10. Mr. Jemmett, the collector, to ——. I have acquainted our mer-  
Belfast. chants of the convoy expected from Holland at Cork, but I believe none of our ships will be ready so soon. I will take an account of the prisoners' names and allow them subsistence, as was formerly done, which was 3d. per diem to the private men, and 6d. to the officers. The *Crown* frigate is come into our lough and is returning to England, her cruise being out, so we shall soon have a return of our privateers. When they came hither, they said they were to stay six weeks or two months, but it is not above three weeks since they came. We expect a vessel belonging to this town from Virginia will pay the King about 2,000*l.* duty, if she come safe, but I much question it, if we have no frigates appointed to cruise here. There are also several Whitehaven and Liverpool ships expected from Virginia. *Copy.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 49.]

Aug. 10. James Spaight to ——. In obedience to your honour's com-  
Carrickfergus. mands of the 6th instant, I waited on Captain Wade, who acquainted me that his orders from England directed him to keep his cruise from Cape Cantire twenty leagues to the westward in that latitude, and to continue it till his provisions are expended or

1696.

he receive orders to the contrary. That the *St. Malo* was ordered to join him, but has never as yet appeared, neither does he know where she is, nor what has become of her. That he expected no other but the *St. Malo* to join him, but fears she is miscarried. He came chiefly upon this cruise to convoy to their several ports about sixty sail of merchant ships, that are expected home from the Plantations to Liverpool and the adjacent places. He came into this lough but this morning to take under his convoy what ships are bound to the southward, and designs to sail away for Plymouth this night, his provisions being all out, and there to wait for further orders. During his cruise on this coast he has not met with any of the Plantation ships, and the want of provisions will not admit of his staying any longer. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 50.]

Aug. 10.  
The Council  
Chamber,  
Whitehall.

Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England for the apprehension of Henry Every, as in the proclamation of 17th July last. The East India company reports that the said Every has changed his name, and now goes by the name of Henry Bridgman, and that among his crew are James Cray, Thomas Summerton, Edward Kirwood, William Down, John Reddy, John Stroger, Nathaniel Pike, Peter Soanes, Henry Adams, Francis Frennier, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Dawson, Samuel Dawson, James Lewis, John Sparks, Joseph Goss, Charles Falconer, James Murray, Robert Rich, John Miller, John King, Edward Savill, William Philips, Thomas Jope and Thomas Belisha, with fifty-two Frenchmen and fourteen Danes.

They have taken plunder to the amount of about 1,000*l.* a man.

The said Every is reported to have left the ship [the *Charles the Second*] in the island of Providence, and arrived with several of the persons abovenamed in two small sloops in Ireland; some have stayed there, some have come to England and Scotland, as has been confessed by two of their accomplices, now in custody. They may probably be discovered by the great quantities of gold and silver of foreign coinage which they have with them. Printed. [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 136.]

Aug. 11.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Devonshire to the King. Since I had the honour of your commands, I have been with Sir John Fenwick, who gave me a narrative of three sheets of paper written in his own hand, but at the same time engaged me not to send it by the packet, but by express; which I hope will come to your hands soon after this. You will best judge of the truth of it, when you read it, but in the meantime I presume humbly to acquaint you that it contains matters of such importance, if they are true, as may reasonably induce you to order his trial to be put off. There are some things in his paper, which I presume you may think necessary to be explained. He has desired me to move you to give him an opportunity of doing so, by granting him a longer time. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 30.]



1696.

Aug. 11.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. The Council met yesterday, when two proclamations were ordered to be published, one for apprehending Every and the rest of the persons who committed the piracies in India, and the other for registering seamen pursuant to the late act of parliament.

A petition was presented to the council in the name of the coal-heavers of London, who are employed in unloading the colliers in the river, complaining of a new imposition laid upon them by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, upon which they have refused to work. The council ordered the lord mayor to be heard on this matter on Thursday next, and in the mean time the coal-heavers should go on with their work.

Yesterday came in letters from Dublin of the 5th instant, which say the parliament met on the 4th, and pursuant to the King's pleasure adjourned again to the 8th of September.

The fleet continues in Torbay. The *Crown* frigate has taken upon the coast of Scotland a French privateer of 12 guns and 69 men called the *Goodwin* of St. Malo.

The proclamation for apprehending the pirates will be published to-morrow. It offers 500*l.* reward for the taking of Every, and 50*l.* for each of the other pirates, among whom were fifty French men, and divers Danes and Scots. It has been proposed to the Bank of England to furnish the King with 200,000*l.* for the immediate use of the army. A squadron has been detached from the fleet to cruise in the Soundings under the command of Vice-Admiral Mitchell, for the protection of our trade. A squadron will be likewise sent to the Straits.

Lady Fox died last night at her house at Chiswick, having been long ill. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 67.*]

Aug. 11.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Bishop of Bristol, acknowledging his letter of the 8th instant with the association signed by the grand jury at the last sessions of the peace for county Dorset, [*S.P.Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 290.*]

Aug. 11.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Mr. Clarke gave an account that the court of general officers had suspended Lieut. Fishwick of Colonel Colt's regiment for disobedience to his superior officers, and being faulty in his accounts, and further they represented him as a person fit to be cashiered. Ordered that it be laid before the King, to receive his pleasure therein.

Lord Godolphin was spoken to, to the effect that the presents designed for the governments in Barbary, now on board the *Berwick*, should be delivered to Captain Greenhill at Portsmouth, to be put on board some man-of-war designed for the Straits. Ordered that Mr. Lowndes be written to, to the same purpose.

The memorial about the entertainment of Lord Blessington and Brigadier Wolseley, for sixteen days, while they were Lords Justices of Ireland, to be likewise sent to Mr. Lowndes.

Memorandum: to write to Dr. Newton about confronting Pritchard with White.

1696.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal, called in. The memorial of the governor of Hurst Castle about a boat was given them. Also the representation of the grand jury of Kent about a protection of the tilt boat at Gravesend, to consider, and give proper directions therein.

Considerations had of the small quantity of provisions remaining with the fleet, now that Vice-Admiral Mitchell's squadron was furnished for the Soundings, while the westerly winds kept the stores now at Portsmouth from coming to the fleet. It was thought advisable that, if this wind held, the whole fleet should sail to Spithead.

Proposed, in order to hasten the squadron for the Straits, that the commander should be named. They were acquainted with the King's directions that it be a vice-admiral. Directions given for fitting those ships, and proceeding to appoint the officers. The Admiralty said the squadron might be ready within a month, if the want of money did not hinder it.

Question made whether the naval stores could be soon provided; when they shall be ordered, the Navy Board must be acquainted with it, and it must not be hoped to be longer a secret; but they are to defer telling them of it, so long as the service be not delayed.

The memorial of the Commissioners for Registering [Seamen] about employing the Custom House officers, to be sent to the Treasury, that directions may be given accordingly.

The Lords of the Treasury, viz., Mr. Montagu, Mr. Smith, and Sir Thomas Littleton, called in. They had no expectation of supply but by the Bank. Their demands are that they may be recompensed for their losses by last year's remittances; that the 200,000*l.* they have already advanced this year may be repaid them; and that they might have the credit and support of the Lords Justices, encouraging by their example the buying of stock among them.

The directors of the Bank called in, and acquainted with the public necessities. It was proposed to them to lend 200,000*l.* for the use of the army in Flanders. They were assured of the protection and favour of the government, and that their Excellencies would recommend them to the King, that orders may be given for satisfying any just or reasonable demands in relation to their losses, and that encouragement would be given them by buying stock. Thereupon Sir William Scawen, deputy governor, said they would call a court of directors to meet next morning, and let them know what had been proposed to them. They complained that a receiver of the customs had made a difficulty to take their bills.

The Lord Steward acquainted their Excellencies he had been with Sir John Fenwick the day before, who desired he might put into writing what he had to say, and send it to the King; and that a pass might be given to the person he should send, which was thought fit; and the Lord Steward was to give the King notice of it.

1696.

Ordered that a letter be written to Mr. Blathwayt in favour of the Bank, and that Lord Godolphin be desired to supervise it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 267.*]

- Aug. 11. Passes for Mr. George Nicholas and his wife to go to Spain ; for  
Whitehall. Mary Willems to go to Holland ; for John le Maitre, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 551] ; for Mary Jolley, ditto [*Ibid.* p. 552] ; for Mary Galloway and Elizabeth Galloway, her sister, Terese Strict, their niece, with Anne Curl and Frances Conyers, their maid-servants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 553] ; for Martin Maltzer and his son to go to Germany ; for Michel Dieterd to go to Copenhagen [*Ibid.* 346, p. 388] ; for Jan van Leeuwarden to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 389] ; and for Anthony de Laire, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 402.]
- Aug. 11. Warrant to Henry Legat to apprehend Lord Montgomery,  
Whitehall. mentioned in a late proclamation. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 441.]
- Aug. 11. Like warrant to Simon Chapman to apprehend Father Johnson  
Whitehall. *alias* Harrison. [*Ibid.*]
- Aug. 11. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Lord Galway, envoy extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1696. They include sums paid to Mr. Brown, a Scotch officer, to encourage the English and Irish soldiers deserting from France to enlist in the service of England ; to Dr. Anhorn in Switzerland ; and on account of his Majesty's hospital. [*Ibid.*, p. 446.]
- Aug. 11. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Drogheda, congratulating  
Whitehall. him on having been chosen to a share in the government of Ireland. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters, 2, p. 128.*]
- Aug. 12. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr.  
Whitehall. Leyoncrona, finding no effect from a late application he made for the release of Thomas Rowland, a Swede pressed on board one of his Majesty's ships, has repeated his instances on that subject by a letter of which I send you a copy, alleging this proceeding to be contrary to the last treaty between England and Sweden. I have looked into the matter, and find the fifth article, by him mentioned, does prohibit the offering of any violence to any of the subjects of either prince, unless for crimes committed against the law of the land where they shall happen to be. I therefore desire you will please order the said Rowland to be discharged. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 123.*]
- Aug. 12. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Mr. Manley delivered a paper to each of the lords. It was observed it was written in the same hand that Lord Bath's papers are. It was against White's pardon, representing the heinousness of his offences, and what discoveries he ought to make to entitle him to mercy.



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Mr. Manley was called in, and said he had no other concern in this matter but for the sake of the public, and, in respect to their Excellencies, that they might not want those informations he had happened to meet with, being acquainted with a justice of the peace, who had taken the first examinations about White, and having thereby acquired a knowledge of several particulars of this man's crimes. Not only false coining but murder might be charged against him, and, as notice was like to be taken of it in the House of Commons, to which he belonged, he thought it a duty to lay the matter before their Excellencies, and to tell them who were fit to be examined for making a discovery of what this man knows, viz., one Justice Eyton, Clement, a constable who lives near him, Evans, who had been a justice, and took up a warrant granted against White, Scotch Robin, who first accused him, Mr. Neile, Mr. Macey and Wilder.

Their Excellencies said they would put it into a way of examination, and he would do well to furnish what light he could. Ordered that Dr. Newton and Mr. Neile attend next day, and that they be acquainted with Mr. Manley's information.

A letter, written in French, brought in from Berreyre at Martillac, near Bordeaux, directed to Mr. Speight, a servant shut up with Lord Ailesbury. Ordered that it be returned to Lord Lucas and delivered.

The Admiralty's answer to the complaint about the *Charlotte Amélie*, and to the Dutch ambassador's memorial about pressing Dutch seamen, to be hastened and sent to Mr. Secretary. Memorandum: in answer to the first, the Admiralty sent a letter from Sir Charles Hedges, and to the latter a copy of a letter they had written to Mr. Secretary on the 29th November last, on the like occasion, complaining of our seamen being pressed in Holland, or obliged to pay a sum of money; both these were delivered to Mr. Ellis the Friday following.

The hearing commenced about the Post Office. Sanson, Gallon, Castleton, Grace and Hall sworn. This day's examination was all about the Penny Post Office,—that Sanson took money out of the box, and Gallon the tenth penny for his perquisites. Blackhall would not have the postmaster-general present at the examination of witnesses, as being a party concerned.

The governor of the Bank acquainted their Excellencies they had summoned a general court to meet on Saturday, to consider of furnishing 200,000*l*. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 270.*]

Aug. 12. Passes for Mrs. Eleanor Belson, Mrs. Jane Thwing, Mrs. Anne Whitehall. Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, Mrs. Anne Weston, and Mr. John Page, to go to Holland, on the recommendation of Sir Fleetwood Sheppard [*Ibid.* 344, p. 552]; for Mrs. Elizabeth Mollein, with Dorothy, Elizabeth and Winifred Stanley, and Mary Fox, a servant-maid, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 553]; for Mr. Thomas Ingleby and Henry Hobart, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 554]; and for Jacob Goutière, a French refugee, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 389.]

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Aug. 12. Warrant to Charles Kenge to apprehend James Andrew, with  
Whitehall. his papers, for coming out of France without leave. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 390.*]

Aug. 12. Warrant for the payment of Mr. Lambert Blackwell's dis-  
Whitehall. bursements, for the purchase and fitting out of a small vessel called the *Velocità*, Captain Matthew Ermin, provided by order of the Duke of Shrewsbury, and dispatched from Leghorn to Sir George Rooke on the coast of Spain, with advice of the proceedings of the Toulon fleet. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 445.]

Aug. 13. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Street. The difficulties are  
Whitehall. indeed very great everywhere by the scarcity of money, but the mints that are being set up at Chester and other places, will I hope make the country more easy in a short time. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 265.]

Aug. 13. The same to the Earl of Murray. Upon the complaint of the  
Whitehall. East India Company of the great damages and violences their factories are exposed to in India, on account of the piracies committed by one Captain Every *alias* Bridgeman, the Lords Justices have issued a proclamation for apprehending the said Every and his associates. They are informed that many of the said pirates in their return from the island of Providence, first landed in Ireland, and from thence some passed into Scotland. The Lords Justices have therefore sent their directions into Ireland; and desire you will move the council of Scotland to order the like proclamation to be published there. I ought not to omit acquainting you that the committee of the East India Company have undertaken to the council to pay the rewards proposed for taking any of the said pirates. [*Ibid.*, p. 266.]

Aug. 13. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
Whitehall. Their Excellencies were acquainted with the King's directions about the militia of Plymouth being under the command of the governor, according to former precedents. Directed that Lord Stamford have notice to be here on Tuesday, if he has anything to object against it.

The Lords of the Admiralty (Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendall), proposed four of the bomb-vessels now at the Nore to go with the Straits squadron. They reported the *Royal Catherine* and *Vanguard* had come from the fleet; and suggested the men in those ships should be put in lesser ships; but it was fit that all men turned over should be paid. They were told that by Michaelmas there would be about 230,000*l.* paid them in money, and that they must consider of the distribution of it. A memorial, given by the East India Company to the Admiralty, was read asking that a squadron might cruize for their ships 300 leagues to the west of Ireland, and that another ship might cruize off Galway, besides the two already there. It was returned to the Admiralty.

The Lords of the Treasury, viz. Mr. Montagu, Mr. Smith, and Sir Thomas Littleton, called in. Considerations had about a

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subscription, whether with a premium or without ; also about a new privy seal to take in clipped money on the credit of the Salt Act. The difficulties made by the Commissioners of Excise in receiving Exchequer Bills were discussed. Questioned whether their Excellencies should hear them upon it, or give any directions to them. It might be some remedy if the cashier had always a "depositum" of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.*, as had been usual. Discussed the "sending away" of the mints to Bristol, York and Exeter. Dr. Newton and Mr. Neal called in, and directed to look into the informations against White ; the names of persons fit to be examined to be sent them. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 272.*]

Aug. 13. Passes for Joseph Arons and Judith Simonse, his mother, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 552] ; for Mr. James Fitzgerald to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 553] ; for Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Margaret Bedingfeild, with Alice Catteway, William Pordage and Benjamin Goodwin, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 554] ; for Mr. Philip Tinsey, and Giles Jones his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 557] ; for Joris Bieshaer and Catharina, his wife, ditto ; for Mr. William Sheldon and one servant, ditto ; for Lisbeth Thomasen and three children, ditto ; for Hans Jacob Kruijtzberger and his wife, and Johannes Paijs of the Dutch guards, ditto ; for Catherine Hacock with her child, ditto ; for Mary Huffman to go to Flanders ; and for Zubbert Lawrence of Friesland to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 389.]

Aug. 13. Warrant to the judges on the western circuit to postpone putting sentence into execution, if James Keat of the county of Wilts, gentleman, be convicted of the manslaughter of James Wells. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 395.]

Aug. 13. Extract from a news-letter. The lord mayor and aldermen have lately erected a fellowship or fraternity, as they call it, to take care of the unloading the colliers that come into the river, and to appoint the coal-heavers at the rate of 16*d.* a chaldron, whereof 2*d.* a chaldron was reserved to be disposed of by the aldermen to hospitals, etc. The masters of the coal ships and the men they employed were much dissatisfied at this innovation ; for before, masters employed whom they would, and gave but 9*d.* or 10*d.* a chaldron. They thereupon ceased work for several days, and petitioned the council. This day both sides were heard, and the Lords Justices ordered that if the lord mayor and aldermen stood upon their right of making such a regulation, they should make it out at Westminster Hall, and in the mean time the masters of the coal ships should employ whom they would, and at such rates as they could agree for.

Yesterday the directors of the Bank of England met to consider the proposal to lend the King 200,000*l.* for the army in Flanders, and appointed a general court to meet on Saturday. Lord Portland has not yet fixed a day for his return. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 68.*]



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Aug. 14.

The Duke of Devonshire to the King. The enclosed is the paper given me by Sir John Fenwick on the 10th inst., written in his own hand, which he made me pass my word should be communicated to you only. I believe, when you read it, you will not wonder he exacted that promise from me. I may truly say I should have been very glad not to have been trusted with this secret; I am very unwilling to believe what is there suggested of persons for whom I have a great respect, and which, as you may please to observe, is for the most part hearsay.

All I can say is, that whether you give credit to that part of this paper, or not, and, in consideration of the difference of times, would have no notice taken of it, seeing that some of them are in places of the highest trust, and in all appearances very firm to your interest now, I assure you that whatever part of this paper you would have kept secret, shall remain so inviolably for me.

At his request I presume to inform you of a thing which he hopes may give him some claim to your mercy. It seems one Crosby came over into England last spring twelve months, and did acquaint the party (to use his own expression) that they would soon receive a commission to attempt the seizing of your person, and that he saw King James sign it at St. Germain. Though this commission did not come, some of them resolved to put it in execution. He says he had so great a horror of this that, if he had not prevailed with them to desist, he designed to have acquainted you with it then. He met Porter, Charnock, Sir William Perkins, and (I think) this Crosby in the Court of Requests, and found them very much bent upon it; he nevertheless put it off for that time, and two days afterwards you went for Flanders. He further says that the only occasion of his going to that meeting in Leadenhall Street was to engage Charnock, who was then going for France, to ask King James if he had ever signed a commission, or given Crosby any authority to say so. I am obliged in justice to him humbly to acquaint you that Lord Carlisle told me a story much to this purpose, I believe five months ago, and long before Sir John Fenwick was taken. He denies with great asseveration that he knew anything of the late intended invasion, much less of the design to assault your person. He begs you would order his trial to be put off, till your pleasure be further known; otherwise it will be on the seventh of the next month. [S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 31.] *Enclosing:—*

*A paper signed by Sir John Fenwick. In the year 1695, in the beginning of that week in which the parliament was prorogued, I was walking in the Court of Requests, and there came to me Sir William Perkins, Mr. Porter and Mr. Charnock, and asked me if I did not know of an order which had come from King James, directed to those who had been general officers under him. I answered I knew nothing of any order from him, and asked for what purpose it should be. They told me they had for some time expected a commission from King James to seize King William. Mr. Crosby had newly come over, and inquired of them if they had not received such a commission. They told him they had not. He said he wondered*

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at it, for he saw it signed before he came away from St. Germain's, and also an order to the general officers to be aiding and assisting to them.

*I told them I believed what Crosby said was false, that it was a scandal upon King James, and I was sure he would never give any such commission or order for so base an action; they could intend no less by seizing of the King than to murder him. Upon which Sir William Perkins said the parliament would be prorogued on Friday next, and then the King would be gone for Flanders; that Saturday was the only day they had left to do it, and though the commission was not come, they would not lose that opportunity of attempting it, as he returned from Richmond that night; and swore he should never go out of England alive.*

*Mr. Porter and Charnock said they were resolved of it, and though the commission was not yet come, Crosby assured them it must be upon the road, for it was come away before him.*

*I used all arguments against it, and told them what injury they would do King James, and bring a certain ruin upon all his friends here that if it was upon the road, as Crosby said, it might be here by Saturday, and with much persuasion prevailed with them to dine with me that day at 12 o'clock at the Fountain Tavern by the Temple gate, and got them to promise they would do nothing in it, till they met me there that day.*

*We met accordingly, and I kept them there discoursing upon the business, and shewing them the baseness of the action, and the impossibility of their succeeding, for none of King James's friends would back them in it, till it was too late for them to make any such attempt. The King went for Flanders next morning early.*

*Postscript:—This I attest for truth. For this reason, I suppose, they did not acquaint me with their last design. [S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 31. i.]*

Aug. 14. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The order signed for Sir Joseph Hearne not to part with the tallies amounting to 100,000*l.* left in his hands by President de la Tour.

Reports from the Commissioners of Trade ordered to be carried to the council.

Read the report of the recorder of Ludlow about Ford, a soldier condemned there. A reprieve granted him for twenty-one days. Ordered that the matter be laid before the King.

Considerations had whether it should be proposed at council to direct the reducing of the value of English coin in Ireland. Nothing resolved.

Discussed what should be done with the receivers of the taxes, who had paid in the land assessment in clipped money, and collected it in broad money; whether that payment might not be taken only as a loan on the credit of the Exchequer in general. It was objected they were discharged by record, and there could be no averment against it. It was fit, however, that matter should be enquired into, and the exact account taken thereof laid before parliament.

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The Duke of Shrewsbury proposed the naming of a commissioner of the Admiralty, as the King had directed. Their Excellencies waived it, and thought it best the King should be acquainted that, as the summer was nearly over, it would be fittest to be reserved to him, for he would judge best both of the necessity and the person fittest for it.

A petition from the south parts of Cornwall, to be secured from small privateers, ordered to be sent to the Admiralty, with a petition on behalf of the seamen of the *Royal Oak*, that they may be paid before they are sent to the Straits.

A report read from the Ordnance about the repairs of Tinnmouth [*sic*]. Ordered to be returned to Lord Romney for an opinion what sum will be necessary for the security of that harbour in the manner the board proposes it.

Ordered that the mail be stopped at Harwich, till the letters their Excellencies shall write to the King to-morrow arrive there, and that a vessel be then hired to go over, if a packet boat have not returned. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 274.*]

Aug. 14. Passes for James Jennet, a Switzer, to go to Holland ; for Mr. Whitehall. Edward Fenwick, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 554] ; for Mary Alley ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 555] ; for Frances Bringman and Mary Bringman, to go to Flanders ; for Captain Richard Newstead's lady, Anne Newstead, to go to Holland or Flanders ; for Mrs. Cutts and Mr. Thomas Sutton, her servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 390] ; for Mr. Robert Terell, and his servant Gabriel Smith, ditto ; and for Ann Sanders, Catherine Ainger, Gertrude Belecké and Mary Pidgon, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 391.]

Aug. 14. Memorandum, signed S. Dubourdieu, upon Pinet, now in London. Newgate. Upon receiving a letter from Pinet, I obtained from Mr. Ellis a permit to speak to him. He told me that he was a captain in France, and had drawn his sword upon his colonel, in consequence of which he was obliged to fly to England. He has no means here of proving this, and would not tell me his birth-place, or the scene of the affair with his colonel, in order that I might make enquiries. This confirmed me in the idea I had already formed, from his lack of education and manners, that he is an adventurer.

When I asked him how he knew Rouveroy, and why they had both come to England, he told me they had both been in Paris, and had come here to become protestants ; but he could not tell me anything to the point when I asked him why he disliked the Roman catholic religion.

He begged they might both be transported to America, rather than sent back to France. When I reminded him that he had said, in his letter, that he had things to tell me which concerned the state, and that he would shew me a letter proving the sincerity of his intentions, he failed to produce the letter, and the matters of state resolved themselves into remarks upon the Jacobites in Newgate, and the abundance in which they live on the alms of the Jesuits. He said he had given information of which no advantage



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was taken, to wit, that Mons. de Lagni, the director of foreign commerce, . . . \* all correspondence of spies in Holland and elsewhere with France, and that letters were addressed to him under cover to a certain Bamé le Baritier. This led me to suppose that Pinet and Rouveroy were both spies, for how otherwise could they have known the address of this Bamé.

It would have been better to have separated Rouveroy and Pinet, and, if the former had to be kept at Newgate, to have sent the latter to the Gatehouse, Westminster; but, if they are now separated, let it be done without letting Rouveroy know where the messenger is taking Pinet. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 69.*]

Aug. 14.  
On board the  
*Montague* in  
Plymouth  
Sound.

B. Beaumont to the "Secretaries of the Admiralty at the Admiralty Office, Whitehall." I have been cruizing in the Channel, according to Lord Berkeley's orders, and this day came into Plymouth Sound, as I was directed, to enquire for orders, with the *Montague*, *Medway* and *Severn*, and two French ships of eighteen and eight guns respectively. Another, of twenty guns, which we took, has been here three days; we lost company with her in a fog. All these privateers struck to the *Medway*, who came up with them first, being the best sailer. The French do not tell us any news worth sending to their lordships.

If I do not receive orders from Lord Berkeley in twenty-four hours, and I can get our prisoners (240 men) on shore in that time, I shall go to Torbay with the ships. I met Admiral Mitchell this morning with his squadron off Fowey. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 33.*] *Enclosing:—*

*Notes for a tide-table of the English Channel, with regard to the following places,—Dieppe, the North Foreland, Beachey, the Isle of Wight, South Foreland, Dungeness, Portland, Plymouth, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, "the Liner," and Winterton* [*Ibid., No. 33. i.*]

Aug. 15.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. The general court of the Bank of England met this morning, and the lord mayor, their governor, acquainted them that the Lords Justices desired they would lend the King 200,000*l.* They consented, and another general court is appointed to be held on Friday next to consider the way to raise this sum.

Letters from Plymouth of the 11th say that Vice-Admiral Mitchell, who is going out with a squadron to cruize, arrived there that day from Torbay, to take with him some men-of-war which lay in Plymouth Sound. He will endeavour to meet with the Marquis de Nesmond. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 70.*]

Aug. 15.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope. I see by your letters of the 3rd and 9th your care for the preservation of the authority of the government in punishing those who, in contempt of his Majesty's

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proclamation for celebrating devoutly the last fast day, presumed to play football. I have recommended the matter, as well as the trial of Beare, to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who goes the western circuit, and also to the Attorney General, who has promised to take all care about the prosecution of Beare. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 290.*]

Aug. 15. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Hoffman, acknowledging his letter  
Whitehall. about the Spanish galleons, and saying that the Duke of Shrewsbury has promised that the necessary orders for a squadron of ships to be sent to meet them, and to receive the signals and instructions requisite from Spain, shall be given when the Lords Justices meet. [*Ibid., p. 291.*]

Aug. 15. The same to Sir Walter Young. Having received yours of the  
Whitehall. 10th instant concerning a petition for restoring the old charter of Plymouth, I called for that petition last Thursday, and got it read and referred to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General. I am glad I had this opportunity of gratifying Sir Francis Drake and other honest gentlemen besides yourself. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 15. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Petitions read and answered. Read Mr. Attorney's opinion about Tilly. Ordered that it be sent to Mr. Secretary, and that he be acquainted their Excellencies concur in the view that he should not be sent hither to be tried upon Shelmerdine's evidence.

Considerations had about the trial of Birkenhead and others, accused and committed. Ordered that the Attorney and Solicitor have notice to attend on Tuesday, and that they be spoken to at the same time about restraining brokers and jobbers in bills and money.

The governor and some of the directors of the Bank attended, and reported that the general court had agreed to lend 200,000*l.*, and care was taken for sending over a credit for 50,000*l.* this night; that the court was prevailed with by telling them they were promised a recompense for their losses, and all other fitting encouragement; that a general court was to meet again on Friday next to consider how they should raise this sum. Their Excellencies assured them they would do everything that lay on their parts to perform what they had promised them. Resolved they would immediately write to the King to recommend the hastening of the orders for stating and satisfying their demands, as far as they should appear to be just. This was done accordingly, and the letter drawn up and signed before they rose.

Received four reports from the Commissioners of Trade, viz. (1) about Colonel Russell's present, that he may receive what the Assembly of Barbados have already given him. (2) About attorneys-general in the Plantations; (3) About courts of admiralty to be erected in the Plantations; (4) About administering the oaths to the governors "of distinct properties." [*Ibid.* 274, p. 276.]

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- Aug. 15. Passes and post-warrants for the Countess of Dorchester, and  
Whitehall. four men and women servants, to go to Holland or Flanders ; for Mr. John King, one of his Majesty's messengers, to go with one post horse to Harwich and return [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 555*]; and for Daniel Jansen, a soldier in the first battalion of Dutch footguards, to go to Holland. [*Ibid 346, p. 391.*]
- Aug. 15. William Bridgeman to James Vernon. In reply to the petition  
Admiralty Office. of the inhabitants of the south parts of Cornwall for a convoy for the fishery in those parts, and to another petition, by the wives of the seamen of the *Royal Oak*, the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered two brigantines to cruize off the south parts of Cornwall; the wages of the said seamen to be paid, if money be timely provided for doing the same. [*S.P. Dom., Naval 5, No. 34.*]
- Aug. 17. Passes and post-warrant for the Earl of Portland, with nine  
Whitehall. horses, etc., to go to Margate [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 555*]; for John Cock and Jacob Pieters, two painters, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid., p. 556*]; for Colonel John Scot, ditto [*Ibid., p. 558*]; for Mr. John Bins, Mr. Francis Haldenby and Mrs. Ann Jackson, to go to Flanders ; for Mateis Creck, lately a soldier in the Dutch footguards, and now discharged by his captain, to go to Holland [*Ibid. 346, p. 391*]; and for Michael Bantzer, ditto [*Ibid., p. 392.*]
- Aug. 17. Warrant to the keeper of the Gate-house to take into custody  
Whitehall. John Broocker, arrested on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid., p. 391.*]
- Aug. 17. Warrant for the payment of the expenses of George Stepney, esq.,  
Whitehall. envoy extraordinary to several electors and princes of Germany, from 30th April to 30th July 1696. They include a visit, at the request of the Landgrave, to Prince Louis of Baden, at his camp at Steppatch ; and journeys to the waters of Schwalbach, to wait on the Landgrave, and thence to Coblenz, to take leave of the Elector of Treves. At Bonn he overtook the Landgrave, and, by the King's command, marched with his Highness and his troops to near the Meuse. [*Ibid., p. 397.*]
- Aug. 18. Commission for Thomas Drisdell, gent. to be ensign of that  
Kensington. company whereof Lieutenant Colonel Toby Caulfield is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Sir George St. George. [*Ibid. 168, p. 209.*]
- Aug. 18. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Woods. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that the late Queen, in July 1694, granted him leave to coin copper medals in the mint in the Tower at his own charge. He prays a patent for the sole coining such copper medals for fourteen years, he being accountable to the King for the fourth part of the profits in consideration of the use of the King's presses. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. [*Ibid. 238, p. 83.*]



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Aug. 18.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Captain William Cunningham of Colonel Richard Cunningham's regiment of dragoons. The petitioner shows that his father, Captain William Cunningham, was one of the first who took up arms for the defence of the protestant interest in Ireland, and underwent the hardships of the siege of Londonderry. Petitioner has also faithfully served the King both before and since his accession, and has his two brothers in the King's service. His mother is entitled to the estate of Henry Cunningham, esquire, deceased, late of Castle Cunningham, Ireland, and the petitioner is the next heir at law to the said estate, in reversion after the decease of his mother, who is now very old. The estate is charged with many debts and with a staple bond for 500*l.*, payable to Peter Dobbins, who is now in France, corresponding with the King's enemies, whereby the said 500*l.* bond and the profits arising thereby are forfeited to the King, and the estate is seized into the King's hands until satisfaction thereof made. He prays the King's title to the said staple bond and the profits thereby arising. Referred to the Lords Justices of Ireland for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 84.]

Aug. 18.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read Lady Essex Griffin's petition for leave to go to France in a transport ship with three servants. Ordered to be laid before the King.

The bill of Mr. Clarke's pardon signed, and an amendment ordered in it by inserting "counterfeiting the coin."

Lord Chief Justice Holt, going his circuit, attended their Excellencies. He was told that the silver was sent to the several mints for paying the recompense of 6*d.* *per* ounce upon all plate and clipped money that should be brought in to be coined. He should encourage the bringing of clipped money into the mint. The country need not be alarmed at the exportation of money, the exchange being now so high that there would be no advantage by it.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Mr. [James] Kendal. Read Mr. Russell's letter containing his opinion how the Straits squadron should be formed, and giving reasons for excusing Aylmer from going on that command. Sir George Rooke did as much for Mitchell. But, upon consideration of the consequence of this service, it was resolved that Sir Cloudesley Shovell have notice he is appointed for that command, and that Nevill go with him with another flag; or, if it be fit to excuse him, that Nevill be sent with a commission of vice-admiral.

Read Lord Berkeley's letters of the 14th and 15th, giving an account that Rear-Admiral Muys had left the fleet with eleven men-of-war; that Admiral Almonde was going with the great convoy bound for the Straits, and took all those Dutch ships with him that were best stored with provisions, so that few or no Dutch ships were left with the fleet; that five third-rates were to be detached from the fleet, to have the men turned over into

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other ships designed for the Straits, and then Lord Berkeley would have but sixteen ships left ; he therefore desired leave to come up,

Read Mr. Russell's opinion that the bomb-vessels will be of no use in the Straits. Recommended to the Admiralty to consider whether the bomb ships, that have been so long fitted, may not yet be employed against Calais, or some other place on the coast.

A petition for protecting fishing-smacks given to the Admiralty.

Sir George Rooke had a minute of Mons. Hofman's letter about calling at Cadiz for the signals and route of the flota and galleons. Directed that what the Admiralty should resolve in that matter be communicated to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, and by him to Mons. Hofman, that notice may be sent thereof into Spain.

The Earl of Stamford called in, and acquainted with the King's pleasure that the command of the militia of Plymouth should be according to former precedents. He had his commission to produce, which was the same as the first Duke of Albemarle's. He contended, if the governor of Plymouth had anything to do with the militia, it was by deputation from him. There were no ancient precedents in the matter ; the first was in 1675, when the late Duke of Albemarle was made lieutenant of Devon, with an exception of Plymouth. He had then newly come of age, and the Earl of Bath had that lieutenancy to that time in trust only for the Duke, who resented his being imposed on by the Earl of Bath in lessening his authority ; but the like commission was given him in 1684[-5], upon King James's coming to the crown ; and, when the commission was renewed to the Earl of Bath in 1685, it was drawn in the same manner ; but since the Revolution there was no exception to Plymouth. Ordered that the state of the case be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, for the King's determination.

Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor called in. Considerations had about Sir John Fenwick's trial, Lord Chief Justice Treby not being expected in town till next week, and the judges not thinking of coming up till sent for. Resolved that there shall be no further adjournment of this sessions, but, as there is another in course on the 9th of September, the trial shall be put off till then, the rather since the King's answer is expected upon some papers of Sir John's that the Lord Steward lately forwarded. Mr Attorney spoken to about prosecuting brokers for money and bills ; the Treasury would furnish informations concerning them.

Resolved that the King's pleasure be ascertained, to what time the parliament should be next prorogued, and whether it should then sit to do business. It must be represented of what concern it is, in all respects, that parliament meet early, and that the King should appoint as short a day for it as may be consistent with his occasions for staying abroad. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 278.]

Aug. 18. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer John Chaloner, Whitehall. apothecary, and Mary Cooks, nurse, to have access to Robert Leeson in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 392.]

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Aug. 18. Passes for Richard Leech, a haberdasher, to go to Flanders  
Whitehall. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 344, p. 556]; and for John Benedicts,  
Maria van Brulle and Clinilia Maton and three children, ditto.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 392.]

Aug. 18. Plan of the camp at Buchholtz under command of the Prince of  
Hesse-Cassel. His subordinate officers are : Field-Marshal Count  
von der Lippe, Lieutenants-General von Spiegel, von Schwartz  
and von Sommerfeld, Majors-General von Kersenbruck and von  
Schwerin, Brigadiers Heidersleben, the Prince of Hesse, la Motte,  
and Comte d'Ostfrise and Bülau. [*S.P. Dom. King William's  
Chest* 16, No. 32.]

Aug. 18. Warrant for a pension of 2s. a day, upon the military list of  
Whitehall. pensions on the Irish establishment, to Gaspar de Lanalve. [*S.P.  
Dom. Signet Office*, 13, p. 357.]

Aug. 18. Extract from a news-letter. Lord Portland parted from hence  
Whitehall. this morning early for Margate, where he will embark on  
the *Centurion* man-of-war, accompanied by two other small  
frigates, in order to return to Flanders by way of Ostend. Vice-  
Admiral Mitchell with his squadron sailed on the 13th from  
Plymouth to the westward. The same day two French privateers,  
one of 16, and the other of 8, guns were brought in, being taken  
by the *Medway* and *Severn*. The fleet continues in Torbay.

There are four mails due from Holland, which is very extra-  
ordinary at this time of the year, so that we may apprehend some  
of the packet boats are taken or chased back. There came on  
Sunday several packets from Flanders by way of Nieuport, but  
the letters they brought were only for the merchants.

A considerable part of the 200,000*l.* lent by the Bank of England  
is already remitted to Flanders. Sir John Fenwick's trial, which  
was appointed for Saturday next, is again put off. I suppose  
the judges have not yet returned from their circuits, so that they  
do not now think of trying him till the beginning of September,  
the time for the monthly sessions at the Old Bailey. The lords  
of the Admiralty are hastening away the squadron designed to  
the Straits. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 71.]

Aug. 19. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. I received  
Whitehall. this morning a letter, dated the 14th instant, signed by the mayor  
of Liverpool and one of the members of parliament for that  
corporation, concerning the scarcity of money there, occasioned,  
in a great measure, by the officers of the king's revenues refusing  
to receive sixpences not clipped within the ring. I desire you will  
take the matter into your consideration and give such directions  
as you think proper to prevent the disorders these gentlemen  
seem to apprehend for the future. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99,  
p. 292.]



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Aug. 19. Sir William Trumbull to Lord Justice Porter. Mr. Blackwell,  
Whitehall. the King's consul at Leghorn, having an affair of great consequence to him coming before you from the Treasury, I recommend him very earnestly to your favour, having had long acquaintance with him abroad. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 293.*]

Aug. 20. The same to Mr. Johnston and Mr. Maudit, acknowledging their  
Whitehall. letter of the 14th instant concerning the scarcity of money in Liverpool. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 19. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Dr. Newton called in. He gave an account on what grounds he suspected White's sincerity : that he had concealed Attee's being concerned in coining, though it appears he brought the form of a press to Ware, the smith ; that he prevaricated about Douglas ; he was earnest to have spoken with Douglas and Pritchard in private ; he denied ever having been at Moore's house in the country, and that he knew more than that the press made by Ware was carried to Moore's house in Westminster ; whereas it appears by affidavits taken by Justice Eyton that White and Chapman, who passed for his man, brought a block, pretending it was for a cider press ; but in reality it was to be the bottom of a coining press, and he was seen to roll it to the place where it was found fixed. He understands the mixing of metals.

Ordered that Dr. Newton acquaint White with the reasons he has to doubt whether he hath dealt ingenuously, and how much it concerns him to disguise nothing ; and see what effect that will have upon him.

Read a letter of the 15th from Mr. Smith of Gloucestershire about Mrs. Bysses's further confession, saying that Mr. Wintour and several others she mentions ought to have a proclamation against them for apprehending them ; and that the maid, who gave evidence against Mrs. Bysses, should be rewarded. Ordered that the letter be brought to council, and that it be considered to-morrow what shall be done for the maid, whether the sheriff should not give her something out of the clippings that have been seized, which will be allowed on his accounts, and that she be under the protection of the government.

The Post Office hearing about the witnesses that were threatened for giving evidence and concerning Franco. *Entry incomplete.*

Read Sir William St. Quintin's letter about Humphreys. Directed that Buttery the drummer be asked what he knows of him. Questioned whether he may be prosecuted for the forged certificate he had about him. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 282.]

Aug. 19. Passes for Don Joseph Ferreti, an Italian gentleman, to go to  
Whitehall. Chester and Ireland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 556] ; for Jasper Bedford and Thomas Hughes, merchants, and William Butcher, their apprentice, to go to Flanders ; for Anthony Garriison, a French protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 392] ; and for Peter Cornelisse, a soldier in the Dutch foot-guards, with his wife and four children, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 393.]

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Aug. 19.  
Dublin.

Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. I have yours of the 11th instant, and at the same time received an answer from Mr. Blathwayt to the letter which I enquired after, and return you my thanks for the care you took to send it forward. There is all diligence used both for discerning and apprehending such of the pirates as are in this kingdom, and for securing their effects. We do not yet hear any privateers have returned to the mouth of the northern channel, though we must expect they will be there as soon as it is known the *Crown* has left that station. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 51.]

Aug. 20.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir James Ogilvie. The lords of the council had issued a warrant for the apprehending of Warburton. He has since been taken up, but proves upon examination to be one who serves the Lady Montgomery as a cook, can neither read nor write, and utterly denies having sent any letters to Scotland. As there was no evidence against him, upon which he could be proceeded against, they thought fit to discharge him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 100, p. 267.]

Aug. 20.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Letters from Ireland read, and that of the 12th inst. from the Lords Justices, to know how the claims upon forfeitures shall be judged, whether by the Council or by a special commission, to be considered to-morrow.

That of the 16th inst., about the parliament, considered now. Ordered that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Blathwayt to be laid before the King, with the remark that their Excellencies observe there is a mention made of two bills only that are depending, which perhaps would be of no great consequence if they were sent over; but there are two other bills of much greater moment, viz. a Bill of Rights, and another of *Habeas Corpus*; and it may be fit to know how far they are expected in Ireland. Their Excellencies have likewise this objection against the opinion of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for the parliament sitting upon an adjournment, viz. that they doubt the same thing may be pretended to there as it is in England; that there cannot be two demands of a supply made in one session; and therefore, unless there were a prorogation or a new parliament called, there would not be [more] money given than had been asked for by Lord Capell; upon which their Excellencies desire to know the King's pleasure.

Read a memorial presented by the East India Company against pardoning any of the pirates but such as should come in upon the terms of the proclamation, and that what money could be found belonging to the pirates might be put into their hands, to be restored to the owners in India. Ordered that it be brought before the council to be considered there.

Dr. Newton gave an account of his being with White, and telling him what reasons he had to doubt of his sincerity. That his answer was, though his life lay upon it, he could say no more than he had done. He persisted that he was never at Moore's

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house in the country. He might have been mistaken for others, since Atty, who was there with Chapman, went by his name. Ordered that he speak with Mr. Manley, and get him to be present when any further examinations are taken.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 13th, 17th, 20th and 23rd, new style.

Called in the Lords of the Admiralty, viz. Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. Read to them Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 13th, about hastening out Benbow, when he came back, that he might look after Du Bart and protect the trade to the northward. Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 16th likewise read to them, about the Mediterranean squadron. Copies of both letters to be sent to them.

An account given that Benbow had arrived at the Gunfleet. It was proposed that he might be strengthened, either by a detachment of third-rates from the fleet, or by the arrival of the ships with Foulkes, whose cruize was out, and his return expected with the first easterly winds. Approved that orders be dispatched to Lord Berkeley to send ships for that purpose, and, if Foulkes arrive first, these ships may be ordered back again. Benbow, in the meantime, to take in his provisions and "a recruit" of seamen. Resolved that he be sent out as soon as he is strengthened.

Letter of the 12th inst. from the Lords Justices of Ireland read to the Admiralty, about the *Crown* frigate having left her station towards the north of Ireland for want of provisions, with the accounts from Belfast and Carrickfergus relating to that matter. The collector of Belfast wrote that a rich Virginia ship was expected there; ordered that notice be taken thereof to the Lords Justices of Ireland, and that enquiry be made whether it be the practice in Ireland for ships to come thither directly from the Plantations.

Mr. Haistwell gave an account he had stopped bills of exchange from Dublin for 345 [L.], supposing the money belongs to the pirates. Jope, who presented them, surrendered himself that day. He was advised to keep the bills, and not pay the money till he were satisfied he might fairly do it.

Ordered that the Postmaster General and Brockett, the controller of the Foreign [Post] Office, attend to-morrow to give an account how the Lord Steward's letter to the King, dated the 7th of July, came to be so long delayed as only to be delivered with the letters of the 22nd. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 284.]

Aug. 20. Passes for Martha Telleur, a poor German widow, and her two  
Whitehall. children to go to Hamburg; for Charles Evense and Catherine his wife, subjects of the States General, to go to Holland; for Gertruijt Janse, a subject of the States General, ditto; for Mr. William Weir, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 557]; and for Jean Catillon to go to Italy, on the recommendation of the rector of St. Sampson and [Mons. ?] Duval, Guernsey. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 393.]

Aug. 20. R. Yard to Sir Joseph Williamson at Tonbridge, There have  
Whitehall. come in this day several posts from Holland. The King intended



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to go from the army to Loo on Saturday or Sunday last, and take Cleves on his way, which makes people talk of a marriage with the Princess of Brandenburg, daughter to the Elector by a former lady, who is now with the Electress at Cleves. They continue to talk very much of a general peace.

Mons. Collière, the French minister, is still in Holland, and Mons. Dickvelt, and other deputies of the States, have had several conferences with him. It is generally said the Emperor and Spain will not accept the neutrality for Italy. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 72.*]

Aug. 20.  
Whitehall.

Extract from a news-letter. This day came in the four mails from Holland; nothing of moment has passed abroad. The King intended to leave the army last Saturday or Sunday, and it was thought he would go to Loo by way of Cleves, where the Court of Brandenburg was.

In Piedmont things continued much in the same posture, the truce, at the desire of the Duke of Savoy, being prolonged till the 20th of August, and his royal Highness labouring all he could to get the neutrality for Italy agreed to, without which he is like to have but little comfort of the peace he has made with the French. Both the Emperor and the King of Spain seem resolved to continue the war in those parts.

A battle is expected in Hungary, the Turks being 60,000 and the Germans 50,000 strong, so that the latter, considering the goodness of their troops, have much the advantage. There is still much talk of a general peace, occasioned by Mons. Callière, the French Minister's, continuing in Holland; several conferences have been held with him. [*Ibid., No. 73.*]

Aug. 21.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Lord Haversham wrote to their Excellencies on behalf of Thomas Wilkins, a prisoner in Aylesbury gaol, and condemned at Wycombe for coining. Ordered that Lord Chief Justice Treby be written to, for an account of how the fact appeared upon trial.

A petition of Colonel Tidcombe read on behalf of one of his corporals, who, being required to assist a constable in serving a press warrant, had happened to kill a man, and was to be tried for it at a sessions held for the Cinque Ports in Romney Marsh. Ordered that Mr. Taylor be written to, to acquaint the judge that, in case the corporal be found guilty, the execution of the sentence should be respited till their Excellencies have an account of the trial.

The Postmaster and Mr. Brockett attended. The latter owned the receipt of the Lord Steward's letter of the 7th [of July], and gave in an affidavit declaring that he immediately put it with the other letters that went by that night's post. Mr. Vanderpool's letter likewise produced, in which he supposes that the outermost cover, being directed to the Earl of Essex, and his regiment being in the Prince of Vaudemont's army, it might

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happen the letter was first carried thither ; he has sent to enquire whether it was so. Ordered that the said affidavit and letter be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

Considered the letter of the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 12th inst. The first part thereof, relating to the manner of determining claims, was compared with a letter of Lord Capell's bearing date the 12th of March, in which he sent his opinion for judging claims by a special commission. Ordered that it be submitted to the King's determination, and that copies of both these letters be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, with a draft of the warrant that the King sent over for passing a commission, that it might be in readiness if his Majesty inclined to have it renewed. As to the other part of the said letter, relating to the 30th article of their instructions for exempting from prosecution such as submitted to the government upon the King's proclamations or declarations, and have since lived peaceably, they desire to know how it is to be understood, since these proclamations and declarations did not promise the Irish the enjoyment of their real estate, but only security for their lives and personal estates. Without prosecution they will retain both. They desire to know whether that be the King's intention. The Duke of Shrewsbury desired the consideration might be deferred till he could look into his papers, and see what he had been directed to write to Lord Capell upon the same subject, when these declarations had been considered by the King at cabinet council.

Mr. Courtney's petition was referred to the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 288.*]

Aug. 21. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Haversham. The Lords  
Whitehall. Justices have hitherto been very cautious in reprieving coiners, the crime of coining having occasioned so much mischief in the nation. However, upon your consideration we have written to the judge who tried [Thomas Wilkins], and if, upon his representation, there be any room for mercy, I believe you will find all the lords extremely ready to comply with your recommendation. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 268.]

Aug. 21. Passes for Daniel Bonniot and Isaac Ristand, French protestants,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland ; for John Castel, a French protestant, ditto ; and for Matthias Lobetantz, Christian Friedrich Steigerthal and Peter Guillaume Kolteman, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 393.]

Aug. 21. Josiah Burchett to James Vernon. The Lords of the Admiralty  
Admiralty have considered your letter of this date, touching Colonel Norcott's  
Office. regiment now on board the *Flute*. They command me to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Justices, that they do not think it convenient to put the said regiment on shore at Torbay, as the Colonel desires, because it will disable the *Flute* as to men. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 74.*]

Aug. 21. Memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Lords Justices  
Admiralty of England. We have considered the representation of the grand  
Office. jury of Kent on behalf of the persons employed in the tilt-boats

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between Gravesend and London, and report, concerning what they allege as to their men being pressed, that we believe the same to be wholly groundless, in regard that no complaints have come to this board. If any such had been received, orders would have been given for their discharge. As to their other grievance, viz. that the boats are called on board the men-of-war, it is what has been constantly done; otherwise they are at liberty to carry away from the service a considerable number of seamen. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 35.]

Aug. 21. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. I received your favour of the 13th  
Dublin Castle. instant, and according to what you wrote let the Lord Chancellor know you had received his about Mr. Geoghegan, and that you would take care to lay it before the Lords Justices as he desired, about which I believe you will by this post receive something from his lordship. By their lordships' commands I send you enclosed the Association of the collectors, etc. belonging to the revenue, to be presented to their Excellencies as usual.

You will perceive by the enclosed that the *Crown* frigate had no sooner gone off the station she was in, than the privateers began to appear, and what condition the West India ships will be in that are expected may be easily judged. You will see how narrowly the Antigua ship escaped. The Lords Justices have ordered the *Dover* prize, which returned into this port last night from conveying some merchant ships, to see her and another ship to Liverpool, but their lordships desire you to move the Lords Justices that the Admiralty may be directed to send away the *Lynn* man of war, which is appointed to come into that station in which the *Crown* was, with what expedition may be, together with the *St. Malo* prize or some other in her stead, there being so absolute a necessity for it. The *Speedwell* is very leaky and wants fitting, so that she is little use more than just to cruise between this and Chester or Hoylake, and see the packets over to and from the Head.

I have also directions to acquaint you that, according to the Lords Justices of England's commands, a proclamation is issued here for the apprehending Every and others for piracy; but they have thought fit, for the more effectual putting the proclamation in execution, to promise the rewards to be paid in this kingdom, it being alleged the persons would not think it worth their while to run to England to seek for the reward of 50%. The persons who took the two you have the account of, and who brought in Philips and Savil, have applied for their reward, which is under consideration. If it should be denied them it would, I fear, discourage others for using their endeavours to apprehend the rest. We are using all endeavours to seize their effects, and have given directions to the Commissioners of the Revenue, who have employed their collectors to seize them, which we have an account of already, but I fear we shall find most of it transmitted to England, and what is here will be concealed by the people in whose hands it is. *No enclosures preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 52.]



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- Aug. 21. The Earl of Romney to Mr. Vernon. Having received yours  
St. James'. of the 14th instant in relation to the fortification at Tynemouth  
Castle and Clifford's Fort, I directed the principal officers of his  
Majesty's ordnance to examine that matter. They have returned  
me the papers herewith enclosed in answer thereunto, which  
contain all I have to say in that matter. I desire you will lay the  
same before the Lords Justices of England. *No enclosures pre-  
served.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 53.]
- Aug. 21. Minute of council about proclamations in Ireland and Scotland  
for apprehending Captain Every. Memorandum to "mind" the  
Lords Justices of sending orders to Ireland for publishing a pro-  
clamation there for apprehending Every the pirate, who now  
goes by the name of Captain Henry Bridgman, and his companions,  
as was done here. And the secretary of state for Scotland to be  
spoken to upon the same occasion for their kingdom. [*Ibid.*,  
No. 54.]
- Aug. 22. Pass and post-warrant for the Countess of Stirum and her  
Whitehall. two servant maids, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344,  
p. 558]; and for Richard Hains to go to Newcastle on Tyne.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 393.]
- Aug. 23. Warrant to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge University to  
Loo. admit Owen Hughes, bachelor of law and fellow of Trinity Hall,  
to the degree of Master of Arts. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 80.]
- Aug. 23. Pass for Mr. Robert Jennings, who has served his apprenticeship  
Whitehall. as an ironmonger, and is now going to Gottenburg in Sweden.  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 405.]
- Aug. 24. Passes for Lady Emily Plunkett, with Catherine Hely and  
Whitehall. James Darmon her servants, to go to Holland or Flanders, upon  
the recommendation of Lady Arlington; for John Schreiber, a  
German, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 558]; for Govert van  
Esse, Bartholomew Locventvos and Cornelius Blommert, subjects  
of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 559]; for Johannes Walter,  
a seaman, ditto; for Mr. Thomas Power to go to Flanders; for  
Mr. John Dyne and Mr. James Dyne to go to Holland or  
Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 393]; for Mr. John Penny, agent to Major  
General Erle's regiment, and one servant, to go to Flanders;  
and for Mademoiselle Charlotte Julie Sagot and Marianne Praint  
to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 394.]
- Aug. 24. Memorandum that Sir George Rooke, commander in chief of the  
squadron designed for the Mediterranean, desires orders to send  
away a frigate, upon his arrival in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent,  
to Cadiz, for such advice as the governor shall be directed to send  
him of the route, course and signals of the flota and galleons, and  
whatever else may tend to facilitating the junction of our fleet  
with them. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 36.]

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Aug. 25. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners of the Customs,  
Whitehall. recommending to them a memorial of Mons. Pauly, resident  
of Denmark, concerning the duties upon salt in the ship *Crowned  
Hope*, and her tonnage, which was referred to them by the Lords  
of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 99, p. 294.]

Aug. 25. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the mayor of Newcastle. I do not  
Whitehall. doubt but you have taken care to secure the pirate, who was  
seized, it being of so great concern to our trade in the Indies that  
some examples be made for deterring others from the like robberies.  
The examination taken has been sent to the committee of the  
East India Company, who find themselves chiefly obliged to look  
after this prosecution, and who will doubtless move that he be  
brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, when they have prepared their  
evidence. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 269.]

Aug. 25. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
Whitehall. Read Lord Galway's letter about the troops he had upon his  
hands without money to pay them. Ordered that Sir Joseph  
Hearne be sent to, that it may be considered with him how Lord  
Galway may be supplied out of the tallies he has in his custody.

Mr. Baker called in; he was ordered to defend Hunt against  
a prosecution about prohibited goods. He gave an account what  
liberty Webber and Roberts had in Newgate. Ordered that  
Fell the keeper attend next day.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 18th, as also one of the same  
date to the Duke [of Shrewsbury?] about an exchange for one  
of the French correspondents who is in prison. Colonel Mac-  
Elligot proposed for him.

Serjeant Want's reprieve [signed] for ten days.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz. Sir Robert Rich, Sir George  
Rooke and Mr. Kendall called in. They gave an account that  
the Navy Board had computed the pay of the men that were to  
go to the Straits at 80,000*l.* Lord Godolphin said 40,000*l.* lay  
ready in the Treasurer's hands, and 20,000*l.* or 25,000*l.* more they  
had a pretty near prospect of providing.

Read a letter from the Victuallers, shewing how they had dis-  
posed of 20,000*l.* lately received from the Treasury, and the great  
necessities that still lay upon them. It was proposed to the  
Admiralty to consider whether anything was to be done about  
the registering before the squadron went for the Straits. Asked  
when that squadron would be ready, they said they could fix no  
time, but supposed it would be in a month. The dispatch thereof  
further pressed, according to Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 18th.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell called in. He was very desirous to go  
in his own ship the *Queen*, and thought her fitter for the service  
than many of the seventy-gun ships, besides the use in having a  
ship of that force upon occasion. The Admiralty were against  
sending any ship so big, which they said was Mr. Russell's opinion.  
It was referred to them, to adjust it between them.

Considerations had about expediting the service by changing  
some of the ships first pitched upon, that cannot be so soon

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ready, for others of the like force that are in a better condition, as the *Ipswich* for the *Essex*. Also about the fleet with Lord Berkeley, there being but sixteen or seventeen ships now remaining. Resolved that he be ordered to Spithead, and that he have leave to come ashore there, the command of the fleet being left with Vice-Admiral Aylmer.

Ordered that Norcott's regiment be landed at Torbay, and that Mr. Clarke have notice of it.

Directed that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted that their Excellencies suppose the nine Dutch ships are to go hence with the English ships, and continue cruising together till the arrival of the flota; otherwise they may not be strong enough, in case the squadrons of Nesmond and Château Renaud should happen to join. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 290.]

Aug. 25.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mrs. Anne King, Mrs. Mary Waldegrave, a child about four years old, and two maid-servants, Ellinor Mare and Sarah Mist, to go to Holland or Flanders; for the Countess of Doerr, Lady Katherine Davis, Mrs. Davis, two footmen, two pages, two women servants and a steward, ditto; for Mrs. Cox, the envoy's wife, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 559]; for Mr. Thomas Ferrar, ditto; for Jane Romieu, a French protestant, to go to Holland; for Mrs. Sixt and Toinon Valier, her maid, ditto; for Francis Tissot, ditto; for Jacob Christians, and Catherine his sister, to go to Harwich or Gravesend [*Ibid.*, p. 560]; for John van Hasselt, his wife, and one child, subjects of the States General, to go to Holland; for Hanna Mosis, a subject of the States General, ditto; for Adam Romieu, a French refugee, ditto; for Leonard Romeyn, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 561]; for Henry Smith, Mary his wife, and their daughter, ditto; for John Gittener, a French protestant, ditto; for Josyntie Thomas and her three children, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 562]; for James Watts, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 563]; for Abraham l'Evesque, Susanna his wife, and their daughter Susanna, French protestants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 564]; and for Captain John Fawcett, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 567.]

Aug. 25.  
The camp at  
Loo.

Warrant for an allowance to Major Walter Delamar upon rents due from him to the crown under a *custodiam* granted him by Queen Mary about 1st April 1692, in consideration of pay due for himself and his troop, while in the service of the crown.

The lands so leased to Major Delamar lie in the counties of Waterford, Roscommon, Meath, Dublin and Wexford, and are in the tenure or possession of James Everard, Terence Dermott, Christopher Nugent, Thomas Plunkett, Edward Sweetman, John Itchingham, Edmund Reynell, Henry Sanford, El. Plunkett, Hopton Scott, Richard Roth and Burleigh Cuffe. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 349.]

Aug. 25.  
Loo.

Same for a grant to Colonel Henry Luttrell, under the great seal of Ireland, of all the lands, etc. belonging to Colonel Simon Lutterell in the kingdom of Ireland, at any time before his attainder for high treason, of which lands the said Henry already



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holds a *custodiam* ; to descend at his death to his next heir, exclusive of the said Simon Luttrell and all others attainted. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 352.]

Aug. 26.  
Whitehall.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Sir Joseph Hearne called in. He owned he had received the same directions from Mr. Blathwayt as he had from their Excellencies, not to part with the tallies to President de la Tour. He said he had received only one short letter from de la Tour, wherein he seems concerned that he had not heard from him. Their Excellencies told him that Lord Galway had written for a supply for the subsistence of the troops under his command, and in the King's pay, in Piedmont ; and that it seemed to be the King's intention he should be furnished out of those tallies ; they would have Sir Joseph consider of it, and make them a proposal, how Lord Galway might have a credit given him accordingly. His answer was, he would acquaint de la Tour with what had been proposed, and let him know he thought it reasonable to be complied with, and that he should expect his answer.

Dr. Newton gave an account of the further informations he had received from White against Squire, a goldsmith in Long Acre, Hunt, Joseph Wynne, etc. Resolved that an assistant be allowed to Dr. Newton.

A warrant signed for Bertram's being bailed.

Fell, the keeper of Newgate, called in, and reprimanded for his negligent keeping of prisoners, particularly Captain Roberts and Webber.

Ordered that the Admiralty be informed that, money being furnished to pay the seamen who are going to the Straits, and that part of the service being provided for, their Excellencies hope there will be no delay in the rest of it, and recommend it to them to forward it in every part.

The Post Office hearing about Mr. Sawtell. *Entry incomplete.* [*Ibid.* 274, p. 293.]

Aug. 26.  
Whitehall.

Passes and post-warrant for Cornelis Keyser and his wife to go to Holland ; for Peter Cappell and Evert Spading, ditto [*Ibid* 344, p. 562] ; for Johannes Eastage, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 564] ; and for two of his Majesty's messengers, John Gillybrand and Peter Tom, with two post-horses and a guide, to go to Exeter and return. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 394.]

Aug. 27.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. White's reprieve signed to the 7th of September.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz. Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. They gave an account that Sir Cloudesley Shovell had his commission, and had gone to the Nore, and from there he would go to Portsmouth to hasten the preparations. They had yielded to his importunity in letting him have the ship *Queen*. Of the 40,000*l.* ordered by the Treasury for seamen's wages, they had sent 30,000*l.* to Portsmouth, and 10,000*l.* down the river. Benbow was taking in his provisions.

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A letter read from the Commissioners of the Navy at Kinsale, about the obstruction given by Lord Bellomont to the carrying of some timber off Sir Valentine Brown's estate. Ordered that copies thereof be sent to the Treasury.

Mr. Palmer's letter read about the insecurity of the coast by the coming away of the *Crown* frigate. They answered she was ordered back again, and the *St. Malo* was likewise ordered to the same station. The commander of the *Crown* justified his men's drinking water several days for want of beer.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be written to about Sir Joseph Hearne, that the King may be made acquainted with his answers, and his insisting on being discharged of his obligations to President de la Tour; also with what had been proposed about supplying Lord Galway, that the King may let de la Tour know he is not to expect the tallies, or any payment on them, and that the Lords Justices or the Treasury may have orders, as they see occasion, to indemnify Sir Joseph for delivering up the tallies; also that they may know the King's pleasure whether a credit note should be procured for Lord Galway out of those tallies.

To enquire whether his Majesty think fit to have the same demands made in Spain for some sort of provisions for the squadron now going thither, as was expected if Sir George Rooke had stayed there, and by whom those demands should be made.

The Council ordered to be summoned on Monday at 5 o'clock.

Lord Romney's letter read about the repair of Clifford's Fort at Tinmouth (*sic*) at 145*l*. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury.

With regard to diminishing the charge of the ordnance by lessening that of the bomb-ships, it was ordered that Lord Romney be written to to discharge the ships that have grown unserviceable, and to send an estimate of what the charge of the rest would amount to. [*S P. Dom. Signet Office* 274, p. 295.]

Aug. 27.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mr. Peter John de Voogt, a subject of the King of Spain, to go to Holland; for Mr. Peter Coderk and Francis Hagebaert, his servant, ditto; for Anna Keyser, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 563]; for Don Joseph Passarini and one servant to go to Holland or Flanders; for Don Diego de Zea to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 564]; for James Minauteau, Johanna Debrueil, and Solomon their child, French protestants, ditto; for David Higuouin, a French protestant, ditto; for Mr. John de la Marque, a French protestant ditto; for John Anthony Teissier, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 565]; for John Manouri, a French protestant, ditto; for Paul Bertran, a French protestant, ditto; for John Hulzbach, a poor German journeyman tailor, ditto; for Johanna Taffeton, a protestant of Piedmont, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 566]; for John de Cleves, silk weaver, ditto, for Mr. Abraham Barbour, ditto; and for James Durrand, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 394.]

Aug. 27.  
Easthamp-  
stead

Warrant to apprehend Henry Gunter with his papers, on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 395.]

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Aug. 27.  
Dublin.

J. Louth to [the Lords Justices of Ireland]. This morning William Phillips and Edward Savill came to me, and informed me that there are two sloops, one of 50 or 60 tons, the other of 16 tons, come now into Kinsale. One brings tobacco and furs, the other tobacco. One that takes the name of King is master of one, the other they know not the name of. The biggest was bought at Providence, and went from thence to New England, thence to Virginia, and designed to put in to Belfast. In them are, as they are informed, James Brown, William Caddy, Thomas Anderson (these three bought the sloop), Edward Caddywiddy *alias* Kirkwood, William Downe, Robert Prince, boatswain, William May, James Cray, John Reddy and many others they supposed may be aboard these sloops mingled with the fleet. All these persons belonged to the *Fancy* or some other of the pirates that were in our (*sic*) company. Kirkwood, Downe, Cray and Reddy are in the proclamation. I hold myself obliged to inform your Excellencise of all this, that orders may be given for the securing them, their ships and other effects. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 55.]

Aug. 28.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Collier. Being of your opinion that the French boat, which brought over the six prisoners, was sent to get intelligence, I think you did very well in stopping the men belonging to her, who should be kept some time, were it only in return for their having detained your men so long and treated them so ill. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, p. 269.]

Aug. 28.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read and amended the draft of a letter to Mr. Blathwayt; an addition ordered about the salaries for the Commissioners for Trade and their attendants.

Lodington's letter read; to be considered again.

Harvey, called in, accused Emerton, a Buckinghamshire grazier, of having great dealings with Gregory, a butcher, in exchanging broad money at 4s. in the pound, and taking clipped money off his hands at 30s. for 20s. Emerton paid into the Exchequer 1,460[l.] of clipped money on account of Woodcock, the receiver general of Leicestershire, and was to receive it again in broad money out of the collections of that county. He had paid 400[l.] on the like account of Gregory's money in the name of the receiver of Oxfordshire. He himself had been formerly in Newgate, and was bailed out by six sureties procured by Wayte, his solicitor, and he gave each of them 20s. When Emerton was confronted with him, he denied his dealing with clippers, but owned his acquaintance with Gregory and the 1460l. paid into the Exchequer. Ordered that both be carried to the Recorder, that Harvey may be examined upon oath, and Emerton committed. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 297.]

Aug. 28.  
Whitehall.

Passes for John van Neune, his wife and one child, John Langes-tein and Angel von Vee, subjects of the Elector of Brandenburg,



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to go to Holland ; and for Joseph Maria Galée, a subject of the King of Spain, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 567.*]

Aug. 28.  
Dublin.

Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. I find Brigadier Wolsley's chief business in England is to prevent the King's favour to one Geoghegan, who had an order for reversing his outlawry. This order was brought whilst I was in the government, and I gave the Lords Justices an account of the mistake in the order, wherein he is named by the addition of gentleman, whereas he was outlawed as an esquire. The case concerning this man, and, indeed, as it relates to myself and Lord Coningsby, stands thus :—During the last meeting of the parliament, the Brigadier and some others had contrived to get a general vote, that one cause of the miseries of this kingdom was the countenance which had been shewn to the Irish papists during the late government since the year 1690.

This vote being got by surprize when the House was thin, many of the members were dissatisfied therewith, and a short time after it was moved that some of the gentlemen should give an instance of any such favour shown, and in whose government. Whereupon the Brigadier stood up and told them it was in the time when Lord Romney, Lord Coningsby and myself were Justices, and that we had put this Geoghegan in possession of his estate, though he was not comprehended within any articles.

The Brigadier and the Speaker too, for it was in a committee of the whole House, averred several particulars against him, which the Speaker undertook two other members should prove. These were his two fathers-in-law, the one having married his mother, and he the other's daughter. They were accordingly examined, and declared they were his near neighbours, and gave particular instances of the great kindnesses he constantly did to his protestant neighbours, and of his living quietly at home and never meddling in any public affairs. Whilst he was thus in the King's protection, some of the officers of our army, with a party of soldiers, in the middle of the night broke into his house and murdered his wife, killed several of his servants, and wounded him in many places and left him for dead, after having robbed him of all that was valuable. After he had languished for some time, unable to stir, a party of the enemy came with a litter and carried him into their quarters, where he continued under cure till Limerick was surrendered.

After a long debate the House came to a resolution that the Justices had done right in putting him into possession, and that this was not an instance of our countenancing the Irish.

All this matter was afterwards, as I am told, laid open before the King in council, and at the same time a certificate, under Colonel Brewer's hand, was produced to prove the latter part.

The Brigadier has two designs in obstructing the King's favour in renewing the former order ; the one is to get this man's estate, of which he has already a *custodiam* and to get into possession after all the proceedings I have mentioned. The next is that, if he can prevail in it, he thinks it will invalidate the vote of the House of Commons upon the hearing of the case against us.

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Perhaps if Lord Coningsby comes to town before the Lords Justices do anything in it, he may be able to give their Excellencies a true light into it. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 56.]

Aug. 29. Account of the public funds and the money paid upon them. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 75.]

Aug. 29. Passes for Gerhard Gremann, a tailor, to go to Holland; for Whitehall. Hellebrand Pieters and Cornelis Arense, two Dutch seamen, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 344, p. 567]; for Matthisa Prokter, a subject of the King of Spain, and one child, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 568]; for Gregorius Schultz, a High German protestant, to go to Denmark [*Ibid.*, p. 569]; and for Daniel Mayo to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 396.]

Aug. 31. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] Read Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 31st of August and 4th of September, new style.

Resolved that parliament be prorogued to the 20th of October, and that the King's pleasure be ascertained when the proclamation should issue for their sitting; there ought to be a month's notice given.

Ordered that the governor and directors of the Bank be sent for to-morrow, to acquaint them with the signification of the King's pleasure in their favour, and in answer to their demands.

Lord Chief Justice Treby gave an account of Wilkinton's (*sic*) trial, that the fact of his coining was proved. He brought a representation from the grand juries of Norfolk and Norwich against the slow proceedings of the mint there. Lord Godolphin thought part of the blame ought to lie upon Mr. Blofield, who had sent up his excuse for not being concerned in the care of the money sent to pay the recompense of 6*d.* *per ounce*.

Considerations had about Birkenhead's escape; he had been committed for high treason, and a strict charge given to the gaoler about him, who was advertised he intended to make his escape, and lately reprimanded for his negligent custody of prisoners. The Lord Chief Justice was desired to consider how the gaoler ought to be proceeded against, and to speak with the sheriffs as to what care should be taken of the gaol, and to acquaint their Excellencies with his thoughts upon it to-morrow. He found the keepers of Newgate pretended to a title for life, being admitted to buy their places, and confirmed under the city seal; but he knew no reason for it.

Ordered that notice be given to the sheriffs to attend to-morrow between twelve and one o'clock; and that the Treasury be with their Excellencies at one o'clock.

Resolved that a proclamation be issued for the apprehension of Birkenhead. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 298.]

Aug. 31. Passes for Mr. William Pemble, and his servant Samuel Sturton, Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 394]; for Mr. Robert Hart, ditto; for Francis Urquhart, ditto; for Daniel Cotel, a French

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refugee, ditto ; for Hermann Smalten of Nieuburg, ditto ; for John Toms, ditto ; for Roger Jones to go to Scotland ; for Daniel Boudouin to go to Holland ; and for Ann Foels and Mary Semells, two soldiers' wives, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 396.]

Aug. 31. Warrant to Peter Brown to apprehend Lewis and Jacob de Hane  
Whitehall. on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 399.]

Aug. 31. The Ordnance Board to the Earl of Romney. In obedience to  
Office of your commands signified to us by Mr. Pulteney's letter of the 28th  
Ordnance. present, upon Mr. Vernon's to you of the 27th, as soon as we have received intimation from the Admiralty that they have ordered in the bomb vessels, which are grown unserviceable, to be discharged, we shall give the necessary directions for taking out their mortars, etc. and discharging the officers and attendants, and the storeships belonging thereunto. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 76.] *Enclosing* :—

*An abstract of one month's charge in the office of ordnance of the bomb vessels, under command of Sir Martin Beckman and Colonel Richards, still employed in the King's service. [Ibid., No. 76. i.]*

Aug. 31. Memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Lords Justices  
Admiralty Office. of England. With regard to Henry Killigrew's petition on behalf of his late brother, Captain James Killigrew, for his share of the gunnage and tonnage of two French men-of-war taken in the Mediterranean called the *Content* and the *Trident*, referred to us for our opinion, we referred the question to Mr. Russell, then at the board, who commanded the fleet, when this action happened. He replied on the 1st of May last, that Captains Norris, Grantham and Cornwall were the only commanders entitled to the reward for taking the said men-of-war, in regard Captain Killigrew was slain immediately on engaging with the *Content*, and the said ship did not receive any considerable damage from the *Plymouth*, commanded by him. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 37.] *Enclosing* :—

(1) *Josiah Burchett to Henry Killigrew, esquire, dated 17 March 1696. Captains Norris, Grantham and Cornwall have applied for the gunnage and tonnage of the Content and Trident ; is there anyone in town who looks after the late Captain Killigrew's affairs, who can lay his claims before the Admiralty ? Copy. [Ibid., No. 37. i.]*

(2) *Henry Killigrew to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated 19 March 1696. As regards my late brother's claims, he commanded the squadron ; he came up with the men-of-war alone, and fought them so as to hinder their getting away, which enabled the ships astern to come up with them. In all probability the Plymouth wounded the masts of the Content, which might be the occasion of their coming by the board, and consequently the true occasion of her being taken at last. I would refer to the narrative given by Lieutenant Holland, who was with my brother in the action. Copy. [Ibid., No. 37. ii.]*



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(3) *Petition of Henry Killigrew to the Lords Justices* [July, 1696], setting forth his brother's claims, in view of the fact that the Lords of the Admiralty have admitted the claims of Captain John Norris, commander of the *Carlisle*, Captain Caleb Grantham, commander of the *Falmouth*, and Captain Charles Cornwall, commander of the *Adventure*, to the exclusion of Captain Killigrew and his ship's officers and crew. *Copy*. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 37. iii.]

Aug. 31. William Bridgeman to James Vernon. I send you by command of the Lords of the Admiralty, a copy of advices as to the enemy's proceedings, to lay before the Lords Justices. [*Ibid.*, No. 38.] *Enclosing* :—

*An account sent by Lord Berkeley of the report made by the ensign commanding the spy-boat lately taken by the Portland, not dated. He had been about a fortnight or three weeks from Brest, and eight days from the Isle of Bass. Sixteen days since Mons. Château Renaud sailed from Brest with sixteen men of war and two fire-ships, having five months' provision on board, but he does not know whither they are bound.*

*Nesmond's orders were first to cruize off Cape Clear with seven men-of-war ; he had but two months' provisions on board. Two seventy-gun ships are being built at Brest, and two of eighty guns at Rochfort. Twelve ships are to be laid up at Rochfort and Port Louis from Brest, and the rest disarmed at Brest. Copy.* [*Ibid.*, No. 38. i.]

Aug. 31. Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England of a reward of 1,000*l.*, for the apprehension of William Birkenhead, a middle-sized man with a little face, of brown complexion, about fifty years of age. He has gone by the name of Fish, East, West, South and Baker, and was formerly a Customs' House officer. He was committed to Newgate, as being guilty of the late horrid conspiracy, and made his escape on the 29th inst. *Printed*. [S.P. Dom. Proclamations 4, No. 137.]

[Aug.] Pass for Mary King, and her daughter Alice King, to go to Holland. [S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 394.]

Sept. 1. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. I have not this long while been sensible of so real a joy, as I was to find by your letter of the 24th August, that you were satisfied with my endeavours to serve you. I wish I could please myself better with the effects, and that I were not obliged to attribute this opinion of yours to your own natural indulgence, and Lord Portland's kind representation, rather than to any merit of mine, beyond sincere intentions to promote your and the kingdom's interest to the utmost of my power, without being able to contribute much to either.

Because the Treasury are not ready to come to an account with the Bank as yet, I find they are a little restive in returning more money, till they have some certainty what consideration will be had of their past losses. At the same time, the

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proposition Lord Portland made you is, by the Lords Justices and the Treasury, judged neither practicable nor advisable. They say it is not practicable first in point of time, the commissioners not having yet returned the accounts from the several counties, though pressed to it by two letters from the Treasury; and, secondly, it is contrary to so many acts of parliament, that, though we and the Treasury were willing to venture ourselves upon the mercy of a parliament, yet many of the under-officers, who must concur in such a proceeding, having places for life, will never venture their employments upon so doubtful a point, and cannot be compelled to it, because the thing is in itself not warrantable.

They say it is not advisable, because the credit of the Exchequer will be extremely weakened by any precedent of breaking into appropriations.

The Lords of the Treasury in their answer to Mr. Blathwayt will enlarge upon these and other arguments. Much was said of it to-day, and at last all agreed it was impossible.

I have received the warrant you were graciously pleased to sign. A share shall be reserved to your disposal, and I wish you had been pleased to declare how much you would command. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 33.*]

Sept. 1. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] The proclamation about Birkenhead signed.

Read the petition of the innkeepers of St. Albans, to be reimbursed 340*l.* advanced for the subsistence of a Dutch troop. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury, in order to their being paid as soon as may be.

A letter of Consul Ray from Smyrna ordered to be communicated to Mr. Faulkener.

The petition of Shales and Weeden about La Pierre's estate mentioned to the Treasury; they intend to make a nominal grant of the estate for securing it to the King in case of a peace.

Read Lord Chief Justice Treby's report about Wilkinson (*sic*), condemned for clipping. Resolved that his further reprieve shall depend upon the discoveries he shall make, to be laid before their Excellencies on Friday next.

The deputy governor and some of the directors of the Bank called in. They were acquainted with the King's answer contained in Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 31st of August, and the orders sent to the Treasury for stating and satisfying their account, and they were put in mind of the occasion there was for sending over a further credit by this night's post for the use of the army. They answered that a court of directors was to meet this evening, and they would acquaint them therewith. But they doubted whether they would or could consent to the remitting more money till the account of their losses were adjusted, and tallies put into their hands in discharge thereof. The difficulties were great upon them; it would be hard persuading people to raise more money, unless satisfaction were given them in such just demands; the account was delivered in this day sevensnight, it

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was plain, and would admit of little or no difficulty. If any objection were made to it, they were ready to answer it.

They were told the account was referred on Friday last to Lord Ranelagh, though the King's orders had not then come; that he had not yet made his report; and, till he had, it could not be seen what difficulties might be found. If there were any such, and the remittances should be stopped till all were cleared, the army would be reduced to the same extremity again, and the service they undertook would lose all the grace, if not be rendered ineffectual.

The Lords of the Treasury called in, viz., Mr. Montagu, Mr. Smith and Sir Thomas Littleton. They were told that Lord Portland had carried over a proposition to the King, that the money paid into the Exchequer by the receivers of the land tax, which was not collected from the country, but was paid on private accounts in expectation of receiving it again in broad money, as it should be collected upon the assessment, should be allowed only as a loan upon the Exchequer credit in general, and that the two next quarters should not be employed to reimburse it, but be paid into the Exchequer, and more time be allowed for the collecting it, so that it might appear in the mean time, what had been paid by the receivers on their own, or their friends', accounts of clipped money.

The Treasury answered they knew nothing of the proposition, till they saw mention made of it in Mr. Blathwayt's letter, and were surprized that a matter of such consequence should not be communicated to them till they were directed to put it into execution; and thought it strange to receive it from Mr. Blathwayt in a clerk's hand, and not his own. Their opinion of the proposition was that it was breaking through the appropriations of parliament, and was of dangerous consequence to the King's affairs, in pulling up by the roots all confidence between King and people. This was not a time of day for the King's officers to appear as criminals in parliament; the bare respite of collecting the taxes is a breach of this act. It is allowed to be unlawful, for it is proposed that an indemnity should be applied afterwards; but the breaking through of appropriations was a case such as no indemnity could be expected for. If it were lawful, and never so much desirable, it would hardly be possible to make anything of it; at least it could not be within any time, or before parliament meets again, it being very difficult (if possible) to distinguish between what the receivers have paid on private, and what on public, accounts. They have twice sent circular letters into the country for informations; and the Commissioners either cannot, or will not, charge the receivers. If they should write a third time, it may be apprehended it will have another ill effect, and only make people harden themselves against paying the residue of the taxes, that humour beginning to shew itself in some places; and this very pretence is made use of, that they have been abused by the receivers. They questioned whether this were not a snare laid for them. They would be ready to



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serve the King to the utmost of their power and the best of their judgments, but not against the law and against his interest too.

Resolved that the King be acquainted that this proposition appears to be both illegal and impracticable, and altogether unadvisable, as being a breach of public faith and destructive of credit. The Treasury to make an answer to Mr. Blathwayt.

Considerations had about what had been said by the Bank. The Treasury thought they could do no more at present but hasten Lord Ranelagh's report; and then it was to be considered whether the demands of the Bank were not such that part would appear just, and the rest would be liable to be thought only a premium for the advancing the 200,000*l.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 300.*]

Sept. 1. Passes and post-warrant for Abraham Baruh Aboab, a Jew, Whitehall. to go to Holland; for Jacob Lannoye, a subject of the King of Spain, ditto; for Mr. John Herrne, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 568]; for Peter Kops, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 569]; for Mr. George London to go to Newmarket and back [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 396]; for Mrs. Elizabeth Deale and Mrs. Mary Moor, and a small child, to go to Flanders; and for Robert Beard, huntsman to the Elector Palatine, and James his son, to go to Germany. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 398.]

Sept. 2. Passes for Captain van Veen to go to Holland; for Francis Whitehall. Marie Belloni, an Italian, ditto; and for Samuel Buckley, ditto. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 3. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Baldwin. The East India Whitehall. Company are of opinion that the person committed by you ought to discover some other of the pirates, if he would deserve his Majesty's pardon; for, as to his confession, they think they have no need of it, having already evidence enough. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 270.]

Sept. 3. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. [Whitehall.] A copy of Mr. Blathwayt's letter to Lord Lexington, relating to the peace, was communicated to their Excellencies, having been sent to Mr. Secretary a fortnight before.

The petition and report about Plymouth charter considered. Resolved that the King's pleasure be known in it before it be dispatched, and whom he will please to appoint for recorder.

The Victuallers called in, and their memorial read about the necessity of being immediately supplied with ready money, or provision cannot be made for next year's victualling.

Ordered that the letter from Algiers be sent to Dr. Hyde, who has undertaken the translation of it. Blackhall, Spence and Eades to have notice to attend to-morrow.

The Lords of the Admiralty, viz., Sir Robert Rich and Mr. Kendal called in, and acquainted that the King would have Vice-Admiral Aylmer to command his convoy. Considerations had about forwarding that convoy; whether Benbow should be

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stopped for it from looking after Du Bart, he being now ready to sail; this was not thought fit, but rather to trust to Foulkes' coming home.

Read a petition of the weavers employed by the Lutestring Company. Ordered that Mr. Renew and some of the company attend next day. Wilkinson's reprieve ordered to the 17th of October; and that Lord Haversham be acquainted it is done in consideration of him, as the judge's report is not favourable to the man, and his discoveries are of no use.

Mr. Smith's letter read. Resolved thereupon that a messenger be sent to Dymock to bring up Winter's brother.

Ordered that the representations brought up by Lord Chief Justice Treby, concerning the slow proceedings of the mint at Norwich, be sent to the Treasury.

Dr. Newton called in. He thought that White had done some service, and yet he was not satisfied of his sincerity. White's reprieve prolonged for a fortnight, lest discoveries that some were disposed to should be discouraged.

Read a letter from the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 27th August. Ordered that they be written to, that they are at liberty to dispose of the army into such quarters as they think most for his Majesty's service and the good of the country.

Mr. Dockwra's memorial read, and ordered to be sent to the Treasury; and that the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners be spoken to about the liberty he demands for bringing over some grist stones from St. Malo.

Directed that the Admiralty be put in mind of ordering such of the great ships "to be sent about" as are designed for the river. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 305.*]

Sept. 3. Passes for Captain Cresseron, with one servant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland or Flanders; for Sarah Adrians, a subject of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 569]; for Corneille Schegen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 570]; for Tousaint le Jong and Anne his wife, ditto; for Mr. Robert Butler, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 398.]

[Sept. 3 ?] Post warrant for Robert Weddell and Edmund Halley.  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 3. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend — Fitzgerald on  
Whitehall. suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 399.]

Sept. 3. Warrant for the payment of the expenses of John Robinson,  
his Majesty's agent at the court of Sweden, from 3rd February to 3rd August, 1696. [*Ibid.*, p. 400.]

Sept. 3. Warrant to Edward Gibbs to apprehend Edward Wintour on  
suspicion of high treason, bringing him to the Duke of Shrewsbury for examination. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 448.]

Sept. 3. Memorial by the Victualling Commissioners to the Lords  
Justices of England. They represent that in the first four years,

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1690 to 1693, there was assigned for the victualling service short of 20s. per man per month, 331,278*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

In 1694 provisions were at excessive rates. A meeting was held at the Treasury Chamber on the 9th of July, at which were present the Lords of the Treasury and several of the Lords of the Council and of the Admiralty. It was there declared that 5,000*l.* per week should be furnished from that time to the 1st of January to answer the declaration for 35,000 men for thirteen months for that year; but of the same there was assigned short 55,000*l.*

In 1694 there were issued upwards of 10,425 men's victuals for thirteen months above the declaration for that year; and in 1695 similarly for 10,000 men above the declaration for 40,000.

By order of the Admiralty the over-issues in the said two years were to be supplied out of the declaration for 1696, being for 40,000 men for 13 months, so that one-half of the said declaration at least was issued before the beginning of the year, and all the rest was issued before the last day of June.

In this year, 1696, all provisions have been extremely dear, especially all sorts of grain, by reason of the badness of last year's crop and the condition of the coinage; moreover, the charge of the victualling ships has been very dear, so that the cost of the victualling has been extraordinary.

Of the money appointed for this service in 1696, at the rate of 20s. per man per month, which is far short of the actual cost, there remains yet unassigned 116,760*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Notwithstanding the need for victualling for the rest of the year is so great, no money has been assigned to answer the same; and, for want of money, nothing can be procured upon tallies; all persons that have credited the office are greatly in arrear, while the pursers are unpaid, and many bills of exchange for actual value received in money unsatisfied.

The orders for victualling a fleet for a foreign voyage have, since the first orders, been greatly augmented, and now, instead of four months, the ships in the river are ordered to be victualled for five months, and those at Portsmouth to be supplied every fourteen days with what they spend of their four months' store.

If money be not provided to be supplied weekly from the latter end of this month to buy and cure flesh, it will hardly be possible to victual the fleet next year, as they have found by experience of previous years. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 39.]

Sept. 3. A copy of the above. [*Ibid.*, No. 40.]

Sept. 4. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] A representation read from the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners concerning a French boat that brought prisoners to Jersey. Ordered that the boat and crew be detained for some convenient time, to shew they are not allowed to transport prisoners.

Sir Robert Cotton desired to know whether, the packet boats being on the other side, it might not be allowed to send this



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night's mail by a boat of the country that was bound for the Brill.

Lord Berkeley called in, and gave an account of the fleet.

Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor and the sheriffs called in. Consideration had about Birkenhead's escape, and how the keeper should be proceeded against. It appeared to their Excellencies as if it were a "voluntary" escape, by these circumstances, viz., that the prisoner had been in the strongest room in Newgate, where Charnock was kept, and was removed thence into the keeper's house, without any notice or apparent cause. Will, who is a trusty keeper, and had the charge of him, with very strict orders to look after him, owned to Bertram he was surprized to find him removed.

The sheriff said he saw Birkenhead about two months ago in Newgate, and he had no irons on then, and he believed he never had any. The keeper lodged him in his own house in a garret, where there were were only upright bars to the window. The bars were strained with a napkin to the wideness of about four and a half inches; there was indeed room for a man to put his head through. The sheets that were fastened to the window, by which he is said to have let himself down, reached but two storeys, so that there remains a third storey to the level of the ground; and, besides, under that window, there was a doorway with a pair of stairs leading into a cellar, which he must have fallen into.

About a fortnight before this escape, the Duke of Shrewsbury had intelligence that Birkenhead designed to be gone. The contrivance then was that, when he had notice of his trial, he would prevail with the keeper to advise with his counsel in his parlour, and, as they went or came, persons were prepared to rush into the house and carry him off. He expected his trial, and knew that young Bromfield, a prisoner in Newgate, was to be a witness against him. Fell was warned at the same time of this design, and cautioned to look after his prisoner, and told of what consequence it was if he should escape. Three days before the escape, Fell was sent for by the Lords Justices, and reprimanded for the negligent custody of his prisoners; that indeed was chiefly in relation to Webber and Roberts.

The same Saturday morning that Birkenhead went away, Tokefield came to the office to tell me of it, and that Fell begged I would stand by him on that occasion; but I told him he could not hope for any friendship or assistance in an offence of that nature. When he told me how he got out of the window, I asked how he could do that with irons on. His answer was that they had been lately taken off, because they had eaten into his legs, and put him into a fever, inasmuch as he was very ill. When I cautioned Fell to be careful of his prisoner, and told him he would escape, he answered he had removed him into his own house, because of the strict charge given concerning him, that nobody should come at him or speak with him; and for this he could best be answerable by having him under his own roof, and therefore he was at an extraordinary charge to have him watched.

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Some considerations had, whether he should be immediately secured, or the examination about the escape be first taken upon oath. It was thought very dangerous, and not to be answered in prudence, to leave the keeper in custody of the gaol, whilst the examination was being taken. Besides, those persons whom it was proper to examine, might be shy of telling the truth, and be in awe, while they saw the keeper at liberty, and he had opportunities to tamper with them.

Resolved that Mr. Justice Rokeby be written to, in their Excellencies' name, and acquainted that by several circumstances they are induced to believe this was a "voluntary" escape; and therefore they direct that he give orders for securing the keeper, and providing for the safe custody of the gaol, in such manner as he thinks fit; to that end he would be attended by the sheriffs.

Renew, Firmin and others called in upon the petition of the poor weavers. They said they had several remedies to propose for encouraging the lutestring trade, on which the livelihoods of so many people depend, and desired the Commissioners for Trade might be ordered to receive and consider them. They were directed to lay them before their Excellencies on Tuesday next, and they would take care they should be considered where it was proper, either by themselves, the [Privy] Council or the Commissioners for Trade. They said their stock was 60,000*l.*; that they had work finished for 70,000*l.*, which they could not get off their hands. There was a combination among those who favoured the French trade not to buy of them.

There was not time to hear Blackhall. He was therefore told he should have notice when to attend again. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 308.*]

Sept. 4. Passes for Joseph Shallett, esquire, to go from Falmouth to  
Whitehall. Spain; for David Schuller and Hans George Lunke to go to Holland; for Peter Leger and Peter his son, ditto; for Count d'Harrach, with twelve gentlemen and servants, to embark at Falmouth or any other port for Spain [*Ibid.* 344, p. 570]; for George Sparling of Dantzic, to go to Gravesend and the Sound [*Ibid.*, p. 571]; and for Henry Otto Augustin and John Jacob Zerleder, protestants (*sic*). [*Ibid.* 346, p. 398.]

Sept. 4. Warrant for the payment of 5,012*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* due to Captain  
Loo. Godfrey Richards, late purveyor of the train of artillery in Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 351.*]

Sept. 4. Warrant for the grant of a *custodiam* to Brigadier William  
Loo. Wolseley of certain forfeited lands in cos. Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Meath, Kildare, King's County and Queen's County, forfeited severally by Sir John Fitzgerald, Colonel John Barrett, Francis Briver, George Hoare, James Gilligan, James Talbot, Richard Crump, William Talbot, Mortagh Magennis, Thomas Fleming, Patrick Plunkett, Patrick Lea, Edward Plunkett, Daniel McEgan, John Sutton, Colonel Richard Grace, Sir

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Patrick Trant, Sir John Nugent, Colonel Richard Nugent and Terence Coghlan. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 353.]

Sept. 4.  
Loo.

Warrant for the payment of 56*l.* out of the revenue of Ireland to Bridget Ellingworth, relict of Charles Ellingworth, who was physician and chaplain in Londonderry at the time of the siege, in addition to 50*l.* already directed to be paid her out of the treasury of England, to be in full satisfaction of all pretensions to any arrears of pay due to her said late husband. [*Ibid.*, p. 356.]

Sept. 5.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the mayor of Dover. I have read before the Lords of the Privy Council, a memorial from the Lords of the Admiralty, representing that you had transmitted to them affidavits concerning the taking of a French fishing boat by H.M.S. *Portsmouth* prize, which boat, with the master and men, you desired might be discharged and sent home, because the French had lately returned four boats of your town, of considerable value, without ransom or embezzlement. As it seems by your request that there is a correspondence held between Dover and the French, the Lords Justices ordered that I should signify to you that they take notice of this correspondence between your town and the King's enemies which seems to be much countenanced by your request, and they strictly charge you and the magistrates of Dover to hinder all such unlawful correspondence for the future, as you will answer the same at your trial, of which, by their direction, I give you notice. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 295.]

Sept. 5.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mr. John Sulyard, Mr. John Bedell and Mr. George Bedell, with one servant, Francis Burges, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 571]; for Peter Doursain and Daniel Michau, French protestants, ditto; for Jacob Vetten and Peter Aarense, Dutch seamen, ditto; and for Pieternelle Rots, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 399.]

Sept. 7.  
Admiralty  
Office.

William Bridgeman to James Vernon. I enclose you a letter to lay before the Lords Justices. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 41.]  
*Enclosing :—*

*An extract from a letter written by Edward Gerrard, clerk of the survey at Kinsale, Ireland, dated 30 August 1696. The Harwich and Weymouth have sent into Baltimore a re-taken ship from Nevis, and have gone in chase of two French men-of-war, one of fifty-six, the other of forty-two, guns.*

*The ship from Nevis gives us an account that, just on her coming thence, a ship arrived from the South Seas, where she had met the Norwich, so long thought to be lost. They say she has been there three years or more, and has a vast quantity of silver on board. Her commander offers the King ten tons of plate for his pardon. This is what they say, but I know not what credit to give to it. [*Ibid.*, No. 41. i.]*



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Sept. 7.  
Deptford.

Richard Holden and others to "the honoured John Evelyn, esquire, at Mr. Draper's in Surrey Street, London," begging him to procure a pardon for Thomas Sherman, master carpenter of his Majesty's frigate the *Portsmouth* prize. Sherman served faithfully during the time that Captain Hosier commanded the ship. Under Captain Ramsey there was a falling out between the boatswain and the carpenter, who was ordered to be confined in the cook-room, where he was almost stifled to death with smoke. The captain was not on board, so he sent to the boatswain, to entreat him to let him have some air, which the boatswain refused. Sherman then broke the door with his foot, and rushed out on deck with a sword, uttering passionate words; for this he has been condemned to death by court martial. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 42.] *Enclosing* :—

(1) *Thomas Sherman to his wife, dated from on board the Rose guardship in Portsmouth Harbour, 4 September 1696* [*Ibid.*, No. 42. i.]; (2) *Captain Thomas Willshall to Mr. Robert Castle, dated as the last, urging the grant of a pardon to the said Sherman, on account of, first, his penitence, secondly, his bravery and boldness, thirdly, his largeness in stature and youthfulness. Copy* [*Ibid.*, No. 42. ii.]

Sept. 7.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Joseph Lema, a poor Jew, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 571]; for John le Mareschal, ditto; and for Mr. John Dense, his wife and two children, to go to Carlisle. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 399.]

Sept. 8.  
Bath.

The Duke of Devonshire to the King. I have this afternoon received your commands concerning Sir John Fenwick. Though I hope to be in London in a few days, I would not defer giving his lady notice that your Majesty does not think fit for the trial to be put off, unless he gives better proof of his sincerity than he seems hitherto to have done. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 34].

Sept. 8.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the same. I want words to express my surprise at the impudent and unaccountable accusation of Sir John Fenwick. I will with all the sincerity imaginable give you an account of the only thing I can recollect, that should give the least pretence to such an invention, and I am confident you will judge there are few men in the kingdom that have not so far transgressed the law.

After you were pleased to allow me to lay down my employment, it was more than a year before I once saw Lord Middleton. Then he came and stayed in town awhile, and returned to the country. A little before the La Hogue business, he came up again, and upon that alarm was put in the Tower, when people were permitted to see him. I visited him as often as I thought decent for the nearness of our alliance. Upon his enlargement, one night at supper, when he was pretty well in drink, he told me he intended to go beyond seas, and asked if I would command him no service. I then told him, by the course he was taking,

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it would never be in his power to do himself or his friends service ; and, if the time should come that he expected, I looked upon myself as an offender not to be forgiven, and therefore he should never find me asking it. In the condition he was then, he seemed shocked at my answer, and, it being some months after before he went, he never mentioned his own going or anything else to me, but left a message with my aunt, that he thought it better to say nothing to me, but that I might depend upon his good offices upon any occasion. In the same manner, he relied upon mine here, and had left me trustee for the small concern he had in England. I only bowed, and told her I should always be ready to serve her, or him, or their children.

You now know the extent of my crime, and, if I do not flatter myself, it is not more than a king may forgive.

I am sure when I consider with what reason, justice and generosity, you have weighed this man's information, I have little reason to apprehend your ill opinion upon his malice. I wish it were as easy to answer for the reasonableness of the generality of the world, when such a base invention shall be made public. They may perhaps make me incapable of serving you, but if, till now, I had had neither interest nor inclination, the noble and frank manner, with which you have used me upon this occasion, shall ever be owned with all the gratitude in my power.

The Lord Steward being at the Bath, nothing was resolved as to Sir John Fenwick's trial till his answer returns. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 35.*]

Sept. 8.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the commander of the Falmouth packet boat. The Count de Harrach, envoy extraordinary from the Emperor to the King of Spain, designs to go over in the next packet boat to Corunna, and has desired me to ask that, if any accident upon the road should hinder his arrival so soon as this night's mail, you should delay sailing till he comes on board, and that you should then make the best of your way, and not stop for any prize you could take. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 100, p. 271.*]

Sept. 8.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Considerations had about Sir John Fenwick's trial, the King having written to the Lord Steward, and the letter being sent to the Bath, whence there cannot be an answer sooner than Wednesday night. Resolved that the arraignment be put off till Monday next, and directions were given to Mr. Baker accordingly. He gave an account that Mr. Justice Rokeby had taken examinations upon oath about Birkenhead's escape, and he now intended to commit Fell the keeper, and it was at the same time agreed that the sheriffs should take possession of the gaol.

Resolved that Sir Francis Drake be proposed to the King as the fittest person to be made recorder of Plymouth by their new charter.

Ordered that a letter be sent to the Treasury, directing that care be taken to furnish Mr. Baker with money for carrying on

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the prosecutions this sessions, as well against clippers and coiners as against Sir John Fenwick.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 6th, 10th and 13th September, new style. The first, relating to the parliament of Ireland, considered. Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted their Excellencies could not take upon them to determine whether an adjournment would not be liable to these two difficulties, viz. that the bill of rights and the bill of *habeas corpus* might be pressed for, and a contest arise whether a new demand for supply may be made in the same session, both of which will depend on the present disposition of the people, of which none can judge so well as those "upon" the place. Therefore they would write to the Lords Justices of Ireland to know their opinions on those points, and direct the parliament to be continued by short adjournments till the King's pleasure can be known. A letter to this effect ordered to be written to the Lords Justices of Ireland.

As to the second letter, directing that the squadron of English and Dutch ships should sail with the merchant ships under their care, and go all together directly to Cadiz, a letter shall be written acquainting the King with the great concern people are in for the preservation of the Spanish "Plate" fleet; whilst they are no less apprehensive of the squadron which went out long since with Petit Renaud, than they are of that now abroad with Mons. Château Renaud; but they support themselves with the hope that, if the flota or galleons should fall into the hands of the former, they might yet be intercepted on their return, if Sir Cloudesley Shovell were kept cruising to look after them. If they should hear he was ordered to Cadiz, it would be a great disheartening, and would increase their fears.

Besides, it was understood here that what instructions were necessary to be sent from Spain should meet them at sea; and it was concerted here by Mons. Hofman, on the part of the Spanish ambassador and the Admiralty, that, when Sir Cloudesley Shovell came into the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, he should dispatch a light frigate to Cadiz to fetch such instructions as the governor there should have in readiness to send him.

As to the third letter concerning the tallies put into Sir Joseph Hearne's hands by President de la Tour, Mr. Blathwayt is to be acquainted that the Lords of the Treasury have been with their Excellencies, who delivered to them the King's warrant for demanding those tallies, and indemnifying Sir Joseph, if there were occasion. They promised to send for him that evening, if he were in town, and see what could be done by him, or any one else, towards supplying Lord Galway out of those tallies.

The Treasury gave an account of the negligence of the moneyers in making some pieces too heavy and others too light. Ordered that the provost of the Mint and chief officers of the moneyers have orders to attend their Excellencies on Thursday next, and that notice be taken of their ill supplying the country mints with tools and necessary materials, and of the delays they occasion to the service.



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Ordered that the King's letter about adjudging claims in Ireland by a special commission be sent away.

The case of the carpenter of the *Portsmouth* prize, condemned by a court martial for mutiny, ordered to be sent to the Lords of the Admiralty for their opinion.

Mr. Bridgman to be spoken to about making up the calculation of what may be demanded of the Spaniards as to the quantities of wine and oil for the supply of Sir Cloudesley Shovell's squadron, in proportion to what was asked while Sir George Rooke was there. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 313.*]

Sept. 8. Passes for Anne Emme to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 571];  
Whitehall. for Mr. George Vane, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 572]; for Mons. Joust van Overbeck and Johan Bremer, his servant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 399]; and for Peter Briseval, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 400.]

Sept. 8. Memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Lords Justices  
Admiralty of England. This Board lately directed the Commissioners of  
Office. the Navy to lay before them a state of the present circumstances of the navy; this they have done, and we think it our duty to lay the same before you. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 43.*]  
*Enclosing:—*

*A copy of the report of the Navy Board, dated 2 September 1696. Your honours having generally been pleased, upon our representations of want of money, to order us to write to the Treasurer of the Navy, we have not been wanting all this year, any more than formerly, to follow that method. We acquainted you with the circumstances of the Navy in this respect in our letter of the 20th of July last; but no provision has yet been made for any of the services thereof, except for the payment of the foreign squadron; all other payments are at a stand, the Victuallers not able to go forward in their business, the workmen at the yards ready to leave the works, being now a year behind, and unable to hold out any longer, the course upwards of seven months, and near 400,000*l.*, in arrear, the dealers clogged with the tallies they cannot discount, and consequently incapable of crediting the Navy any longer, no money for answering bills of exchange or imprests, nor for the ships and vessels ordered to be paid off, officers who have passed their accounts, or recalls in general. Great clamours are hereby occasioned, and greater will ensue as the fleet comes in.*

*There remains due to the several heads of the Navy upon the last appropriations 1,417,014*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, besides what remains in the Treasurer's hands in tallies, which by our account appears to be 909,601*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* [*Ibid.*, No. 43. i.]*

Sept. 9. Pass for Thomas Colquhoun, a Scotchman, and his servant,  
Whitehall. to go to Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 400.*]

Sept. 10. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Mons.  
Whitehall. Leyoncrona, the King of Sweden's secretary here, acquainted me by his letter of yesterday that one Hendrich Sunderberry,

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a Swedish subject, is pressed on board his Majesty's ship *Devonshire*. I desire you will give such directions as you think fit for his discharge. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 296; and 204, p. 123.]

Sept. 10. Sir William Trumbull to the governor of Dartmouth. I have  
Whitehall. received yours of the 4th instant with two affidavits, one concerning counterfeiting coin with two milled shillings and one of the old coinage, all forged, the other concerning the soldiers demanding 7*s.* per week subsistence from one person, besides other necessities. As to the former I have acquainted Dr. Newton, warden of the Mint, with the matter; the other I have sent to Mr. Clarke, the secretary of war, and desired him to lay it before the general officers of the army at their meeting at the Horse Guards. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 296.]

Sept. 10. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. Having received from  
Whitehall. Mr. William Mathews a letter, dated the 7th instant, from Exeter concerning the currency of Exchequer Bills there, and the great convenience the country receives by them, I send you a copy, leaving it to you to direct the publishing in the gazette, and the advertisement therein mentioned, in the manner Mr. Mathews desires, if you think fit. [*Ibid.* p. 297.]

Sept. 10. The same to Dr. Newton, sending him an affidavit of Joseph  
Whitehall. Fowles concerning counterfeit money, sent to him by Mr. Roope, governor of Dartmouth. *Enclosure not entered.* [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 10. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Considerations had about Sir John Fenwick's trial. Read the Lord Steward's letter of the 8th inst. The enclosed letter without superscription not thought fit to be opened, but I (*sic*) was ordered to keep it, and to send to the Lord Steward to know how he would have it disposed of.

Resolved that I (*sic*) should go next morning to Sir John Fenwick, to let him know that the King did not think the papers he had sent over by the Lord Steward so satisfactory that his trial should be deferred, which he found was what he aimed at. The King therefore directed his trial should proceed, unless he made out by proof what he had written, and should make a full confession of his whole knowledge without reserve.

Mr. Attorney spoken to, to prepare for the trial. Ordered that the Chief Baron be written to, to be at the arraignment on Monday, and to summon the rest of the judges that are in town. A petition read from Captain Porter and the rest of the witnesses, complaining of their wants and Mr. Baker's neglect to supply them. Ordered that Mr. Baker attend next day. The Treasury to be sent to.

Mr. Smith and Major Stephens called in. They desired an allowance of 10*s.* per week for Mrs. Bysse, as well as 7*s.* for the maid.

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The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz. Mr. Russell, Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. Their report read upon Mr. Killigrew's petition; a copy was ordered to be given to his solicitor.

They gave an account that Sir Cloudesley Shovell had returned from Portsmouth, and left everything in good forwardness for his expedition. The squadron may be ready to sail in a fortnight; the greatest delay would be in paying the men, and perhaps in the ordnance to be furnished to the ships in the river. Ordered that Lord Romney be written to, to inform their Excellencies whether all be done that is expected from the office of Ordnance towards fitting out the Straits squadron. The bringing about of the great ships with the first opportunity from Spithead to the river was approved of. Sir Cloudesley Shovell had been furnished with 500 men out of the great ships, and it was proposed they should be assisted in bringing them about by the like number of land soldiers; but they thought 400 would do. Ordered that Mr. Clarke attend to-morrow for that purpose.

The Admiralty desired to be informed concerning the Dutch ships that were to join ours for composing a winter squadron; in what number and manner they were to be depended on; what orders they would have for acting in concert with us; whether they would be sufficiently supplied with provisions, that they may not have recourse to our stores, as has been practised hitherto. They gave in a list of Dutch ships that Vice-Admiral Aylmer sent them, but they did not know whether it was exact, or where the ships were. Resolved that Mr. Blathwayt be written to on that matter.

A memorial delivered in, containing a representation of the Navy debt. Resolved that a copy thereof be sent to the Treasury. The Admiralty spoken to, to furnish two cables, one of 16, the other of 18, inches, to be part of the present for the government of Tripoli. They desired to have their Excellencies' order for it.

Read Mr. Thompson's letter from York, directed to Mr. Palmes. The officers of the Mint and the moneyers called in, and reproved for their negligence in coining the money of unequal weight, and not taking more care that the mints in the country be sooner and better supplied with the materials they want; they have sent to them many things unnecessary, and left behind some that are material, such as puncheons and sixpenny dies.

The Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners called in, and directed to send away boats with part of the French prisoners, the French commissary, De Logny, having written that all the English taken at sea should be sent, and enquiry made after some they could not yet find.

Directions were given for writing to them [*sic*; the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners?] according to former precedents, that they order four pairs of grist stones to be brought from St. Malo, which Mr. Dockwra desired for the brass wire works.

A petition read about Young's escape from the Fleet; it had



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been enclosed to Sir William Trumbull, and shewn to Mr. Attorney before.

Memorandum : Mr. Attorney's opinion to be asked about prosecuting the late Bishop of Norwich for ordaining priests.

A reprieve to the 26th inst. signed for Waring, condemned at Bristol. The Lord Steward wrote in his behalf. Serjeant Pawlett, recorder of Bristol, to be sent to for his report as to how the case appeared upon trial.

Captain Perry's petition to have his fine remitted ordered to be sent to the Admiralty for their report.

The petition of the master and owners of the ship *Fellowship* of Newcastle, which was taken by an Ostender after they had ransomed themselves from a Dunkirker, to be sent to Mr. Hill, the King's envoy at Brussels, that he may interpose to procure right for them.

Read the letter of the Lords Justices of Ireland of the 20th of August on behalf of Dr. Lesley. Referred to the Archbishop, to speak with him, and consider what may be fit to be done for him.

Resolved that Peter Cook's pardon pass, to make him capable of being a witness against Sir John Fenwick, if there be occasion ; and that Mr. Baker be sent to him to talk with him, and be satisfied as to the nature of his evidence. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274 p. 317.]

Sept. 10. Passes for Pierre Bartie and James Bartie, his brother, to go  
Whitehall. to Holland ; for Jan van Straate, Samuel de Camp and Jacob Gillese, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 572] ; for Mr. Valentin Cruger, and his servant Joseph Wilford, ditto ; for Mr. Daval, agent to Mons. de la Melonnière's regiment, Mr. Paquereau, Mr. Fauconnier and two servants, ditto ; for Peter Felice Demande, a subject of the King of Spain, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 573] ; for Robert Hall to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 574] ; for Lea Jacobse, to go to Holland ; for Mary Gray and her two children, ditto ; and for Lena Tomes and Gritie Mardags, with four children, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 401.]

Sept. 10. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. Matthew Prior, remaining for his Majesty's service at the Hague, from 1st May to 1st August, 1696. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 10. Warrant to Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London,  
Whitehall. to suffer Mr. James Vernon to have access to Sir John Fenwick in private. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 448.]

Sept. 10. Warrant for the payment of the two bills of extraordinaries  
Whitehall. of Consul Nathaniel Lodington, and of Benjamin Lodington (by the said consul's order) at his departure to Malta to procure a renewal of peace on the former articles. To be paid to Mr. Daniel Lodington of Hampstead. [*Ibid.*, p. 449.]

Sept. 10. Warrant for a commission to Sir Richard Pyne, knight, chief  
Loo in justice, Sir John Lindon, knight, and Thomas Coote, esquire,  
Guelderland. justices of the King's Bench, Sir John Hely, knight, chief justice,

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Sir Richard Cox and Sir John Jeffreyson, knights, justices, of the common pleas, Robert Doyne, esquire, chief baron, Sir Henry Echlin, knight, and Nehemiah Donellan, esquire, barons, of the exchequer, all of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the holders of those offices for the time being, to hear and determine the claims of all persons pretending to be comprehended in the Articles of Limerick and Galway, whose claims have not already been heard.

The commissioners are to certify to the Lords Justices [of Ireland] all persons whom they shall adjudge to be so comprehended. Such orders as are necessary for the speedy execution of the said Articles shall then be given, for reversal of outlawries, and entering of "*nolle prosequis*." [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 130; and *S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 350.]

Sept. 10. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords Justices of Ireland,  
Whitehall. restating directions already sent to Lord Capell for finding an estate of 500*l.* *per annum* among the forfeited lands in Ireland for the bearer, Mr. Pendergrasse. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 134.]

Sept. 10. Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England of rewards for  
Whitehall. the apprehension of the following persons for high treason in clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm:—William Wintour of Dymock, co. Gloucester (a tall, lusty, big man, of a brown complexion, about 45 years of age; he speaks loud and hoarse); Anthony —, his servant (of a middle stature, a black, swarthy complexion, short, black, curled hair, aged about 25; he speaks in the Welsh tone); William Barnes, a sadler, without Southgate Street, Gloucester (a short, thick man, with a very red face, aged about 50); William Trigg of Mitcheldean (a black, short, thick man, aged between 20 and 30, with a black, curled head of hair); William Cutler of Mitcheldean (a tall, thin, black man, pale visaged, between 30 and 40, shot through one of his hands, wears his own hair); Richard Beard of Dymock (a middle-sized man, about 28, brown hair, goes a little splay-footed, with his toes out); William Broadly of Mitcheldean, blacksmith (a tall, lusty man, of a brown complexion, a little disfigured with the small-pox, about 30, his own hair, thin and lank); John Tanner of Box, co. Wilts (a very little, short, thin man, between 30 and 40, of a brown complexion, wears his own hair); and Thomas Tanner, brother of the said John, of the same place (somewhat taller of the same complexion as his brother). *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 138.]

Sept. 11. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] An account given of the message I (*sic*) carried to Sir John Fenwick. His answer was, that he had saved the King's life; but, if that were not understood to be a service, he could not help it, he had no more to say, and must prepare for his defence as well as he could; only he wished he might have spoken with the Lord Steward, or could have heard from him before his arraignment.

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Lady Mary Fenwick called in, and moved for putting off the arraignment, because Sir John's counsel was out of town, and there was not time to get others.

She withdrew, and Mr. Baker was called in, who had directions to go on with the arraignment upon Monday, and was ordered to go to Peter Cook. He gave an account of Solomon Smith; that he was unwilling to give evidence against Ibbut Leeson, etc., unless he were assured some provision would be made for him, since in doing it he would render himself incapable of doing any further services, and lose his means of subsistence. The Lord Chamberlain was spoken to, to reserve for him the next messenger's place that should fall vacant. He promised to do so, and Mr. Baker was to speak to his secretary about it.

The Lord Chief Baron was called in. He brought four presentments from the justices of Yorkshire and Cumberland on behalf of four persons condemned at the assizes, viz., Hall, Harris, Collon, and Ann Hurd. Their Excellencies did not approve of the manner in which the gentlemen took upon themselves to intercede; but, as the Chief Baron reported in their favour that they were fit objects for mercy, their Excellencies consented to it. The Chief Baron was spoken to, to be at Sir John Fenwick's arraignment on Monday, and to summon the rest of the judges that were in town. Lord Chief Justice Treby was at Tunbridge Wells, and is to be spared till the trial.

Lady Mary Fenwick brought the Duke of Norfolk, who made the same request she had done, that the arraignment might be put off till other counsel could be got. Their Excellencies satisfied him that could be no reason against the King's commands. Lady Mary then desired to be called in, and said that, by what she understood from Sir John of the message brought him, the King was not positively determined for his being tried immediately, since there were some things proposed that he should give satisfaction in.

The Duke of Shrewsbury explained what these were, viz., that he should prove what he had said, and discover all he knew without reserve, and this the King had written both to the Lord Steward and himself. She said she could not tell how far Sir John would comply with it, but hoped they would allow time, that it might be seen what he would do. She wished the Lord Steward were in town, or that she could hear from him. Before she withdrew, she made her request, applying to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that Mr. Smith of Magdalen College, or the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, might be admitted to Sir John to assist him as divines. Their Excellencies shewed no inclination to grant it, by reason of the late ill behaviour of the non-jurors. Lady Mary withdrew.

What she had said was taken into consideration. Their Excellencies were the more induced to comply with it by reason of the Lord Steward's letter without a superscription, which is yet undelivered; they doubted whether it might not be for Sir John or Lady Mary, and perhaps to induce him to make the confession the King requires. Resolved, therefore



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that the arraignment be put off till Thursday next. Ordered that the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Baker have immediate notice thereof. Also that Mr. Baker be directed to remove Harcourt Birkenhead from the Gatehouse to Newgate by *habeas corpus*, and that Kitson, the messenger, have access to him there.

The Lords of the Treasury called in, viz., Sir Stephen Fox, Mr. Montagu and Mr. Smith. They gave an account that Sir Joseph Hearne had been with them, and that they had served him with the King's orders for delivering up the tallies; his answer was that he must advise with his counsel, how he should be cleared of his obligations, and they were not now in town. But he offered to send Lord Galway a credit to Leghorn for 10,000*l.*, out of those tallies, and would dispatch it next post, and give advice thereof this night in a letter that should be put into my (*sic*) hands for Lord Galway.

*Memorandum* : The said letter never came.

Considerations had whether the tallies should be immediately demanded from him. It was thought advisable first to see how he would supply Lord Galway; and if he would do it upon reasonable terms, it was fit he should have the preference. He left with the Treasury the copy of a letter he had received from President de la Tour, directing him to deliver tallies to the value of 10,000*l.* to Mr. Thomas Burrows, upon his giving him bills for 40,000 crowns payable at Turin, according to an agreement made between Count Marselle and Consul Boit. Their Excellencies disallowed the delivery of any tallies on that account, it appearing to be for the immediate use of the Duke of Savoy, without any regard to the troops under Lord Galway's command; and this would be to undo all that had been settled, and let in de la Tour to the disposal of the tallies. It was fitter that Consul Boit's debt should be considered some other way, and that his correspondent be spoken with, whether he could furnish 6,000*l.* to Lord Galway, and have tallies for 10,000*l.*, to include his debt. Sir Joseph was negotiating with Casires to remit money to Leghorn, but Casires desired rather to treat with the principals, viz., the Treasury.

The Lords of the Treasury were recommended to supply Mr. Baker for carrying on the trials and supporting the witnesses.

They mentioned 4,000*l.* of clipped money unduly seized by the bailiff of Westminster, upon pretence that the forfeiture belongs to him, contrary to the opinion of several Attorneys-General. Directed that the Treasury send for the bailiff, and, if it be necessary, their Excellencies will have him before them. They were spoken to about an allowance for Mrs. Byse and her maid, that 10*s.* a week be given to the former, and 7*s.* to the latter. They proposed it should be paid by the sheriff of Gloucestershire, and they will order it to be allowed on his accounts. Ordered that Sir George Hanger, the sheriff, be written to accordingly.

It was enquired what they had done about the receivers of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Leicestershire, who were accused of dealing with clippers, and paying little money into the

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Exchequer, to receive it again in broad money from the country. They were directed to speak to Dr. Newton, to draw out a particular statement of all the evidence against receivers and collectors. Mention made to them of a memorial from the Admiralty, concerning the debt due to the Navy.

A memorial of the Lutestring Company read, with proposals how they may be encouraged to carry on that manufacture ; to be sent to the Commissioners for Trade for their opinion. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 322.*]

Sept. 11. Passes for John de la Roche, a French protestant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 573] ; for Conrad Westhove, a Dutch soldier, with a boy ten years old, ditto ; for Dorothy le Pine, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 574] ; for John Prieur and Magdalen his wife, and three children, ditto ; and for Philip Bydalls, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 401.]

Sept. 11. Warrant to the Marquis de Puissar, colonel of one of the foot  
Whitehall. regiments, and the lieutenant-colonel or major of the said regiment, to hold courts martial at Bristol for the punishment of offences in the said regiment, and in the regiment of foot under the command of Brigadier Trelawny. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 404.]

Sept. 11. Plan of the camp at St. Michel. [*S.P. Dom. King. William's Chest 16, No. 36.*]

Sept. 11-15. Extracts from letters written to Mr. Vernon from Kinsale, Waterford, Galway and Wexford about the convoys and the French squadron. Mr. Samuel Miller, general surveyor of his Majesty's revenues at Kinsale, in his letter of the 11th September, 1696, writes that on that morning at eight o'clock sailed from thence to the northward fifteen of the Virginia fleet belonging to Liverpool, eleven to Whitehaven, one to Belfast, one to Dublin and two to Milford, in all thirty sail, and the sugar ship retaken by Captain Jumper from the French, all under convoy of the *Harwich* and *Dover* prize, frigates. There still remain in that harbour of the said fleet, six sail belonging to London, four to Plymouth and one to Lynn, in all eleven sail, with the two Dutch ships formerly mentioned, bound to Limerick, which last two intend to sail under convoy of the *Weymouth* frigate, which is appointed to convoy the *Muscovia Merchant*, a store ship, which is bound to Bantry to take in timber, no other man-of-war being now in Kinsale harbour.

John Kent, collector at Waterford, in his letter of the 12th September, 1696, writes that the *Penzance* frigate anchored at the harbour's mouth of Waterford on the 9th instant. and sailed on the 10th, with the *Donegal* dogger and some other ships under her convoy, to Kinsale.

Captain Cross, commander of his Majesty's ship *Dover*, in his letter of the 8th of September, 1696, dated off Galway, writes

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that coming into that station he fell in with a French squadron commanded by Monsieur Nesmond, which he believes has come there to wait for the East India fleets.

The collector of Kinsale, in his letter of the 15th September, 1696, writes that "the *Weymouth* sailed yesterday to convoy the store ship to Bantry. To-day a French privateer of ten guns was brought in here, taken about six weeks ago by his Majesty's ship the *Dolphin*, off the coast of Spain and separated from her in bad weather. We hear that there are three Virginia ships now in the river of Kilmare [Kenmare?] and a ship from the Canaries belonging to Alderman Ballard, who has this day dispatched an express to Bantry to desire Captain Jumper, commander of the *Weymouth*, to convoy her to Kilmare, under which convoy it is believed the Virginia men will come in."

Mr. John Fenn, collector at Wexford, in his letter of the 15th September, 1696, writes that the *Queenborough* man-of-war was in the bay last week for four or five days, with two ships under her convoy. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 57.]

Sept. 12.  
Admiralty  
Office.

The Lords of the Admiralty to the Lords Justices. In pursuance of your directions to lay before you a state of the case of Thomas Sherman, we referred the matter to Vice-Admiral Aylmer at Spithead, who was president at the court martial on Sherman, and we send you a copy of the sentence pronounced, together with an extract from Mr. Aylmer's letter. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 44.] *Enclosing* :—

*Copies of* (1) *the sentence of the court martial held on board his Majesty's ship Victory, 3 September 1696, condemning Thomas Sherman to be hanged* [*Ibid.*, No. 44.i.]; (2) *extract from a letter of Vice-Admiral Aylmer, dated on board the Victory at Spithead, 11 September, 1696, recommending Sherman to mercy on the score of his great ignorance in point of discipline.* [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 12.  
Whitehall.

Passes for John Christian van Knorr, Cornelius van Somm, Cornelius Maake and Henry Damke, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 576]; for Charles Desbordes to go to Norwich, and return; for Thomas Counrad, Daniel Nobels, and Abraham Theunissen, to go to Holland; for Mr. Ed. Robinson to go to Flanders; for James Cochrat, a soldier in the foot-guards, and Catherine Griffith, to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of John Jeyne of the said regiment; and for Samuel Chauvan, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 402.]

Sept. 14.  
East-  
hampstead.

Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Mathews, acknowledging his letter of the 7th instant concerning the currency of Exchequer Bills. [*Ibid.* 299, p. 98.]

Sept. 14.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mrs. Mary White and her three sons, John, Archibald and Benjamin White, and her serving-maid, to go to Holland; for Willem Pieterse and Pierre van Beveren, ditto; for Abraham Flecken, ditto; for Mr. Thomas Lauret, a French protestant,



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ditto; and for Laurence Birrell and Johan George Pantzar, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 403.*]

Sept. 15.  
East-  
hampstead.

Sir William Trumbull to the Bishop of Oxford, acknowledging his letter of the 5th instant, and acquainting him that one of the King's letters has already gone out of the King's Office, and another from the Duke of Shrewsbury's, for a child to be elected to New College next year; but that if the bishop wishes to have his Majesty's letter for John Fortrye, he will do his best to obtain one for him. [*Ibid. 99, p. 299.*]

Sept. 15.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Street. There seems to be very just cause of suspicion against Hartford whose examination you sent, and you have done very well to secure him, till he can give a better account of himself. I have directed enquiry to be made whether he be a housekeeper, and known at Ludham in Norfolk as he pretends. [*Ibid. 100, p. 271.*]

Sept. 15.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Upon Lady Mary Fenwick's application, leave was given to the Duke of Norfolk to speak with Sir John Fenwick in private.

Ordered that Spence, Blackall and Eades attend on Thursday next.

Read the letter of Des Imberts to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, with one enclosed for the Marquis de Torey. Their Excellencies were of opinion the letter should be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, to be disposed of as the King should direct.

The Lord Chief Baron gave an account of the trial of Mr. Lowther for the death of Briscoe; he was found guilty, on the statute, of stabbing. It seemed to be a sudden business on his wife's being hurt. A reprieve ordered for six weeks from the 23rd of September.

Read Lord Montague's letter about White's reprieve. Ordered that Dr. Newton attend on Thursday, to have his opinion about White.

Mr. Baker called in, and gave an account of his having been with Peter Cook, and that he expressed great sincerity, and a readiness to serve the government. He gave an account of the trials at the sessions, with the convictions, of Waugh, Fox and Emerton, and the coiners Atkinson and Manfield. The bailiff of Westminster had seized Emerton's goods, and made a conditional sale of them before conviction. Directions given that Mr. Attorney be acquainted with it, in order to bring an information against the bailiff, if not a *quo warranto* against the Liberty.

He desired to know how Fell, the keeper of Newgate, should be prosecuted, whether for a negligent or wilful escape; either would be a forfeiture of his office, since his admission by the court of aldermen is only during good behaviour, and till conviction the city will not dispose of the gaol; the proofs of a wilful escape are harder to be made out. Besides, the commitment of Birkenhead was for assassination, and the proofs against him are for French correspondence. The Lord Keeper was of

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opinion that, whatever the issue might be, he ought not to be tried for less than a wilful escape. It was left to Mr. Attorney to do as he thought fit.

An account was given of an engraver, who made stamps for coiners, and discovered them when they were delivered; also an information of one who had counterfeited the sixpenny stamps for the law duty. A note read concerning one Williamson and Dr. Irish, who was to go to the Tower on Thursday to see the manner of working at the mint, in order to make himself more serviceable to a set of coiners. Ordered that a copy of the note be sent to Dr. Newton, that he may have that man observed, and find with whom he converses or depends upon for assistance.

Mr. Wintour called in. He denied he was in any way concerned in "putting off" ingots of clippings for his brother, or "sending down standards of pieces to clip by." His brother, Captain Wintour, set up the distillery of brandy from cider in 1691. Since that time he has paid about 17,000*l.* into the excise for him; four months ago he paid 1,800*l.* into the Exchequer on account of Cox, the receiver of Gloucestershire, by order of his brother, and he had paid for his brother in the whole about 25,000*l.* The money chiefly came out of the proceeds of the sale of brandy sent up by his brother. He had received from his brother's man, Anthony Money, who came up out of the country three times, only about 200*l.* or 300*l.* a time; the last time was twelve months ago.

Resolved that their Excellencies acquaint the council with it on Thursday next; the man to continue in the mean time in the custody of a messenger.

Major General Stewart and Mr. Clarke gave an account of some trials at courts martial. Three had been condemned at Exeter for desertion. It was thought fit that one of them should be saved.

Mr. Knapp's petition referred to the Treasury.

The warrant for Peter Cook's pardon signed. Ordered to be sent to Mr. Attorney, that he prepare a bill upon it, if he think fit to make use of him, or would have him in readiness for any occasion that may happen at Sir John Fenwick's trial.

A warrant signed for two cables to be delivered to Sir Cloudesley Shovell, being part of the King's present to Tripoli.

The Duke of Norfolk was admitted, on return from the Tower. He brought a message from Sir John Fenwick, which he read out of his "table book," as follows:—Sir John desires the Duke of Norfolk to acquaint their Excellencies that, in answer to the account he has received from "my Lord Devonshire" of the King's letter to him, he is willing to give all the proofs of his sincerity in making out as fully as he can what Lord Devonshire sent from him to the King. To which the Duke of Norfolk added that Sir John found a great difference between the message I brought him, and what the Lord Steward had lately written to Sir John as to what was expected from him. Their Excellencies satisfied him to the contrary out of the Lord Steward's letter to me of the 8th inst., which was read to him.

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Lady Mary then desired to be admitted, and produced two letters from the Lord Steward, shewing only part of them. There it was written that the King expected he should further make out what he had said "of the first," and give greater proofs of his sincerity "as to the latter." This, she said, Sir John was ready to do as far as he could; he did not know whether he could make it out by affidavits, but by circumstances or what else should make it appear (*sic*). The Lord Steward had written them word he would be in town on Thursday night, and would ask leave of the Lords Justices to come to Sir John. Therefore she desired the arraignment might be put off till Monday, and she did not doubt Sir John would make good all he had promised.

Their Excellencies told her the Lord Steward had written to them in different terms, and his letter of the 8th inst. was read, in which he said the King did not think Sir John ingenuous in his confession, and would have his trial no longer deferred, unless he gave greater proof of his sincerity by telling all he knew.

She would have understood the Lord Steward's letter to refer to no more than what Sir John had already mentioned to him; as to a full confession, it was what Sir John had never thought of proposing; perhaps by "telling all he knew" might be meant telling all he did not know, as Porter had done. Their Excellencies told her they would consider what she had said, and then she withdrew.

Resolved, that I should acquaint her that, as their Excellencies found by her that Sir John Fenwick had no intention of complying with all the parts of the directions his Majesty had sent, they could give no other orders than they had done, viz., that the arraignment and trial should go on.

*Memorandum*: The directions the King sent concerning Sir John Fenwick in his letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury of the 10th inst. were in these words: [*in French*] "I have replied to the Lord Steward, that, unless he [Fenwick] proves what he has written, and moreover confesses all he knows without any reservation, I do not intend that his trial should be postponed, because that [postponement] is his only object. You must acquaint the Lords Justices with this from me." [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 328.*]

Sept. 15. Passes for Daniel Philips, a surgeon, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*  
Whitehall. 344, p. 574]; for Mr. Francis Perkins, Mr. Richard Talbot, and Francis Weems, a servant, ditto; for John Bernard Weichman, a High German, ditto; for Martin Hovius, a subject of the States General, and one child, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 575]; for Alencio Soror, merchant of Venice, and Michael Drexell, his servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 577]; for Christopher Sanderson, ditto; and for John Anderson and eighteen couple of hounds, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 403.]

Sept. 15. The Lords of the Admiralty to the Lords Justices, submitting  
Admiralty that the sentence of the court martial on Captain Perry is more  
Office. favourable than he deserved. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 45.*]  
*Enclosing* :—



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*A copy of the sentence of the court martial held on board their Majesties' ship Britannia at Spithead, 30 April 1694. Captain John Perry, commander of the fireship Cygnet, was accused of the loss of the said ship by surrendering her to the enemy, she having been taken by two French privateers in company of the Diamond frigate, off Cape Clear on the coast of Ireland, 20 September last. The Court is of opinion that Captain Perry omitted his duty in not being nearer the Diamond, and that he thereby lost an opportunity of doing execution on the enemy, and that he falls under the twelfth article. The court adjudges he shall be fined 1000*l.* to their Majesties, and imprisoned for ten years. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 45. i.]*

Sept. 16. Passes for John Coopman to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry*  
Whitehall. *Book 344, p. 575*]; for Cornelius Menninck, ditto; for Johannes Hagenar, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p. 576*]; and for Mr. James Brunetti, merchant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, *p. 403.*]

Sept. 17. Passes for Jean Laborde, a French refugee, to go to Holland;  
Whitehall. for Hillegonda Sanstra and Mary Quarles, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, *p. 576*]; for John Cornelisse van Opmer, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.* *p. 577*]; for Thomas Foxwell, ditto [*Ibid.* *p. 583*]; for Dr. Edward Bernard and his lady, ditto; for La Fontaine and Ryce, two servants of the Sieur Germain, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p. 403*]; for Mr. Richard Starkey, merchant, to go to Flanders; and for George Winnemer, a Swede, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, *p. 404.*]

Sept. 17. Memorial by the Lords of the Admiralty for the Lords Justices.  
Admiralty Vice-Admiral Mitchell came to St. Helen's on the 16th inst. with  
Office. the squadron under his command from the Soundings, before his cruizing time is expired, because the ships are short of water, butter, cheese and pursers' necessaries. The service daily suffers this and other inconveniences for want of money with which to carry it on, and we beg that such directions may be given thereon as shall be thought suitable. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 46.*]

Sept. 17. Memorial by the same for the same. In regard to the  
Admiralty advisability of a pardon to Thomas Sherman, we can only refer  
Office. to papers lately sent from this office, and represent the dangerous consequences that may always, but more particularly at the present time, attend mutiny in the fleet. [*Ibid.* No. 47.]

Sept. 17. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The Lord Keeper represented the necessity of renewing the commissions of the peace. The impediment to it was from the Clerk of the Crown and some other officers, who claimed fees which the counties scrupled paying. Directed that the Lord Keeper be written to, to gratify those officers out of the hanaper, so as it be not drawn into a precedent for the future.

The Lord Chief Justice to be written to, to be at Sir John Fenwick's trial; and likewise Mr. Attorney, about Peter Cook's bill, whether it may pass by immediate warrant.

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Read a memorial from the Admiralty about Vice-Admiral Mitchell's coming in for want of provisions ; and another about Sherman the carpenter, condemned for mutiny.

Dr. Newton gave an account of Dr. Irish having been at the Tower. He did not think White ingenuous. He heard that two men waited for his coming out, to go to work with him. It might not be amiss to reprieve him some time longer, in expectation of taking those men that are now at work.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. They gave an account that five men-of-war belonging to the Mediterranean squadron now at the Nore stay only for paying the men. They mentioned Sir Cloudesley Shovell's demands of 3,000*l.* contingent money. Sir Robert Rich observed the yards were without materials, the victuallers without provisions, and the seamen without wages.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Rear-Admiral Mitchell called in. They complained of a stop upon their pay as marine officers. [Sir Cloudesley Shovell asked] how he should behave himself in this expedition between the Dutch and the Algerines, and whether he should visit the Genoese ship. The first their Excellencies will represent to the King on his return ; about the second they will write to Mr. Blathwayt for his Majesty's directions ; the third they will speak about to Sir Charles Hedges.

Cook's warrant of pardon signed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 334.]

Sept. 17. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Mrs. Anne Counter  
Whitehall. to have access to John Counter. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 452.]

Sept. 18. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] The Recorder gave an account of the sessions. No alteration was made in the calendar as he brought it marked. He was directed to caution the Lord Mayor and sheriffs about the safe keeping of the prisoners in Newgate, and that a guard may be there while Fenewick's trial lasts.

The Lord Steward proposed going to Sir John Fenwick at Lady Mary's desire. Directions ordered to the keeper of Newgate for admitting him.

The Recorder gave an account that Dr. Irish was taken near Windsor. Directed to take care that he be not bailed.

A letter from the French prisoners at Kinsale ordered to be sent to the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 336.]

Sept. 18. Passes for Charles Gottfried Bose, Charles August Bose, and  
Whitehall. Friedrich Dagwitz, Germans, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 577.]

Sept. 18. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. Our last letters from England were  
Dublin the of 1st instant, [the delay was] occasioned by hard blowing and  
Castle. contrary winds ; so that I have nothing to trouble you with but the enclosed association, and to send you what news we have on this side.

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Parliament meets here on Tuesday next, but if the letters do not come in by that time with directions relating thereunto, the Lords Justices intend to adjourn it for eight to ten days. I believe I shall do Mr. Prendergrass' business in five or six days effectually. *No enclosure preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 58.]

Sept. 19.  
East-  
hampstead.

Sir William Trumbull to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This night I received a letter from Mr. Blathwayt of the 11th instant in answer to mine relating to Mr. Robinson, wherein he acquainted me that his Majesty has directed me to signify his pleasure to you to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity and would have it done immediately, since his going back is expected as soon as possible; to which he further adds that Mr. Robinson's absence from the court of Sweden (where the mediation of the general peace is now placed) may be of the greatest prejudice to our affairs and those of our allies. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 299.]

Sept. 19.  
Whitehall.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Collier. I acquainted the Lords Justices with your desire to come hither for a short time. The King being so soon expected, they think you should wait for his Majesty's leave, which I will endeavour to procure at the earliest opportunity. [*Ibid.* 100, p. 272.]

Sept. 19.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 18th, 20th and 24th inst., [new style]. Resolved that the proclamation for the sitting of parliament be ordered for Thursday next, and that Mr. Attorney have notice to prepare a draft thereof.

The Lords of the Admiralty sent for, and acquainted with the directions for sending over the King's convoy, and that Sir George Rooke is to command it, Mr. Aylmer being supposed to be in the Channel. The advices read to them about the flota. They were directed to prepare a draft of Sir Cloudesley Shovell's instructions.

Mr. Clarke sent for, and directed to acquaint the court of general officers with the assault made upon the Earl of Monmouth near Chelsea College, and the misbehaviour of the guard kept there.

The Lord Steward informed their Excellencies he had been with Sir John Fenwick, who repeated his readiness to explain to the King what he had written in his paper sent over. His grace told him the King expected besides that he should confess his whole knowledge, to which end their Excellencies would send for him on Monday next. Resolved that another message be sent to Sir John as follows:—the Lord Steward having acquainted the Lords Justices that you expressed some disposition to comply with what his Majesty required, but that, as to some matters contained in your paper sent to the King, you desired you might be at liberty to impart to the King himself what further proofs you could make, their Excellencies have directed me to know your answer to these two points:—1. Whether you are ready to give such further proofs to the King of such matters contained in your paper as you desire to impart to the King himself.



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2. Whether you are ready to declare to the Lords Justices your whole knowledge of all other things, whether mentioned in your paper or not, designed or acted against the King or his government.

Ordered that, if Sir John Fenwick desire a copy of the message, he may have it. That, if he make any answer, it be taken in writing. If he defer making an answer, he is to be told their Excellencies expect his answer to be sent to them under his hand on Monday next, and they will meet accordingly that day about six in the evening. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 337.*]

Sept. 19. Passes for Jacob van den Berge to go to Holland; and for  
Whitehall. Gritie Janse, a subject of the States General, and her two children, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 577.]

Sept. 19. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mr. James  
Whitehall. Vernon to have access to Sir John Fenwick in private. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 451.]

Sept. 21. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. An  
6 p.m. account given of the message of the 19th inst. being delivered to Sir  
[Whitehall.] John Fenwick, and of the discomposure he was under, between a willingness to satisfy the Lords Justices, and his doubts what would do it, and how he should reserve to his Majesty what he thought fit for his knowledge only. He had begun to make an answer, but could not resolve to be concluded by it, and therefore desired the written message might be left with him, and he would send their Excellencies his answer this day.

Sir John Fenwick's letter of the 21st read, viz., that he had been very ill that night, and was so still, and, lest their Excellencies should think fit to send for him, not being in a condition to stir, he begged leave to send his answer to the message brought him to-morrow morning; it should certainly come by ten o'clock.

Resolved that his answer be then expected.

The Lords of the Treasury called in, viz., Sir Stephen Fox, Mr. Montague, Mr. Smith and Sir Thomas Littleton. Considerations had about setting aside a mint for coining guineas; as also for continuing the recompense for such plate or clipped money as shall be brought to be coined in the country mints; and that advertisements be published for both in the gazettes.

It was also discussed what proposals should be laid before parliament for next year's funds. The case stood thus at present: there was more money requisite than was ever raised in one year; at present the "species of money" was less in the kingdom than ever was known; therefore the natural consequence was the necessity of being supplied by credit.

The Treasury could think of nothing that would do it more effectually than by establishing a credit in the Exchequer. Whether that would do, they could not tell, but were satisfied nothing else could be found sufficient, for it everything vendible in England were excised, it could not raise the money. To make that credit answerable to the occasion, the present fund

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of the salt ought to be enlarged to 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* *per annum* and the land tax to be the capital. It was observed the nation might be jealous of such an establishment, as dangerous to their liberties. They answered if there be a necessity for it, it supersedes all other considerations, and the Treasury may as well be tied up in issuing bills, as they are in tallies. Observed again, that it will be hard to find such a fund. They answered, how much more difficult, then, will it be to find larger funds to be supplied any other way.

In order to the finding such a fund, it was thought fit that the Treasury should give directions to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, or to whom else they should think able to do it, to consider and propose what may be proper funds for raising money, without communicating to them for what uses they are designed.

A statement is to be drawn up of the deficiencies of former years, that it may be better understood what will be a sufficient fund. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 339.*]

Sept. 21. Passes for Mr. Henry William Ludolf to go to Holland [*Ibid.*  
Whitehall. 344, *p.* 577]; for Mr. Coddan, with John Young, Hugh Nicolson, John Lyle, William Boulton and Walter Bedlow, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 580]; and for Mr. Robinson, his Majesty's agent in Sweden, Mary his wife, and five servants, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 405.]

Sept. 21. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Benbow to the  
On board the Admiralty. On the 15th inst. I saw ten Dutch men-of-war  
*Suffolk*, N.E. coming from northward and standing in for the Maas. The  
by N. from wind continued westerly, and we lay till the 17th with the Texel  
Calais, from N.E. to S.E. Then the wind veered about to N.E. On  
7 leagues. the 18th at 8 p.m. we came up with his Majesty's ship *Ruby*  
and three English East Indiamen; they came north about with  
eleven sail of Dutch, which went in to-day for the Texel.

On the 19th at noon we saw ten sail to the W.N.W. of us, the wind being north, and made what way we could to speak with them. At 2 p.m. we plainly discovered it was Du Bart's squadron. We used all possible means to get up with them. They steered S.S.W.; as we were to the eastward of them we steered away S.W. by W., and neared them apace. Four of our headmost ships came within two miles of them, the rest being astern two leagues. Du Bart made all the sail he could from us, and, when we began to steer the same course as they, I soon perceived they went from us very much. As soon as it was dark, we lost sight of them. However, we continued our chase, hoping those headmost ships, which were a mile before us, might keep within view of them. But, as they shewed no lights, nor made false fires, we stood into twelve fathom of water on the Flanders Bank, and at midnight tacked with the wind at W.S.W., and stood off till 4 a.m., then laid our heads to the southward with the wind at W.N.W.

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At break of day on the 20th we saw two sail ahead, and three or four of our own ships astern. The two we chased as long as we could, for "a great breach" ahead obliged us to tack, and, standing to northward, we rejoined all the rest of our own squadron. At 8 p.m. we made the signal for anchoring, and came to in sixteen fathom, and at 3 a.m. weighed again.

On the 21st at daylight we saw four sail to the southward, and chased them as near as we durst come to the bank of Dunkirk. I believe they were all privateers, being much smaller than any of Du Bart's squadron. We laid our heads off, and at 2 p.m. anchored in 23 fathom, Calais bearing S.W. by S., distant seven leagues.

There were many ships in Dunkirk road, therefore I conclude [Du Bart] has got in, perceiving by his course that he was designed for that place. Had our ships been clean, we should have given a better account of him, having had six or seven hours' fair chase, but the worst of his sailing ships wronged the best of ours. I used my utmost diligence and best endeavours in this affair, nor has anything been wanting but good sailing ships. The *Suffolk* and *Russell* are not in a condition to keep the sea any longer; the former is so very weak and leaky, that she requires one pump continually going to free her; the latter has sprung her main-mast and fore-mast, so that she can carry but very little sail on them; therefore I have ordered both to the Nore, and directed their commanders to take care of the three East Indiamen. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 48.]

Sept. 22.  
Warwick.

Lord Brooke to the Duke of Devonshire. The enclosed came to me to-day, and makes me trouble you to beg your direction what you think fit to be done. The person who sends me this letter is an officer in the militia, and has been useful to me in apprehending rogues. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 77]. *Enclosing*:—

*A letter from J. Williams to Lord Brooke, dated Warwick, 21st September, 1696. On Saturday last James Bench told me, if I could secure his life, he could make a great discovery of some people that coined new money. I promised I would assist him, and take them. He told me that he has several times been importuned by one man to come into the society, but must bring with him some ounces of silver. He has not yet done this, nor seen any of their coining, nor does he yet know any of them, by reason he could not bring in the stock required. He has promised me, if I will help him to some silver, that, as soon as he knows them, he will give me all their names, and arrange for me to take them all at work. I beg your advice in this case, and that the government may secure Bench's life and mine. [Ibid., No. 77. i.]*

Sept. 22.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read Sir John Fenwick's answer, of this date, to the message of the 19th, viz., that he knows very little more than is contained in the paper sent to the King, except some particulars that may serve to explain it, which he thinks may be proper only



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for his Majesty's ear, and therefore desires liberty to impart them only to the King himself. He is ready to own to the Lords Justices whatever he has known of any designs or proceedings against the King or his government, except what he has desired to reserve as above.

Their Excellencies neither understanding, nor being satisfied with this answer, commanded me to go immediately to Sir John Fenwick with the following message, viz., that by the delay he had made in sending his answer, and by the answer itself, the Lords Justices do not think themselves at liberty to put off his trial to-morrow, unless in the mean time he do more effectually comply with what the King requires.

To this message Sir John sent the following answer:—His Majesty not having ordered, as he conceives, that he should acquaint their Excellencies with what he wrote in his paper, more than what is not explained in it, he is ready to acquaint them with what is not explained, reserving what is contained in that paper and already explained to the King himself. For any thing else he knows against the King or his government, he is ready to acquaint the Lords Justices with it, without any reserve (if they please to give him time to recollect himself), either to themselves or to anybody they shall send to him; and what occurs to him at present he is ready to tell them, when they shall think fit.

Upon this answer their Excellencies thought fit to put off Sir John Fenwick's trial till Friday next, and gave Mr. Baker directions accordingly, and commanded me to write to him, that, upon what he had undertaken in his last paper, their Excellencies have so postponed his trial; but he was not to expect, upon any pretence whatsoever, that the trial should be longer deferred unless he complied with that undertaking. To that end he was to recollect himself by to-morrow at nine in the morning, at which time I was directed to come to him.

Read Lord Chief Justice Treby's letter of the 19th inst., excusing his coming up to the trial on Wednesday.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be written to, to lay before the King that advices from beyond sea give an account of a squadron of sixteen men-of-war fitted out at Brest, besides several other squadrons they have at sea; and the French report they will have forty or fifty men-of-war in readiness all this winter. This is a so much greater strength than they used to have that their Excellencies cannot but have "jealousy" lest some attempt be designed upon us, the rather since Château Renaud has not been seen going to the Straits. This shall give no delay to Sir Cloudesley Shovell's sailing; but, as the winds hang westerly, an answer may come from the King before he gets out of the Channel.

Mr. Clarke brought an account from the general officers of the examination taken about the attempt made upon the Earl of Monmouth near Chelsea College. Ordered that I attend the Earl with it, to know whether he can suggest any other method how this matter may be further enquired into. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 342.*]

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Sept. 22.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Cornelia van Dyck, a Dutch woman, to go to Holland; for Nicholas Fleury, a poor French protestant, ditto; for Jane Hersey, a soldier's wife, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 578]; for Jean Bouton, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 583]; for Susanna Pineau and one child, ditto; and for Mr. William Spenceley, agent to Major General Leveson's regiment, Thomas Jones and William Davis, his two servants, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 405.]

Sept. 22.  
Guernsey.

Extract from a letter of Rawlins Brownjohn, agent to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded, to the said Commissioners. The vessel I sent with French prisoners has returned from St. Malo. The master tells me there were then out of St. Malo above fifty privateers; six more were ready to sail when he came away, mounting from 28 to 46 guns. Men were being shipped daily thence to Brest, to man the fleet there, but upon what design he could not learn. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 49.]

Sept. 22.  
Dublin.

Baron Adornes de Ronsele to Mr. Vernon. Mr. Clarke wrote me that he had preferred my request, and I send you this to ask you not to delay any longer, for I have now been waiting one year for the reference that should provide me with a living, being absolutely ruined, as you know, for having so faithfully served the state. I hope you will be kind enough to do this, for which I shall not be ungrateful. *French.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 59.]

Sept. 22.  
Limerick.

Memorandum that the collector gives an account that there arrived on the previous day in Scatterry roads his Majesty's ship *Dover*, last from Galway, which takes under her convoy for Plymouth the *Margaret* of London from Virginia, with tobacco, and three Dutch ships, which are laden with rape seed, butter, beef, tanned hides, etc., for Holland and Flanders, and will sail the first fair wind. There is an account from Sligo, dated on the same day as the memorandum, of a vessel with wine, brandy and salt, driven by the late storms into the barony of Tereragh, about twenty miles from Sligo, and also a "Deans" [*sic* Dane's] ship of twelve guns driven in near the other, and cast away near Broadhaven. [*Ibid.*, No. 60.]

Sept. 23.  
Whitehall.

Passes for John Easton, clerk to Brigadier Fairfax's regiment, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 405]; for John Freyssineau, surgeon, a French protestant, ditto; and for Anthony Nuys, a Dutchman, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 406.]

Sept. 24.  
Morning.  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Sir John Fenwick's information of the 23rd inst. was read. Ordered that a copy of it be sent to the King. Mr. Baker called in, and directed to take care the trial be put off, and the judges acquainted therewith.

Their Excellencies did not think fit that Peter Cook's pardon should proceed.

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Ordered that I go again to Sir John Fenwick, to let him know their Excellencies thought they had some reason now to put off his trial; but it would still concern him to recollect what else he had any knowledge of, and to acquaint them with it; and when he should desire it, I had orders to come to him, and receive anything he had to say.

Evening.

Franco ordered to attend to-morrow.

George Hind reprieved for a fortnight, upon Mr. Herbert's saying he was within the statute by having given an information to him upon oath against several burglars and highwaymen, before he was seized himself, and that he had had hard measure in being tried first, whereby those he accused were acquitted. Resolved to speak with Judge Nevill, who was then on the bench.

Cyrus Simon reprieved for a fortnight, on the report of some French ministers, employed by the Archbishop, that they thought him distracted.

Atkinson reprieved for a week, upon Mr. Cresset's bringing a note that the prisoner and his wife could make great discoveries of persons in the Exchequer, and officers of the revenue, and goldsmiths, who had been concerned with clippers; and that they were ready to do it. The paper delivered to the Warden of the Mint, to take their examinations.

The Archbishop brought a letter from Madame Merveilleux, accusing one Boyer of having said the King would not live long, and then the Princess would come to the throne, and be revenged of the French that were all against her. Ordered that I send for Boyer, and enquire into that matter.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Rooke and Colonel Kendal. They brought a draft of instructions for Sir Cloudesley Shovell. Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 27th inst. new style, read to them. Ordered that a copy be sent them, with a list of the Dutch ships designed for the winter squadron.

They mentioned the hazards the Turkey fleet would run if Château Renaud had returned into the Mediterranean, and suggested that Sir Cloudesley Shovell should have instructions to take care of their safety. Resolved that this consideration likewise be laid before the King, together with a recapitulation of what had formerly been represented in relation to Sir Cloudesley Shovell's squadron.

The Admiralty gave an account they would send Benbow to command in the Soundings, and keep an advice-boat that should look into Dunkirk from time to time, now Du Bart had returned. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 345.*]

Sept. 24.  
Whitehall.

Passes and post-warrant for Mr. Thomas Jorden to go to Holland, on the recommendation of Dr. Jekyll, the minister, [*Ibid.* 344, p. 578]; for Abraham de Monnor, a trooper in Lord Galway's regiment, to go to Holland or Flanders; for Mr. John Baile, one of his Majesty's messengers, to go to Eyford in



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Gloucestershire, with one horse, etc. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 579]; for Gerrit van Veenendael, of the Dutch Guards, to go to Holland; and for Isaac Clifford, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 406.]

Sept. 24.  
Council  
Chamber,  
Whitehall.

Proclamation by the Lords Justices of England, read in council on September 24th and approved. Whereas by proclamation dated the 18th May last, we did declare that notice should be given by proclamation of the time when parliament should meet for the dispatch of business, we therefore (with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council) issue this proclamation, declaring that the parliament, which is now prorogued to the 20th October next, shall on the said day sit for the dispatch of important affairs, and all the lords spiritual and temporal and the members of the House of Commons are hereby commanded to attend accordingly at Westminster on the said 20th October next. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 77a and *S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 6, No. 139.]

Sept. 24. Memorandum as to issuing the above Proclamation. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 78.]

Sept. 24.  
Dublin  
Castle.

W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. I received by the last packets yours of the 3rd, the 8th and the 10th instant. The first, in relation to Mr. Bucknal and Mr. Becket, the late Lord Capell's two servants, I have spoken about to the Lord Chancellor, and he is willing to comply with any desire of yours, but we do not know to whom to apply with a promise of that kind. I have put Mr. Bucknal upon it to find out, but if you had any advice formerly who they were, I desire in your next you would let me know.

The letter of the 8th brought me your instructions to remit the money upon your *concordatum* as soon as I receive it, which I shall do this evening (that is, Mr. Robinson, has promised it), and then return it, together with other moneys for commissions.

According to what you wrote in yours of the 10th, their Excellencies had ordered it to be left to the Lords Justices here to order what allowance out of the pirates' effects should be granted to such as discover them. After due consideration they have appointed a third.

Their lordships directed me to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3rd and 8th instant to them, with directions for quartering the army in that of the 3rd. They have already ordered Brigadier Hanmer to lay a scheme before them, which will be done in three or four days, and after that orders will be given for their marching.

To that of the 8th, directing their lordships to answer the two questions his Majesty desires to be satisfied in about the parliament, they have not by this post been able to return an answer, but by the next you will have it, and, I believe, with such reasons that they should sit by an adjournment and not by a prorogation, as cannot well be answered; at least, it is the unanimous opinion of the Commons.

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Lord Mountrath went yesterday to the Curragh to the horse match, to see the 100*l.* plate run for.

The Lords Justices desire directions what they must do with the pirates that are taken. There are three certificates signed for the apprehending them, which I presume will be tendered either to the Lords of the Treasury or the East India Company for the reward promised. Their lordships are sensible of the continual trouble they give you in the dispatch of affairs relating to this kingdom, and have resolved to shew their sense thereof in something more than the usual allowance.

I must beg your friendship if an opportunity offers to get my business in the Treasury dispatched. I have written to Mr. Pulteney about Mr. Prendergrass, but I hear you have wholly recommended his affair to the Commissioners of the Revenue. There was a great deal of trouble taken by the person I had engaged to do it, but it is not so easy a matter to get 500*l.* a year out of the forfeitures. The parliament, when they met on Tuesday, adjourned to the 1st October next.

Captain Louth desired me to put the enclosed under your care before he went away from hence. *Enclosure not preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, Nos. 61 and 62.]

Sept. 25.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to Monsieur Pauly. I have received your two memorials about the ship *Constant Mary*, and find upon enquiry that she was taken some years since by Du Bart, and sold in Norway without having been condemned as prize. The English owners having since then found the vessel in England, seized her as their own property, and as such the vessel was adjudged to them by the court of Admiralty. If Danish subjects wish to appeal, they must do so to the court of chancery, where justice will be done them in accordance with Clause 24 of the Treaty of 1670. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 300.]

Sept. 25.<sup>n</sup>  
[Whitehall.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England. Read and approved the letter to Mr. Blathwayt about Sir Cloudesley Shovell's taking care of the Turkey trade.

The Lord Steward pressed that Waring, condemned at Bristol, might have another reprieve. One Dell, called in, gave an account that the jury acquitted him upon the first indictment, and were brought with great difficulty to find him guilty of the other. Ordered that he make an affidavit of it, and that a copy be sent to Sergeant Pawlett for his answer. Waring's reprieve signed for a fortnight.

Read Lord Brooke's letter to the Lord Steward, with one from Mr. Williams, giving an account of Bench, who was solicited to come into a society of coiners; he will undertake it, and discover them, if he may be assured of his pardon. Ordered that Lord Brooke be written to, to give him this assurance; but he must tell immediately who it is that solicits him, and give an account from time to time how he proceeds.

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Franco called in; he acquainted their Excellencies what he had observed of Brockett the controller. He used to look among the letters that came from the Hague, Brill and Antwerp, and carry some of them to his closet, where he shut himself up; Franco has heard him tear the covers, but not seen it. This he ordinarily did in the night time, while Spence was above in his chamber. Franco endeavoured to find out what were the letters he took, but could not. When the bags were to be made up, he brought his letters in a sly manner, and slipped them into the "packs," then tied and sealed them up, so that neither Spence nor he could see what those letters were. He used to receive a great many letters by the foreign post, and some he put into his pocket without opening. There was a great resort of people to him, but Franco knew none of them, except Sir Richard White, who was frequently with him.

The Controller has it in his power to do a great deal of mischief, if he be inclined to it. Major Wildman was amazed when he heard this man was made controller. Franco would draw up his own defence in Latin, and, if he could think of more particulars, he would set them down.

Read Simpson's petition and representation about the Penny Post Office. Ordered that he be told their Excellencies would put that matter into the proper method to be enquired into. Resolved to speak to the postmasters about it, either that they examine those accounts, or that they be sent to the Treasury to give directions in it. Dr. Newton brought a Penny Post letter as from Gregory, setting forth that he had wronged Halyland, a condemned prisoner, in his testimony. The Doctor had since spoken with Gregory, and found the letter was counterfeited, supposed to be done by Latchfield, who solicited for Halyland. Ordered that it be enquired into. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, p. 348.]

Sept. 25. Passes and post-warrant for Mr. Robert Clark, with one horse, Whitehall. to go to Bristol [*Ibid.* 344, p. 579]; for Andrew Ulken to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 580]; for Daniel Guion, a French refugee, to go to Portsmouth; for John Shuwet and Simon Weaver, ditto; and for Abraham Verbrugge, a Dutchman, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 406.]

Sept. 25. Warrant to Thomas Brudenall, esquire, colonel of one of his Whitehall. Majesty's regiments of foot, to assemble courts martial, to be constituted of the officers of Brigadier Selwyn's regiment of foot, at Wolverhampton, for the punishment of mutiny and desertion within the said regiments. No sentence of death to be put into execution until the pleasure of the Lords Justices be known therein. [*Ibid.*, p. 407.]

Sept. 26. Proceedings upon the petition of Joseph Stepney, esquire. The Whitehall. petitioner prays the King to grant him the inheritance and power of redemption of the lands of Britas, and mortgage, to secure



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him such further improvements as he may be obliged to make. Referred to the Lords Justices of Ireland for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 238, p. 119.*]

Sept. 26.  
Bristol.

The mayor and magistrates of Bristol to [the Lords Justices]. This day the sheriffs showed us the warrant from your Excellencies for the further reprieve of Nicholas Warren, who at our last gaol delivery was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. With the former reprieve you sent a letter to our recorder, and we concluded it was with directions that he might represent to you the nature and manner of the fact. We would not interpose in a thing wherein you should think fit to extend mercy, but we think it our duty to inform you that the murder at the trial appeared very barbarous and inhuman to an acquaintance. *Signed*, Samuel Wallis, mayor, John Hickeys, Thomas Day, Wm. Jackson, Richard Lane. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 79.*]

Sept. 26.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Catherine George to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 580]; for Gerret Francke, and Jacob Bolmeyer and his wife Catherine, subjects of the States General, ditto; for Margaret Cunningham, wife of John Cunningham, trooper in the Duke of Schomberg's regiment, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 406]; and for Jan de Witt, Elizabeth his wife, and one child, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 408.]

Sept. 26.  
Athlone.

Colonel Gustavus Hamilton to [Mr. Vernon?]. You may remember that last winter Colonel Frederick Hamilton brought you a letter from me relating to one Roger O'Shaughnessy's estate, of which I had a *custodiam* and the King's assurance of a further grant, which was promised to me by the Duke of Shrewsbury in consideration of my services in this kingdom in the years 1688 and 1689, before I carried the King's commission.

What I proposed was to move the Duke to promise me the King's letter for passing a patent for that estate; but you advised me to defer pressing that matter for some time, which I did, resolving this winter to go to England in order to the effecting of it. Coming this day to town from my quarters, I am told that the Commissioners here have returned that estate as the only entire thing they can find fit to be given to Mr. Prendergrass. But if—after three journeys to England and a long contest with Sir Henry Bellasis, who likewise pretended to the King's grant of this estate, a considerable charge in passing my *custodiam* under the great seal, great trouble and charge in discovering concealments, and proving the King's title to this estate at an enquiry held at Galway, the repairing of the mansion house and mills, and the building several houses for the encouragement of protestant tenants coming to waste lands—if after all this I should be disappointed, it would be very hard.

Wherefore my earnest request is that you will lay this matter before the Duke of Shrewsbury, that I may have no surprise put upon me for three weeks or a month, before which time I propose being in London, and doubt not then to

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convince Mr. Prendergrass that other lands may be found of more advantage to him. If not, let the King or the Duke order the determination of the matter as they think fit. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 63.]

Sept. 27. Colonel Gustavus Hamilton to [the Duke of Shrewsbury], concerning his *custodiam* of Roger O'Shaughnessy's estate, as in the foregoing letter, and praying his grace to suspend any further proceedings in the matter for three or four weeks. [*Ibid.*, No. 64.]  
Dublin.

Sept. 28. Passes for Andrew Wilkins to go to Hamburg [*S.P. Dom. Entry*  
Whitehall. *Book* 344, p. 580]; for Joseph Carrison and Eliazar Coliman to go to Holland; for Mr. Alexander Burnett and Mr. James Keith, ditto; for William Farrier, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 581]; for Jurge Knap-pert and Leendert van den Broucq, corporals in the Dutch guards, ditto; for John Beadle, his wife and two children, ditto; for George Hay and George Anderton, his man, ditto, on the recommendation of Andrew Quineol, apothecary in Russell Street, Covent Garden; and for John Hayward and Daniel Bobin, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 408].

Sept. 28. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. Enclosed is the Lords Justices' answer to yours of the 8th instant about the meeting of the parliament. By my last I acquainted you that I thought Mr. Prendergrass would meet with opposition from Colonel Gustavus Hamilton in O'Shaughnessy's estate of which the commissioners sent over an account for the 500*l. per annum* in satisfaction of his pretensions. On Saturday Hamilton came to town, and, having notice of it, immediately came to me, desiring me to write to you in this matter. He says the Duke stood his friend in the gaining it, and it would have passed in patent when he got the *custodiam* had it not been for Major General Bellasis. He sent me to-day the enclosed note, to which he desires I may have a line from you. He designs to be in England in a month.  
Dublin Castle.

I am also desired by a particular friend of mine to enquire of you whether any friends of the late deprived Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Hacket, are labouring for his restoration, or endeavouring to procure a review of the "regal" commission, by which he was deprived. By the last packets I received three commissions, but the person to whom one of them was granted was a mistake, occasioned by the agents' giving in a wrong name. Sir George St. George was with the Lords Justices, and got their directions to me to write to you that we may have leave to alter it. The commission was for Daniel Strawbridge to be ensign to Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield. It should have been Thomas Drysdell instead of Daniel Strawbridge.

The Lord Chancellor desires me to put you in mind of his seals, he is in great want of them. Lady Shelburne's family are all coming to England. *No enclosure preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 65.]

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Sept. 29. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Mr. Secretary sent for to tell him to hold the Council this afternoon without their Excellencies, there not being a *quorum* in town. Resolved that they would go to the Council on Thursday, though they were not a full number.

Read Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 2nd of October, new style, about the Admiralty's conferring with Lieutenant-Admiral Almonde. Ordered that an extract be sent to the Admiralty, and that Almonde be acquainted with it.

Read Mr. Hook's letter to Mr. Adney about Evan Griffith, condemned at Montgomery, who has since accused several clippers and coiners. Ordered that Mr. Hook be written to, to put off his execution, and that care be taken to apprehend the persons accused.

Mr. Attorney gave an account that the Bishop of Norwich's offence in ordaining priests since his deprivation was pardoned by the act of grace. Resolved that the matter be laid before the King in Council, and the heinousness of it made to appear.

Dr. Newton attended with the examination of Atkinson and his wife, who accused Cole, a goldsmith in Lombard Street, and Porter, a goldsmith in Oxford, as also Wood, keeper of the tennis court there, of furnishing money to be clipped at five *per cent.*, together with Harris, one of the Exchequer, who was associated with Cole, and Paran, the receiver of Oxfordshire, in whose name their clipped and counterfeit money was paid into the Exchequer. They likewise accused Dun, St. Leger and Gibbons, of compounding with felons, and either letting them go or endeavouring to get them acquitted at their trial. Their Excellencies thought the last named ought to be at once taken up, and that it should be done by a secretary of state's warrant. Mr. Attorney and the Warden of the Mint were directed to speak to Sir William Trumbull about it. Ordered that Atkinson be reprieved for a fortnight longer, and Mr. White for ten days.

Ordered that Lord Ward be written to, when the warden brings his letter, to acknowledge his lordship's care in apprehending clippers and coiners in his neighbourhood.

Read Lord Chancellor Porter's letter of the 18th inst. to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Ordered that a copy be sent to Mr. Blathwayt, saying their Excellencies forbear to give any opinion upon what is there written, since they have not yet received an answer from the Lords Justices of Ireland to the several points proposed to them in relation to that parliament. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 351.*]

Sept. 29. Passes for Peter Beaugrand of London, merchant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland; and for Jacob Massonneau, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 408.]

Sept. 29. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of  
Whitehall. James Cressett, envoy extraordinary to the Elector and Dukes of Brunswick Lunenburg, from 12th June to 12th September, 1696. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 413.]



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Sept. 30.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Mr. John Leigh and Joseph Wilson, his servant, to go to Holland or Flanders; for Bartholomew Wagner to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 581]; for Domingos Antones, a Portuguese, to go to Portugal; for Mr. Jacob van der Sluijs, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 582]; for Garret Adriansen and his wife, ditto; for John Sevé, a Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 408]; for John Daniell, Thomas Woolmer, and John Gage their servant, to go to Brussels; and for John Williams, a soldier in Captain John Tooke's troop in the Earl of Oxford's regiment, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 409].

Sept.

Detailed plan of Fort William and Maryburgh at Inverlochy in Lochaber, by Theodore Dury, his Majesty's chief engineer in Scotland. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 37.]

Oct. 1.  
Kensington.

Commission for William, Lord Jedburgh, to be colonel of that regiment of dragoons whereof Brigadier Richard Cunningham was colonel. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 290.]

Oct. 1.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have received a second letter from Mr. Leyoncrona about Hendrick Suderburg, a native of Sweden, pressed on board the *Devonshire*, whose discharge he claims by virtue of the treaties between the two countries. I leave it to you to consider whether, at this time, when the King of Sweden is admitted mediator of the general peace, it be seasonable to give him offence upon such an account as this. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 124.]

Oct. 1.  
Whitehall.

Pass for John Revillot to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 582]; for Major Thomas Haines, ditto; for Jean Sorin, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 414].

Oct. 1.  
Dublin.

Lord Bellomont to [Mr. Vernon?]. There came in this morning five packets from England, but no letter from you signifying your receipt of my letters of the 5th, 8th and 10th of last month, which much disturbs me because either in that of the 8th or the 10th, I took some pains to marshal the pedigree of Melchyr Lavallen's family, and to shew you how the King is entitled to his estate, which is worth 800*l.* or 1,000*l.* per annum, and lies contiguous to Cork. I also wrote you that the Attorney General of Ireland undertakes to prove the King's title to that estate so clearly, that you shall have no dispute about the matter when once you have obtained it of his Majesty. Captain Louth delayed his going to England so long, that I sent you an account of that estate by post rather than wait his going. If you do not like this estate of Melchyr Lavallen's, then I would advise your pushing for the other, with the assistance of Mr. Huls; though I am afraid it is not so well worth your begging as it was, for, if I be not misinformed, the gentleman has got a *custodiam* for seven years. I find that Lord Raby is his patron. I shall

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be impatient to hear whether that account of Lavallen's estate came to your hands. Mr. Brodrick can let you know as much of it as anybody, it being in his neighbourhood.

I send you a copy of the Attorney General's notes about Lavallen's estate, and the history of Lavallen's family, to let you see how James the Second's brother produced a fraudulent settlement, which Patrick had damned in Chancery, proving the estate to be in him, levying afterwards a fine and suffering a recovery, and so vesting the estate in himself and the heirs of his body. This estate is, I am told, let at this time but for 500*l.* or 600*l.* *per annum*, and thought to be underset by Melchyr, but all leases made by him will be void in law. If you think Mr. Huls and your interest will reach it, you may put in for Sir John Fitzgerald's estate in the county of Limerick, worth 200*l.* *per annum*, but commended to be a good thing for so much. Lavallen's with Fitzgerald's may be together worth your begging. *No enclosures preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 66.]

Oct. 2. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Mr. Secretary Trumbull called in. Mr. Blathwayt's letters of the 2nd October, new style, read, about providing materials for a treaty of commerce with France. Mr. Secretary said he would gather what could be found relating to it, and inform himself of what representations had formerly been made against the great impositions laid upon our manufactures in France, amounting to a prohibition. There is no probability that such a treaty can be made till the peace be concluded, since so many things are to be considered by persons versed in trade, and an act of parliament repealed, which has lately laid 20 *per cent.* on French wines; this is not likely to be assented to, unless the impositions are moderated in France. It ought to be seen by what steps these impositions have increased since the time of Cromwell and the Long Parliament. The injuries done to the Hudson's Bay Company should be looked into; some forts were taken from them by a trick, and confirmed by a treaty.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in, viz., Sir Robert Rich and Colonel Kendal. They gave an account that Lieutenant-Admiral Almonde had been at their board, with the secretary to the Dutch fleet, on the 30th of September, and told them that the King's orders to Vice-Admiral Evertsen were to join Sir Cloudesley Shovell, and follow his orders in convoying the trade hence to Lisbon, and other ships thence to the Bay of Cadiz, there to follow such orders as should be given them by the chief governor of that place.

Sir Robert Rich remarked upon it, that they had not heard before of the squadron's going to Lisbon, and they hoped the resolution had been altered of sending them to Cadiz. It happens there are no English merchantmen bound to either of those places, and, since the flota is not expected for some months, they know not what construction may be put upon sending away so great a force at such a conjuncture, when so many of the enemy's squadrons are abroad. There appears no visible occasion for

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it, but the advantage and protection of the Dutch trade. The Lords deferred giving any opinion on it till their meeting on Tuesday, when they expected to be more in number.

The Admiralty reported an advice from Ostend of the 8th of October, new style, concerning Nesmonde's having come "north about." They had in consequence ordered Captain Meese to come this way with the Soundings' squadron, to endeavour either to intercept Nesmonde or to strengthen the King's convoy, if there be occasion. Notice was taken of the inconvenience to the service by reason the method is not yet settled for a communication between the Admiralty and the Council of Trade; proposed whether it might not be by the secretaries on both sides, or else that it be suggested to the King to direct some other way.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell called in. A copy ordered him of what the King had resolved as to his behaviour between the Dutch and the Algerines.

As to the sending of a detachment to the West Indies (which the King might direct hereafter if Château Renaud continued there) Sir Cloudesley rather wished that nothing might be said of it to the Admiralty, it being of consequence to keep it a secret, and their knowledge of it could not further the service. The ships he commanded would be in a condition to undertake it, or at least he could make them so with the stores he carried with him. All he should want would be a further supply of provisions, that might well enough be sent after him. He desired the quantities might be for 1200 men for six weeks, with credits to discharge the short allowance. He supposed eight ships, Dutch and English, would be ordered on that expedition.

An intercepted letter was shewn to the Lords from one Maget at St. Malo. Elias Le Mesurier, to whom it was directed, attended, there being doubtful expressions in it concerning a former letter sent by a boat that carried to England six "officiers anglais d'ordre du roi Jacques." He was examined about it, but disowned knowing the meaning of it, or that he had ever received the said letter. Ordered that bail be taken for his appearance at the King's Bench. He was directed at the same time to enquire about that letter, and the way by which it was sent. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 274, p. 353.*]

Oct. 2. Passes for Paul Schmidt, a High German, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 582]; and for Heindrick Boom and Cornelis van der Gon, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 414].

Oct. 2. William Bridgeman to James Vernon. The enclosed came by  
Admiralty a small vessel from Ostend, and I am informed that credit may  
Office. be given to the person from whom it comes. [*S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 50.*]

*Enclosing* :—Letter to "Cousin Haynes," dated at Ostend, 8 October, 1696, new style. The Marquis de Nesmonde has been "north about," and on the 6th of this month took one of our frigates of 26 guns. He has five or six ships with him. It is given out that he



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*will cruize hereabouts for some days, but I am of opinion that he has gone, or soon will go, down Channel, which I desire you will signify to the Admiralty. We have heard firing from the coast of Dunkirk, so it is thought he may be there. [S.P. Naval 5, No. 50. i.]*

Oct. 3. Passes for Heindrick Saegmans, a subject of the States  
Whitehall. General, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 344, p. 583*]; and for Catherine Vandenende, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid. 346, p. 409*].

Oct. 5. "A nameless Englishman, who heartily loves his country, though he has been many years out of it," to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The English coin is reformed to its ancient and just value; but the French King, since the beginning of the war, has raised his silver coin from sixty to seventy-two sous, and his gold more; and yet his sixty sous exchanges abroad for about the same value, as when it was so much better; from which he draws great advantages.

The breaking of this would be a great advantage to the King and his allies, and the King may carry it a great way by restraining the exchange to value for value, according to the weight and fineness of the money, with all necessary provisoes against fraudulent dealing, under smart penalties, and procuring his allies to do the same. Their example, and the trading interest, will easily bring the neutrals to do the same, and then the French money must fall, or all their commodities rise in proportion.

In Spain eight or nine years ago, when the money was raised, all sorts of goods, even in the shops, rose as soon and as much as that. However the French King's authority may be at home, yet the affairs of his merchants abroad must undeniably be influenced by those with whom they have commerce. All our exchanges from England are now governed by that in Holland; the King's occasions in Flanders must be supplied, but, if the exchange be not moderate, it is far less inconvenient to send bullion for the King's account, than that he should lose so much by the exchange. It seems strange to one a great way out of England that people have not ascertained what they must receive out of the Mint for their clipped money, when by common consent they had reduced 30s. to a guinea, for the guinea is still the same, under whatsoever denomination, and its value in silver as good as that. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 80.*]

Oct. 5. Passes for Christopher Stigler to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom.*  
Whitehall. *Entry Book 344, p. 583*]; for Alexander Broquet, ditto; for Thomas van Felp and Jan Collin, Dutchmen, and Dirk Anthony, ditto; for Henry Chaille, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid. 346, p. 409*]; and for Mr. Edward Briscoe, nephew to Sir Paul Rycaut, and Francis Lockier, his chaplain, and also Henry Trotter, merchant, to go to Hamburg [*Ibid., p. 410*]; for Jan Janse, Pieter Vandelaer, Pieter Janse, and Roelof Simonse, seamen, to go to Holland; for Jonas Heindrikse, Michael Janse

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and Pieter Heindrikse, Dutch seamen, ditto; and for Philip Voss to go to Hamburg [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 414].

Oct. 6. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Mayor, desiring him to send  
Whitehall. Mr. Houblon, that he may communicate to him some papers relating to trade. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 301.]

Oct. 6. The same to the Post Master General. The King has given  
Whitehall. orders to stop the Dutch mail till his letters arrive, and I believe it will be late before his Majesty arrives. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 6. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices of England.  
[Whitehall.] Read Mr. Handfield's letter about Hunt's being carried into France with his wife's deposition. Resolved that Mr. Nicholas Baker be sent down to take the examinations of the servants, and of all persons who can give any account of that matter. If his business will not permit him to go, he shall send Mr. Harry Baker.

Read the report of the justices of Glamorganshire, on behalf of Lewis, a soldier, condemned there. Resolved that he be put in the next circuit pardon.

A letter of the 26th inst. from the Lords Justices of Ireland read. Resolved that it be laid before the King.

Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Frankland called in. They justified themselves, charged Blackhall, and gave an account of Brockett. [*Ibid.* 274, p. 356.]

Oct. 6. Passes and post warrant for Peter Aigouin and Anthony  
Whitehall. Theissier, French protestants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 583]; for Gilles Vermeule, Peter Jacobse, Jan Harmense, Peter Bruyn, Peter Janse, Jacob Janse, Andries Visser, Jan de Vries, Cornelis Lamberse, Claes de Baer, Jan van den Berg, and Jan Janse, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 409]; for John Haley, servant to Mr. Edward Nicholas, to go from London to Castle Ashby [*Ibid.*, p. 410]; and for Willem Edmond to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 414].

Oct. 7. Commission for Marmaduke Soul, esquire, to be major of the  
Kensington. garrison in the Tower of London. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 270.]

Oct. 7. Passes for Jane Duval to go to Holland; for Jan Simonse  
Whitehall. and his wife, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 584]; and for Leysbet Mawies, ditto [*Ibid.*, 346, p. 414].

Oct. 7. Warrant for Thomas Sergeant, esquire, to have the office of  
Kensington. chief porter of the Tower of London during pleasure. [*Ibid.*, p. 436.]

Oct. 8. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope. I have received the copy  
Whitehall. of your correspondence with Captain Twisleton about enlarging his quarters; though his answer to you is not such as he ought to have given, yet it does not amount to anything I can properly take notice of, "he being of the army." But, as I am anxious to

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give all necessary encouragement to you and other civil officers in the discharge of their duty, I will take care that his colonel, Major General Stuart, shall be acquainted with the matter, and have no doubt that he will reprimand Captain Twisleton. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 302.*]

Oct. 8. Commissions for Thomas Ker to be captain in Sir George  
Kensington. St. George's Regiment in the room of Captain Massey, deceased. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 268]; for Richard Jackson, gent. to be ensign of that company whereof Captain William Tucker is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Mitchelburne; for — Auchmuty, chirurgion, to be chirurgion to the regiment of horse commanded by Brigadier William Wolseley; and for Henry Nix, gent. to be cornet of that troop whereof Captain John Davis is captain in the regiment of dragoons commanded by Colonel Henry Coningham [*Ibid.* 168, p. 205]. Brevet to Roger Pope, esq. to command and take his rank as colonel of horse [*Ibid.*, p. 225].

Oct. 8. Passes for Magdalen Voss, with her daughter, aged seven years.  
Whitehall. to go to Holland; for Salomon de la Barre, a poor French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 344, p. 584]; for Louis Jourdain, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 410]; for Henry Cornelissen, a Norwegian sailor, ditto; and for Andreas Peterson, a Swede, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 415].

Oct. 8. Warrants to the keeper of Newgate to permit Mary Kendrick  
Whitehall. to see her husband, Samuel Kendrick, in the presence of a keeper; and for Dr. Le Fevre, a physician, and Mr. Metcalfe, an apothecary, to have access to him. [*Ibid.*, pp. 414 and 416.]

Oct. 8. Warrant for a further reprieve for Cyrus Cimon, convicted at  
Whitehall. the last sessions at the Old Bailey of the murder of James Mallivoir. [*Ibid.*, p. 415.]

Oct. 8. Warrant to Peter Brown to apprehend Nicholas Rolph, John  
Whitehall. Rauly, John Paine and — Hunt, on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 418.]

Oct. 9. Passes for Christopher Henburg, merchant, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*, p. 415]; for Andries Janse, Dutch seaman, ditto; for Madam Lynch and a maidservant, ditto; and for Josyua Stevenson, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 418].

Oct. 10. Passes for the Sieur Eusèbe de Marolles, a French protestant,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 409]; for Mary Bonnamore, a gunner's wife, with a small child, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 418]; for Robert de Caux, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 419]; and for Thomas Tipping, esquire, a colonel and "assessor" in parliament, and Thomas Harley, esquire, to go to Spain and Lusitania [*Ibid.*, p. 449].



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Oct. 11.  
Eyford.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. "I am so sensible that this is a most improper time for me to be absent, both in regard to my duty to you, and my own private concern, that nothing less than necessity could have obliged me to it. But the weakness and soreness of my breast, as well as my spitting blood, though not violent whilst I remain quiet, do so immediately increase upon the least sudden motion that I have sometimes made, unawares, in my own chamber, and these are followed with such a sickness and faintness on my spirits, that I am next to certain I cannot yet be able to endure the coach; but I will try as soon as possible, for I am sure there is nothing in the world I more earnestly desire, than to kiss your hands, and to give you thanks for the generosity and confidence you have used towards me.

"I understand there are some people fully determined to put all in heat and confusion this session, and, considering the materials they will have, and the usual disposition of the parliament, they can hardly miss their aim. When such a thing is once begun, and a maxim settled that hear-say is ground sufficient to defame any one, how far it may go, or where it may end, they nor nobody but God knows.

"I am told the animosity of some persons to me is the great occasion of this. I presume, Sir, you may know who they are, and how little I have deserved it from them. It falls out by my misfortune, and not by my faults, that possibly they may have it in their power to cast a reflection on me that I should be extremely uneasy under; not because I shall be obliged to part with a considerable employment; you may be much better served, and you are too well acquainted with my thoughts and inclinations on this subject, to believe that the cause. But I have all my life acted like an honest man, and it will be a severe mortification to be suspected for the contrary, though by a few, and for a little time. However, at the end I am certain truth will appear, and I hope I shall live to shew you and the world, that you were not mistaken in my fidelity, nor I ungrateful for your good opinion, and the many favours I have received.

"A good cheerful vote about money or the army, at the opening the sessions, I should think would forward the peace, and might more easily be obtained to that very end; for in these parts the well affected desire it extremely, and the others laugh at them for imagining the French will think of a peace with us, when they know we are no longer able to make war.

"I remember you have often resolved to settle before the beginning of the parliament, what should be the funds which your servants should endeavour to get the money raised upon for the ensuing year, and hitherto this could never be so agreed as to be well pursued. However, I hope that will not discourage you from attempting the same method once more." [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 38.*]

Oct. 11.  
Whitehall.

Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit his wife and others to have access to Samuel Kendrick *as in the warrant of the 10th instant.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 416.*]

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Oct. 11. Pass for Christopher Hanbury, merchant, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. and Italy. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 417.]

Oct. 12. Lord Middleton to the Earl of Sunderland. The Flanders  
Whitehall. letters have just come; the enclosed are all I have received, with which I send a paper that Comte de Thun gave me which he said would serve either for a memorial or an information. Nothing has happened here since the business of Lord Gerard of Bromley; "only Mr. Atterbury told me, with great joy, he had taken the Protestant hopp merchant." *No enclosures here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 81.]

Oct. 12. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges, asking infor-  
Whitehall. mation as to the case of a Danish ship called the *Gravenstein House*, plundered by one Captain Cole; and what probability there is of recovering the books of Colonel Raventlow's secretary, that were on board the *St. Peter*. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 302.]

Oct. 12. Commission for Captain John de la Bessede to be captain in  
Kensington. the regiment of horse commanded by Viscount Galway, and to be obeyed by all officers and soldiers whom it may concern as captain of foot. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 257.]

Oct. 12. Passes for Jacob Pieteron, a subject of the States General,  
Whitehall. and Jacob Peterse (*sic*), to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 410]; for Alencio Sorer, a Venetian merchant, and Michael Drexel his man, ditto; for William Wright, a native of Rotterdam, ditto; and for Peter Elers, ditto [*Ibid.* p. 419].

Oct. 12. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend William Walker,  
Whitehall. William Packham, Thomas Wye and Henry Smith, on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 12. Warrant to John Bonamy, of Guernsey, gentleman, who has  
Whitehall. for some time acted as deputy to Elisha Roland, clerk or greffier of the royal court of that island, to have the place of the said Elisha, who resigns on account of failure of sight. [*Ibid.*, p. 421.]

Oct. 13. Sir William Trumbull to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The  
Whitehall. *congé d'élire* for Dr. Williams has been signed, and I desire to know into whose hands it is to be put. I have something to acquaint your grace with before Mr. Robinson's warrant passes, but my health does not allow me to cross the water this cold weather, so I entreat you will let me know when business brings you on this side, and where I may wait upon you. The King goes to-morrow to Windsor. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 303.]

Oct. 13. Passes and post-warrant for William Cockburn and one servant  
Whitehall. to go to Portsmouth; for Peter Tayne to go to Holland; for Anne Marphet to go to Flanders, on the recommendation of George Winchester and John Vasey, of the parish of St. Austin's

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near St. Paul's; for Moses Verheul to go to Holland; for Nicholas Bischoff, a Switzer, ditto; for Simon Janse, Gerrit Isachse and Cornelis Pruys, Dutch pilots, ditto; and for Anthony de la Forest, a French protestant, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 420.]

Oct. 13. Warrant for a *congé d'élire* to the dean and chapter of Kensington. Chichester to elect a bishop, the see being vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Grove; with a recommendation to them to elect John Williams, D.D., rector of St. Mildred's Poultry, in the city of London. [*Ibid.* 151, p. 15 and 346, p. 425.]

Oct. 14. List of condemned at the gaol delivery of Newgate. Robert [London.] Adams, Thomas Harris and Abraham Turner, for burglary done in the houses of John Harrison and Robert Silke. Edward Jones and Anne Jones, for high treason in counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom. Thomas Pyke, for high treason in going to France, and returning into England without license. James Peirce, for high treason in counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom. Henry Cope, for the like offence. James Whitlox, for felony in committing a rape on the body of Mary Cheyney, an infant under the age of ten years. John Watmore and William Marshall, for a burglary done in the house of William Willis, esquire, and stealing the goods of John Mauret.

To be transported:—John Brewer, for burglary done in the house of Robert Axton. Six to be burnt in the hand, and two to be whipped for petty larceny. Fined:—John Pansey, for assaulting James Ewbanckes; Thomas Powell, for falsely impressing persons as deserters from the King's service at sea and receiving 5*l.* from the King; Robert Leeson, for speaking seditious words against the King (to stand in the pillory three times); Thomas Ibbot, for drinking King James's health, and for speaking seditious words against the King; Henry Mitcham, for procuring clipped and counterfeit money of criminals at low rates, and putting it off for good (to stand in the pillory three times); and John Clansey, for unlawfully soliciting and endeavouring to persuade George Porter, a witness for the King against the Earl of Ailesbury, William Herbert, esquire, and others, for a great reward to go into France, with an intent he should not give evidence against them, to stand in the pillory three times. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 82.]

Oct. 14. Passes for John Dupré to go to Holland; for Major George Whitehall. Joachim Jodewells, three servants and three horses, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 420]; for Thomas Pope and John Whit, ditto; and for Robert Robinson and Stephen Williams, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 424].

Oct. 14. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of Whitehall. George Stepney, esquire, envoy extraordinary to several electors and princes of Germany, incurred during the campaign of 1696 with the Landgrave of Hesse, and in Brabant. [*Ibid.*, p. 440.]



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- Oct. 15. Sir William Trumbull to the Recorder of London, ordering a  
Whitehall. respite for Mr. John Bartlet, tried yesterday at the Old Bailey  
for killing Mr. George Copping, and found guilty of manslaughter.  
*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 303.*
- Oct. 15. The same to the same. Henry Atkinson, under sentence of  
Whitehall. death for clipping and coining, having had a reprieve which  
expires to-morrow, and there being a probability his Majesty  
may grant him a further reprieve, to which Mr. Newton, warden  
of the Mint, would consent, I desire you will not be hasty in  
putting the sentence into execution till his Majesty's return,  
when I intend to wait upon him for his pleasure therein. [*Ibid.*,  
*p. 305.*]
- Oct. 15. The same to the Warden of All Souls' College, recommending  
Whitehall. the election of Mr. Edmund Barrell to a fellowship in that  
college. [*Ibid.*, *p. 304.*]
- Oct. 15. The same to the Earl of Romney. I enclose a warrant for  
Whitehall. reprieving a gentleman of the Temple from burning in the hand  
for manslaughter, begging you will present it to the King for  
his signature. The sentence was passed upon him yesterday,  
and will be put into execution to-morrow morning unless pre-  
vented by his Majesty's grace, which is never refused to a  
gentleman, especially after conviction; the court was convinced  
the fact was committed upon the greatest provocation. [*Ibid.*]
- Oct. 15. Passes for Margaret Ras and Jannetie Nagels to go to  
Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p. 420*]; for Gerret Trieling, with his wife  
and four children, ditto; and for James du Villar, ditto [*Ibid.*,  
*p. 422*].
- Oct. 15. Warrant for the reprieve of John Bartlett, gentleman, con-  
Whitehall. victed at the last sessions held at the Old Bailey of the man-  
slaughter of George Copping. [*Ibid.*, *p. 423.*]
- Oct. 16. Passes for Dirk Willemse, Time Janse, Paul Dirkse, Make  
Whitehall. Mainders, Cornelis Nyngs and Paulus Janse, Dutch seamen, to  
go to Holland; for Herman Janse, William Jansen, Jan Jansen,  
Claes Jacobse, Jan Cornelisse, Otto Janse Stakes, Hendrick  
Muller and Eldert Janse, Dutch seamen, ditto; for Hark  
Harren, Jan de Ridder, Martin Cornelisse, Gerret Janse and  
Claes Claese, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p. 422*]; for Marytie  
Lammerts, with a child, ditto; and for Mrs. Sarah Blaize, a  
lieutenant's wife, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p. 424*].
- Oct. 17. *Caveat* that nothing pass concerning the vicarage of Tonbridge  
Whitehall. in Kent, whereof Richard Higgins is the present incumbent,  
till notice be first given to Richard Paget, LL.D., at his chambers  
in Doctors' Commons. [*Ibid.* 74, *p. 5.*]

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Oct. 17.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Principal Officer of Customs at Margate. I send you herewith the descriptions of three foreigners, who are expected shortly to land at Margate or thereabouts, with some evil design. I therefore desire you to be very watchful over persons coming to your port from abroad. If you find any who come near these descriptions, you are to secure them and give immediate notice to me thereof; also if any such persons have already gone, I desire you to give me notice of them, and where they may probably be found. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 99, p. 305.*] Appended is a description of three suspected persons:—

*The first is a large, tall, well-shaped man, with broad shoulders and handsome legs, pretty full eyes and very black, his eyebrows thick and rough; he has great hands, and black hair upon his fingers. He now wears a periwig, but intends to leave it off, his hair being jet black and frizzed. He is about 48 years old, and has a tanned complexion.*

*The second is a man of wit, and bold. He is large, rather high-shouldered, and hangs his head down a little. He has a light brown complexion, small eyes, a great nose, hanging cheeks, a long chin, a large mouth, and his teeth are white as ivory. His left arm is somewhat shorter than his right, which happened by a wound he received. His legs are ill-shaped, he is much wrinkled between his eyebrows, has a very fierce look and a sort of bullying air. He wears a very light periwig, but designs to leave it off. He is 55 years old.*

*The third is related to —. He is little, broad-shouldered and long-waisted for his height. He has a large head and forehead, black eyes, and his eyebrows hang a little over his eyes, a great round nose, and cheeks like a trumpeter, a handsome chin and red lips, pretty white teeth, a hand like a ploughman, and well-shaped legs. He is considered a very good soldier, and is drawn in upon hopes of preferment.*

Similar letters were sent to Captain John Baron, searcher at Gravesend, and to Mr. John Mackay or his deputy at Harwich. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 17.  
Whitehall.

The same to the Duke of Devonshire. I have laid your letter of the 13th inst from Chatsworth, before his Majesty this morning, and he thinks it for his service that you should come hither as soon as you can. [*Ibid.*, p. 307.]

Oct. 17.  
Whitehall.

The same to the Attorney General. Several letters of Birkenhead, and others relating thereto, which I have occasion to see, I am informed are in Mr. Aaron Smith's hands, but he is not willing to part with them unless by your order. I desire you will direct Mr. Smith to send the said letters, together with a list of them, to me. If you think fit, they shall be returned to him again after perusal. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 17.  
Whitehall.

The same to the mayor of Reading. I have received your letter of the 11th inst. and find thereby your zeal to serve the government in making the quartering of soldiers easy to your town. The inconvenience caused by the scarcity of money

1696.

I hope will be remedied by the wisdom of the parliament that is to meet on Tuesday next. In the meantime you may assure yourself that this service you have done in order to the securing the peace of the town shall not be forgotten. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 308.*]

Oct. 17.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Adrian Overvliet, to go to Holland ; for Claes Peterse Mostert, Peter Jacobse, Jan Peterse, Jan Peters Swart, Teunes Peterse, Claes Ebgerse, Jan Jacobse, Cornelis Janse and Claes Janse Schuyt, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland ; for Peter Claese, Evert Barentse, Dirk Riwerse, Claes Cornelisse, Albert Teunesche, Tyme Hermanse, Peter Janse and Daniel Kreft, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 423] ; for John Giraud and two children, and Francis and John de la Marque, protestants, ditto ; for James Flamand and Marget his wife, Ann Bedin and her son Peter, Mary Bets, Ann Boket and one child, ditto ; for Thomas van Felp and John Collin, Dutchmen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 424] ; and for James Merman, merchant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 428].

Oct. 18.  
Eyford.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. "I have endeavoured to come to London to receive your commands and directions, but, by what happened yesterday, I found it is impossible at present, and in all appearance it will be so for a long time. I am very sensible your affairs must necessarily receive great prejudice by the absence of one in my post. Since it is very doubtful, whether I shall ever so well recover this accident as to be capable of serving in the station I have the honour to be in at present, and most certain it cannot be of a long time, I humbly and earnestly beg you will allow me to return the seal into your hands.

"Besides my incapacity upon this illness, I am sure, Sir, you must think it impossible for any man to serve in so nice an employment as your secretary, that has the misfortune to lie under the suspicion, though but of a few. I do not doubt but, in my private capacity, I shall have occasions to demonstrate my fidelity and loyalty to you. In the meantime I repeat my request, and beg leave to put you in mind of your promise, at my receiving the seals, that I should be at liberty to return them, without your displeasure, whenever I found the place uneasy. Now, Sir, that it happens to be impossible for me to execute it, and for your disservice that I should, I hope you will accept this tender as designed with all duty to yourself, and affection to your government ; for inclination, interest, gratitude, self preservation, everything that is valuable to an honest or a reasonable man oblige me to be what I sincerely am your most dutiful servant and faithful and obedient subject." [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 39.*]

Oct. 18.  
Bruges.

Holcroft Blood to ———. I send you a draught of our camp and "retrenchment" to cover Bruges from the insults of the French, and another of the canal between Ghent and Bruges, to the same scale, that you may see at once how Prince Vaudemont disposed his army to cover both the town and canal. [*Ibid.* No. 40].



1696.

*Enclosing:—*(1) *a plan of the said camps dated September, 1696* [S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 40. i.]. (2) *a sketch of the canal from Ghent to Bruges, of the same date* [*Ibid.* No. 40. ii.]

Oct. 19. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges, enclosing for his  
Whitehall. examination and report, papers concerning Richard Butler, taken on board a French privateer. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 307.]

Oct. 19. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir John Topham, the King's  
Whitehall. advocate-general in Ireland. The petitioner shows that he has had a commission of advocate-general to the army in Ireland, but no money allowed him for his equipage, and the small allowance for him and his clerk, being 15*l.*, often brought him into great hardships. Since the armies landed in Ireland, he was employed to determine all differences between the country and the army, and to open all packets, peruse suspected letters, and preserve all dead officers' goods, etc., without any reward, though often promised one by the then general, the Duke of "Sconberg" [Schomberg]. Matthew Barnwall of Archerstowne, County Meath, gentleman, forfeited his estate, dying in actual rebellion, but left it encumbered to several protestants and papist creditors, so that it could not be set by the commissioners of the inspection of forfeitures for more than the clear rent of 88*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and the debts exceed the value of the said lands, so that he has no advantage by the same. The petitioner prays the King's title to the said lands, he paying all the encumbrances due to the protestant creditors of Matthew Barnwell. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 85.]

Oct. 19. Passes for Joren Penson, a Swede, to go to Holland; for Ann  
Whitehall Romieu, a French protestant, ditto; for Henry Chaillé, a French  
and protestant, ditto; for Albert Franse, Peter Janse and Martin  
Kensington. Alberse, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 424]; for Elias and Mary Battailley, French protestants, ditto; for Machtelt Leurs and Jacob Hermans, with one child, ditto; for Mr. Stephen Roufiat, a French protestant, ditto; for John Langhorst, a Dutchman, ditto; for Esther Colar, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 425]; for John Nicol, his son, Melchior Alexander, and two children, ditto; for John Franse, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 426]; for Thomas Basire, his wife, and Abraham Toly, French protestants, ditto; for Anthony Walters and Balser Kremer, subjects of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 427]; for Cornelis Vreeswater, ditto; for Carl Richter of Huremburg, and John Paulson Heublein of Sweden, ditto; for Cornelis Tomese, a Dutchman, ditto; for John Levi, a poor Jew, ditto; for Jean Chapperon, a French refugee, ditto; for Joachim Stutzbach and Anton Christian Hulton, Dutch sailors, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 428]; and for the ship *Leyoncrona* of Stockholm, Joachim Stolt, master, to sail from London to France, and ship a cargo of wine for Ostend, the Elbe, or the Baltic [*Ibid.*, p. 429].

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Oct. 20. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. In the  
Whitehall. absence of the Duke of Shrewsbury I have laid before the King  
your letter of the 26th past. His Majesty directs that the parlia-  
ment of Ireland shall be adjourned till the 16th of March next.  
[*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 137, and *S.P. Dom. Entry Book*  
99, p. 310.]

Oct. 20. Commission for Mr. Roger Cater to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. D'Austy's company in Colonel John Webb's regiment. [*S.P.*  
*Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 269.]

Oct. 20. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I transmit  
Whitehall. to you certain proposals for hindering the transportation of wool,  
the importation of silks, and correspondence with France; and  
have the King's commands that you consider how far the in-  
structions already given to the commanders of the frigates and  
sloops, that are ordered to cruize upon the coasts, are answerable  
to these proposals, and wherein they differ; you are to report  
what has been done to hinder correspondence with France upon  
former instructions, and what you think fit to be added to, or  
altered in, them, to make them more effectual for that purpose.  
[*Ibid.* 204, p. 124.]

Oct. 20. Passes and post-warrant for Richard Haywood, one of his  
Whitehall. Majesty's messengers, to go from London to Eyford in Glou-  
cestershire [*Ibid.* 344, p. 584]; for John Huyson, a High German,  
to go to Holland; for Mary Chenoux and her child, ditto; for  
Esther Jacobse, and her son Jacob, ditto; for Lewis d'Anglois, a  
Dutchman, ditto; for James Trufau, his wife and four children,  
ditto; for Paul Perteram, a French protestant, ditto; and  
for Samuel de Matos, David Rozales and Aaron Rozales, poor  
Jews, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 427].

Oct. 20. Warrant to Captain Lambert to apprehend one Crosse,  
Whitehall. vintner of Rochester, to be examined before the Lords of the  
Admiralty, on suspicion of dangerous and treasonable practices  
against the King's government. [*Ibid.*, p. 453.]

Oct. 20. Warrant for a further respite for John Lowther, convicted  
Kensington. at the last assizes held at Carlisle of the murder of George  
Briscoe. [*Ibid.*, 167, p. 426.]

Oct. 21. Warrant for the allowance, "out of our treasure from time to  
Kensington. time remaining within the office of our Ordnance," of the annual  
sum of 100*l.* to Michael Richards, to perfect himself in the  
study of ordnance, [that sum being released in consequence of]  
an engineer's place having become vacant by the advancement  
of Lieutenant-Colonel George Browne to be master gunner of  
England. [*Ibid.* 168, p. 206.]

Oct. 21. Passes for Peter Lantuit, a French protestant refugee, to go  
Whitehall. to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 427]; for Claes Jacobse, Dirk Peterse,  
Frans Janse, Ary Swaenenburg, Claes Samuelse, Jan Kreijne,

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Jurian Heindrickse, Willem Aalberse, Willem Beten, Jan Janse, Jan Janse Putten, Matthias Zaelaer, Hans Jacobse and Jan Blom, Dutch seamen, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 428]; for Pierre Host, a High German, ditto; and for Alexander Crommelin, with de Baye, his servant, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 431.]

Oct. 22.  
Eyford.

The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. "If one could answer the reason of your Majesty's letter, it is impossible to resist the kindness and the manner of it. I therefore entirely submit myself to be disposed on as you shall think best. I did, and do still, apprehend that, though the malice and improbability of this story will be plain to many unbiassed people, yet with others there will still remain enough doubt and suspicion, to make so difficult a place as mine impossible to be executed among a generation of people, who are much better at finding faults than they are at mending them; and upon this account, concluding that before long it would become necessary for me to retire, it would look very odd to keep the seals whilst my health prevented my executing the office, and then quit them, when perhaps I might grow better. But if this be judged by your Majesty not a sufficient ground, I acquiesce, and will endeavour as soon as possible to wait on you myself, though either by letter or word of mouth, I despair I shall ever be able to express with how much gratitude I am your Majesty's most dutiful subject." [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 41.]

Oct. 22.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Michael Tooley, deputy-provost-marshal. The petitioner shows that he suffered a loss by the mob to the value of 2,240*l.*, when the Marshalsea House was demolished, and he is daily in danger of being imprisoned for the repair of the said house, which he rented for the King's service by order of General Talmash. He was committed to Newgate, tried and acquitted, but is still kept out of his said employment. He has a wife and six children. He prays some reparation. Referred to the Duke of Schomberg for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 86.]

Oct. 22.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Captain Thomas Sherman, commander of the ship *Mary*. The petitioner shows that whilst cruising off Scilly about the 23rd August last, he re-took from the French a Dutch Greenland ship called the *Arms of Limbourg*, laden with whale oil and some fins, which ship had been in the possession of the enemy for seven weeks. He brought her into Plymouth and released her, "they" [the owners?] paying the eighth part for salvage. By an act for encouragement of privateers all salvage upon English re-captures is given to the captain and seamen, but the salvage upon foreign ships accrues to the King as a perquisite of the Admiralty. He prays the King to bestow his part of the re-capture on the captain and ship's company. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 87.]



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Oct. 22. Passes for Matheis Laurese, a Dutch mariner, to go to Holland ;  
Whitehall. and for Jan Seigneur, a soldier in the Dutch footguards, ditto.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 429.]

Oct. 22. Warrant for the reprieve of Edward Jones, found guilty at  
Kensington. the last sessions held at the Old Bailey of high treason in  
counterfeiting coin. [*Ibid.*, p. 430.]

Oct. 22. A like warrant for Thomas Atkinson, convicted as above.  
Kensington. [*Ibid.*, p. 441.]

Oct. 22. Warrant to Nathan Willcox to apprehend Charles Cross for  
Whitehall. dangerous and treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 431.]

Oct. 22. Warrant to John Gellibrand to apprehend Robert Crossfield  
Whitehall. and Anne Herring for publishing and dispersing seditious and  
treasonable papers and books. [*Ibid.*, p. 432.]

Oct. 22. Warrant to Ralph Young to apprehend ——— Tomson on  
Whitehall. a charge of dangerous and treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 459.]

Oct. 23. Passes for Count Francis de Wieseneck and one servant,  
Whitehall. Baron Weichart Louis de Polhaim, and John Frederick Schrauth  
his governor, Germans, to go to Holland ; for Count Joseph de  
Brandeys, John Peter Chardouillet his governor, and one servant,  
Count Cha. d'Engelford, Sieur Conrad d'Eilers, Adolph Eichen  
his governor, and one servant, Germans, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 430] ;  
for John Lyde, merchant, ditto ; and for Pieter Hermanse,  
a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 431].

Oct. 23. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend Thomas Gribhell (*sic*) of  
Whitehall. Rye on suspicion of treason, and to search the house of Theodore  
Haultaine in Trinity Lane, London, for seditious and dangerous  
papers. [*Ibid.*, p. 434.]

Oct. 24. R. Rigby to Alexander Rigby, esquire, at Laton [Layton] Hall,  
London. Lancashire, I have yours of the 16th October, and am ready when-  
ever Uncle Ned pleases to state your accounts. I will do all I can to  
bring a true understanding amongst us. I cannot tell what bond  
you mean, save that about the Crown Office, and that I reckon  
void ; for, as you have forfeited it to the Crown, how can you think  
I must pay you 40*l.* *per annum* for that which you yourself have  
dissolved. I see you make no reply to my desire of signing a  
petition.

Dr. Birch is a scandal to his profession ; he plotted to bring  
in this prince, and now is one of his mortal enemies, and said  
such things to me that made me sweat to hear them. Pray  
burn this after perusal. I am afraid he will not be quiet.

I am privately told that Fenwick names him. God grant him  
to escape, but I fear it. Enclosed is the King's speech and  
parliament's address, which I hope will convince you that he  
is a King, and a good and rightful one, and I pray he may be  
preserved from priests, jesuits, papists and Frenchmen. My

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wife gives her duty. My sister Fairclough is dead, and was handsomely buried. Captain Plowman, that carried her over, left her in good health and well provided for, and so pleased that she never desired to see England again. *No enclosures here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 83.*]

Oct. 24. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland, enclosing duplicate of letter sent to them on the 20th inst. Whitehall. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 310.*]

Oct. 24. Representation from the Commissioners of the Revenue of Ireland. Ireland. to the Lords Justices of that kingdom. We informed your excellencies that, upon our entrance on the management of the forfeitures in this kingdom in February last, we found that most of the lands and interests forfeited to his Majesty by the late rebellion were in lease from the former Commissioners of Forfeitures to determine at Ladyday 1697. Such of them as were not so disposed of were, by directions of the late Lord Deputy, set by us for one year ending the said 25th March, 1697.

Several other forfeitures have been since found at the enquiries held this summer for his Majesty, which we are taking care to dispose of until the said 25th March next for his Majesty's best advantage, so that all the said forfeited lands and interests in this kingdom (which yet remain undisposed of by grants, etc.) will be out of lease the said 25th March next.

We are of opinion that public notice should be given, at least three months before, of the setting of the said lands and the term of years for which they will be set, and also that they should be disposed of some convenient time before the expiration of the present leases. The longer the term for which the said lands shall be set, the greater will be the rent, and the more the encouragement for their being planted and improved, several of the said lands being yet waste.

We lay this matter before your excellencies in order to receive such timely directions therein as you think fit. Signed by Thomas Keightley, John Lowther, B. Homrigh and Christopher Carleton. [*S.P. Ireland 358, No. 67.*]

Oct. 25. Passes for Caspar Ringelman, a Dane, to go to Holland; and Whitehall. for Elizabeth Blommert, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 433.*]

Oct. 25. Warrant to John Morris to apprehend ——— Welch for Whitehall. treasonable practices against the King and the government. [*Ibid., p. 434.*]

Oct. 25. Warrant for a new charter to the borough of Plymouth, confirming Kensington. ing to the corporation all franchises, etc. enjoyed by their predecessors, by authority of parliament, 18 Charles I, by letters patent of 43 Elizabeth, or by any other later charters. The following persons are to be inserted in the new charter, as members of the corporation:

John Munyon, merchant, mayor;

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Sir Francis Drake, bart., recorder, for life ;

William Symons, gent., William Cotton, William Tom, John Munyon and James Hull, merchants, Peter Foot, gent., Philip Wilcox, John Warren and John Neell, merchants, Thomas Knotford, apothecary, Richard Opie and William Munyon, merchants, and Thomas Bound, pewterer, magistrates ;

Edmund Pollexfen, esquire, to be town clerk, for life ;

Thomas Payne, gent., coroner during the pleasure of the mayor and aldermen.

The following are to be included as freemen : Lord Chief Justice Treby, Major General Charles Trelawney, Sir Francis Drake, Sir William Courtney, Sir William Davy, and Sir Walter Young, barts., and Sir John Elwill, knight.

The following are to be common councilmen : Gregory Martyn, apothecary, James Young, surgeon, Joseph Webb, merchant, Robert Berry, gent., John Rogers, William Davis, Nathaniel Young and Nathaniel Dowrich, merchants, Samuel Allen, Thomas Lymbear and William Cock, mercers, Nicholas Gennis, grocer, Thomas Darracott, merchant, John Wallis, mercer, Jonah Lavington, apothecary, Samuel Howe, brewer, John Cock and Robert Wilcocks, merchants, Francis Hill and Robert Haver, grocers, Samuel Harris, woollendrapers, Robert Cowne, druggist, William Hurrell and John Swymmer, merchants, Josiah Calmady, George Parker, William Harris of Hayne, Arthur Tremayne, John Cloberry, John Arscott and Martin Ryder, esquires. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 437.]

Oct. 25. Licence for John Brown, esquire, one of the King's physicians  
Kensington. in ordinary, to have the sole privilege, for fifteen years, of printing and selling a treatise compiled by him containing "a graphical description of all the muscles of the human body, delineated and accurately engraved in copper plates." [*Ibid.*, p. 451.]

Oct. 26. Sir William Trumbull to the Attorney General. I send herewith  
Whitehall. a libel intitled A Dialogue between a Modern Courtier and an honest English Gentleman, which his Majesty commanded me to send for you to consider of, that you may inform him next council day how far the writer, printer and dispersers of them may be punished, he being resolved to have the prosecution thereof carried as far as by the law may be. [*Ibid.*, p. 308.]

Oct. 26. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Hooke. Mr. Newton, warden of the  
Whitehall. Mint, has informed me that one Evan Griffith, who at your last assizes held at Pool in Montgomeryshire was tried before you, and convicted of clipping, has since made discovery of several other offenders of that kind, a great many of whom have since been apprehended. His Majesty directs that the said Evan Griffith be granted a reprieve for one month, to commence from the date hereof, in order to his further discovery. [*Ibid.*, p. 309.]

Oct. 26. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. I herewith transmit,  
Whitehall. by his Majesty's command, proposals for the hindering the transportation of wool, and importation of silks, and



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correspondence with France, as also a copy of the instructions given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the commanders of the vessels appointed to cruize on the coast of Kent and Sussex for the said purposes. It is his Majesty's pleasure that you direct the Commissioners of the Customs to order their officers on the coast to comply with what is proposed therein for the holding correspondence with the commanders of the said cruisers, and effectually putting in execution these and what other ways you may think advisable to hinder the trade and correspondence with France. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 309.]

Oct. 26. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send you a copy  
Whitehall. of a letter from Mr. Leyoncrona, desiring that five subjects of Sweden, who have served some time on board his Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, may have their discharge. [*Ibid* 204, p. 125.]

Oct. 26. Commission for Mr. Thomas Hill to be lieutenant to Lieutenant-  
Kensington. Colonel Hussey in Major-General William Stewart's regiment of foot. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 269.]

Oct. 26. Passes for Theunes Guysbertse, a Dutchman, to go to Holland ;  
Whitehall. for Jan Henrick van Reinfurth, a High German, his wife and two children, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 432] ; for Anthony Tel, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 433] ; for John Hutton, ditto ; for Josephus Fametti, "courier for the Elector Palatine hither," ditto ; for Susanna Maria Hespes, a Dutchwoman, with her daughter, ditto ; for Sal. Levy, a Jew ; ditto ; for Deborah Toothacre and Diana Beswick, ditto ; and for Fergus Farrell, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 435.]

Oct. 26. Warrant to Peter Browne to keep Samuel Baston in safe  
Whitehall. custody, for publishing a seditious and scandalous libel against the King and his government. [*Ibid.*, p. 441.]

Oct. 26. Warrant to Nathaniel Wilcocks to keep Thomas Sommerton  
Whitehall. in safe custody, for piracy. [*Ibid.*, p. 442.]

Oct. 26. Warrant for the pension of 5s. a day, formerly allowed on the  
Kensington. military list of French pensions on the military establishment of Ireland, to the late Sieur Desmoulins, as a reformed captain of horse, to be paid to Silvie de Montaut and Anne de Montaut for their support. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 392.]

Oct. 27. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Baron. I have made use of  
Whitehall. the advice you gave concerning the tide surveyors and other officers at Gravesend being ordered by the Commissioners of the Customs to be diligent in searching inward bound vessels for disaffected persons. I desire you will give your assistance to Mr. Burford, a tide surveyor, and Captain Nash, commander of the Gravesend smack, in searching for suspected persons, who intend to come into England, and whose descriptions they have. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 311.]

Oct. 27. Passes for Mary Gaston, wife of John Gaston, quarter-master  
Whitehall. in Colonel Coy's regiment, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 435] ;

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for Jannetie Janse to go to Holland ; for Jan Pieterse, a Dutch seaman, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 436] ; and for Adrian Dreyer, Joachim Poort and Michel Hoorn, Germans, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 445.]

Oct. 27. Warrant for a further reprieve for Thomas White from the [Whitehall.] sentence of death passed upon him. [*Ibid.*, p. 439.]

Oct. 28. M[aximilian] Emanuel, Elector [of Bavaria] to the King. Brussels. There is a rumour that the King was three days crossing to England. Refers to political events on the continent. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 42.] *Enclosing*:—

(1) *Copy of a letter from [Count de Bergeik?] to the Elector, dated Madrid, 11 October, 1696. Neutrality would have been concluded for Italy, if the Emperor would have agreed to withdraw his troops. Count Lobkowitz has placed before his Majesty secret information, which he alleges he has received from Flanders, stating that the King of Great Britain designs to leave the troops of Hesse, Brandenburg, Zell and Hanover in the Low Countries, in order to remain master there ; that your Electoral Highness will leave yours there also, with a view to maintain\* yourself permanently in authority. The King may conclude what will be the result, and the troops of the Emperor are further suggested.*

*This communication was shewn to me, and I replied that it must have been fabricated in his office ; that I could affirm the King of England had not dreamt of it, because those princes would only give their troops for heavy sums of money ; that the Emperor would have no troops to spare until a peace with Turkey has been settled [*Ibid.* No. 42. i.]*

(2) *An attested copy of the supposed secret information. [*Ibid.* No. 42. ii.]*

Oct. 28. Passes for Mrs. Oliver to go to Flanders ; for John Blome Whitehall. and John Adolphe, Germans, to go to Holland ; for Jacob Engelof, a Dutchman, ditto [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 442] ; for Sanders van der Hove, a Dutch seaman, ditto ; for Mr. Adam Coult, student of law, ditto ; for Ann Buchold and one child, Daniel Gisbeck, John Tell, Jonas Jansen and Evers Muller, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 443] ; and for Jacques Cornet, a French refugee, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 445].

Oct. 28. Warrant to Nathan Wilcocks to apprehend Thomas Edwards Whitehall. for dangerous and treasonable practices against the King and government. [*Ibid.*, p. 442.]

Oct. 28. Warrant to Charles Maris to apprehend — Crafort, — Whitehall. Ossevell and — Wellmore, for coming out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*, p. 443.]

Oct. 29. Pass for Claes Harst, Laurents Jacobse, Pieter Janse and Whitehall. Heindrick Sadok to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*]

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\* s'éterniser dans le gouvernement.

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Oct. 29. Observations by T[homas] N[eale], groom-porter to King William, as to the best method of raising 5,000,000*l.* "in paper credit," so as to restore such credit to the height it was formerly at, it being obvious that banks established upon public funds can hardly, at present, hope to succeed.

The method is the issuing of numbered bills ranging from 500*l.* to 5*l.*, bearing interest of 5*d.* *per cent. per diem* for the first three years, and 4*d.* afterwards, redeemable by parliament yearly at Michaelmas.

To meet these bills a tax is proposed of 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter on all corn in general "wet for malt." A law is also to be made that not more than 3 *per cent.* shall be given for money payable on demand, and that private men shall not exact more than 6 *per cent.* interest on loans. An impression from the copper-plate of one of the proposed bills is annexed. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 83a.]

Oct. 30. License for Sir John Wolfe, knight, one of the sheriffs of London  
Kensington. and Middlesex, to live out of that county. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 162, p. 73.]

Oct. 30. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. The  
Whitehall. King has been acquainted by the Turkey Company that Captain Charles Pickering, commander of the *Charles* privateer, lately attacked and seized a French merchant ship of great value in Cyprus, under the command of the "castle" [castellan] of the port of Limesol. This being a violation of a port of the Grand Signor, it is not to be doubted that it will be highly resented by him, and will be of ill consequence to all his Majesty's subjects trading in those parts, it being the usual practice of the Turks to lay their hands indifferently upon the persons and effects of any nation from whom they have received any injury of this sort. His Majesty therefore commands that you consider of some methods of preventing the like disorders from being committed by privateers in the future, especially in the Levant, by additional instructions to them, and by increasing the amount of the security given by such ships and in what other ways you shall judge most effectual and convenient. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 127.]

Oct. 30. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward, Bishop of Worcester,  
Whitehall. John Pedley, Richard Palmer and Susanna his wife, Robert Barnard, bart., Gualter St. John and Francis St. John, esquires. The petitioners show that Timothy Tite obtained judgment in the court of King's Bench against them in a plea of ejectment, in which there is manifest error. They pray a writ of error. The petition is allowed. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 88.]

Oct. 30. Passes for Richard Chapman to go to Italy; "*Note.* The true  
Whitehall. name of Richard Chapman is Isaac Fernandez, but, being a Jew and going in an Italian ship that was to touch at a Spanish port, he was forced to change his name for fear of being put in the inquisition. This was done upon the assurance Mr. Rodrigues gave Mr. Ellis of his being an honest man, and having no other



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than the aforesaid reason for changing his name"; for Captain Richard Hatton to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 444]; for Cornelis Rees, a Dutch seaman, ditto; for Abraham de l'Epaule, a French protestant, ditto; and for William Becker, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 445].

Oct. 30. Warrant for a reprieve for George Hind.\* [*Ibid.*, p. 444.]  
Kensington.

Oct. 30. Commissions for Mr. Richard Knightley to be lieutenant of  
Kensington. Captain Sandys' troop in the Earl of Oxford's regiment of horse [*Ibid.* 167, p. 270]; for Mr. Thomas Colvert to be cornet to the same troop; and for Mr. William Shippey to be quarter master to the same troop. [*Ibid.*, p. 271].

Oct. 31. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send  
Whitehall. you a copy of a letter from Mr. Pauly, the Danish Resident, desiring that Garret Everson, and Lawrence Anderson, subjects of Denmark, who have been impressed into his Majesty's service, and now belong to the ships *Mermaid* and *London*, may have their discharge, which I recommend to your consideration. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 125.]

Oct. 31. Passes for Henry Rouse, merchant, to go to Holland, on the  
Whitehall. recommendation of Robert Cooper in the Strand and Sambourne le Bas; and for Cornelis van de Velde and Adrian Basire, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 445.]

Oct. Certificate by Sir Henry Danvers that he has given order to Mr. Edmunds to receive his five cabinets sent in Mr James Higgons' ship from Venice. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 84.]

Oct. Note of payments on certain warrants and grants to and concerning Mr. Fotherby, Admiral Russell, the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. Baber, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Scott. [*Ibid.* No. 84a.]

Nov. 1. Commissions for Mr. John Baraton to be lieutenant to Captain  
Kensington. Sedière in Colonel Colt's regiment; for Mr. John Dussaux to be ensign to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Colyear in Colonel Ventris Colombière's regiment, and to command and take his rank as lieutenant in the same regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 269]; for Mr. Richard Pearch to be ensign to Captain Thomas Jackson in Colonel John Tidcombe's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 273]; for Mr. William Fishwick to be quarter master of Colonel Edward Dutton Colt's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, p. 293]; and for Mr. William Senhouse to be lieutenant to Captain Walter Spencer in Colonel John Tidcombe's regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 298.]

Nov. 1. Warrant for the election of Dr. John Williams, rector of  
Kensington. St. Mildred's Poultry, London, as Bishop of Chichester, which bishopric is vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Grove. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 448; *Ibid.* 151, p. 16; and *S.P. Dom., Signet Office* 13, p. 358.]

\* Sentence not specified.

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Nov. 2. Prospectus of a lottery—"A Second Profitable Adventure to the Fortunate, and which Unfortunate can be to None, being a proposal by way of lottery, of advantage as well as encouragement to such as shall bring in the first million's worth of hammered silver money or standard plate, to be coined. Which proposal is, that for the doing of it 200,000 tickets should be given out thus." Details follow as to the issue of tickets. The prospectus was first printed on the 17th of February, 1695-6, and re-printed under date in margin. *Signed, Tho. Neale. In triplicate. [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, Nos. 85-87.]*

Nov. 2. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Captain  
Whitehall. Allen, late commander of his Majesty's ship *Bonadventure*, upon the surrender of Fort York brought away the goods and merchandizes to be found there, contrary to an article of his instructions, whereby he was in express terms directed to deliver the fort, in case he took it, and all the goods therein, to the use of the Hudson's Bay Company. They have besought the King that he will direct the said goods to be delivered to them. The goods consist chiefly of beaver and other skins, castoreum and other merchandizes. It is the King's pleasure that they be delivered to such person as the company shall appoint, and that they be permitted to put the said goods on board the *Deering* frigate, to be brought into the port of London. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 311; and 204, p. 126.*]

Nov. 2. Proceedings upon the petition of John Munday. The petitioner  
Whitehall. shows that he caused several persons to be apprehended, who were instrumental in forwarding the escape of Sir James Montgomery, and was the chief evidence against Alexander Waugh, upon that account convicted and fined 500*l.* He assisted in apprehending the governor of the Islands of Scilly, and served the King in Ireland and Flanders till he was disabled. He prays to be admitted to the office of riding surveyor for the circuits of Romney in Kent, or otherwise gratified. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 88.]

Nov. 2. Passes for Captain Millon of Colonel Robert Mackay's  
Whitehall. regiment to go to Flanders; for Meindert Janse, Peter Lewese, Riggort Jacobse, Roel Dominicus, Peter Goedhard and Jan Cornelisse, subjects of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 445]; for Marget Carmitchell and Elizabeth Duesbury, whose husbands are in the King's service in Flanders, to go to Flanders; for Ruut Gözen, a trooper in Baron de Rechteren's regiment of horse, with Mary, his wife, and Ann, his daughter, ditto; for Captain Richard Hutton, Robert Webster and George Clark, ditto; for Jacob de la Fontaine, a native of Amsterdam, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 446]; for Jonas Peterson Lilley, a High German, ditto; and for Clement Couch to go to Zealand [*Ibid.*, p. 450].

Nov. 2. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring Sir John Fenwick  
Whitehall. to the council chamber at Kensington to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 447.]

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Nov. 2. Warrant for a further reprieve of Thomas White from the  
Kensington. sentence of death passed upon him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346,*  
p. 448.]

Nov. 2. Warrant for a reprieve of Peter Cook from the sentence passed  
Kensington. upon him. [*Ibid.*, p. 450.]

Nov. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of John Yeames, mariner. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that he was mate of a ship called the *Eagle*, which  
was taken, in May last, by a French privateer. He and another  
man and a boy were left on board, with seven Frenchmen, to steer  
the ship, but they set upon the seven Frenchmen, killed three of  
them, and the rest yielded, so they brought the vessel into  
Bideford. They pray some stations in the fleet. Referred to the  
Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 89.]

Nov. 3. Passes and post-warrants for Mr. William Elliott and Mr.  
Whitehall. William Brown, with two post-horses, to go to Edinburgh [*Ibid.*  
344, p. 585]; for Abraham Packer and Anthony Bland, servants  
to Mr. Boucher, to go to Harwich, and thence to Holland or  
Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 446]; and for Antoine Renault to go to  
Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 450].

Nov. 4. Monsieur Robin to [Sir William Trumbull?]. I hope you will  
London. remember that I wrote to you three weeks before the discovery  
of the last plot, and when you sent me, some days afterwards, to  
make proof of what I had told you *viva voce*, I told Lord Murray,  
on oath, that there was a conspiracy against the King. Having  
given you these proofs of my knowledge and sincerity, I write to  
inform you that for three weeks past I have been watching certain  
people whom I now find are missing, such as Goodman. I am told  
that there is a French person of quality hidden here, but I have not  
been able to find him yet. I suspect that Goodman and the rest  
are hiding with no good purpose, and, as I discovered a plot under  
similar circumstances six years ago, I suspect and fear that there  
is a plot on foot against the King; and that it is to be put into  
execution to-day. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 88.*]

Nov. 4. Proceedings upon the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Grove, relict of  
Whitehall. the late Bishop of Chichester. The petitioner shows that she is left  
with three children, and unable to subsist. She prays the King to  
allow her to receive the Michaelmas rents, which would have been  
due to her husband if he had lived four days longer, and to remit  
the part of his first fruits which are yet unpaid, and also to remit the  
loss sustained by receiving part of the tenths due to the King for the  
last in clipt money, amounting to about 48*l.* Referred to the  
Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*  
238, p. 89.]

Nov. 4. Passes for James Friend, master of a ship, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 450]; and for Cornelis Williamse, Herman Hermese,  
George Heindrickse, William Aalberse and Frans Janse, Dutchmen,  
ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 452].

Nov. 5. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the King. If Mr. Vernon has taken  
care that you have seen Mr. Hill's two letters of the 29th October



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and the 1st November, I ask you a thousand pardons for this interruption ; but, otherwise, what the Elector of Bavaria told him of a memorial the Imperial minister had delivered in at Madrid appears of such consequence that I venture to repeat the contents, viz., "that your Majesty and the States of Holland, together with the Elector of Bavaria, were resolved to garrison all the places in the Spanish Netherlands, when the peace should be made, with your Majesty's and their troops, to the great danger of the holy religion and his Catholic Majesty's authority in the said provinces ; to prevent which his Imperial Majesty offered twenty thousand men of his troops for the security of the said provinces."

The other letter only mentions the insolence of the English priests and Roman Catholics in the Low Countries, which confirms my suspicion that some design is in hand. When the Brest squadron, that which is preparing at Rochfort, and several other squadrons, which are intended for winter cruisers, shall all have joined, and Chateau Renaud returned, it will make so considerable a strength at sea, that, if more care be not taken this winter, than ever has been yet, I doubt it may be superior to anything you can on a sudden set out. If the French have such thoughts as these in their head, I hope experience will prevail with you to take more care of your own person, than usually you are pleased to do.

Lord Bellew's friends do so importune me to lay his business before you, alleging that the loss of this term in Ireland is his ruin, that I could not resist putting it into Mr. Vernon's hands, where you may look upon it, if you please.

My doctor gives me hope that in a week or ten days I shall be able to pay my duty to you. I am sure I shall not neglect the first moment that I am in a condition to do so, and never forget that wonderful goodness you are pleased to show me. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 43.]

Nov. 5. Passes for Hamet de Sheriff, a poor Algerine, to go to his own  
Whitehall. country [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 450] ; for Aaltie van Diest, a Dutch woman, with two children, ditto ; and for John Cornelisse, Claes Jacobse, Roelof Simonse, Jacob Tanse, Dirk Piterse, Matthews Claese, John Cramse and Gerret Bartianse, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 452].

Nov. 5. Warrant for the reprieve of Edward Jones, convicted at the last  
Kensington. sessions at the Old Bailey of high treason in counterfeiting coin. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 5. Proclamation of a reward of 500*l.* for discovery of the author  
Kensington. of a false and seditious libel, destructive to the freedom and liberties of parliament, entitled An account of the proceedings of the House of Commons in relation to the recoinage of the clipped money, and the fall in the price of guineas. Printed. [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 140.]

Nov. 5. Proclamation of a reward of 1000*l.* for the apprehension of  
Kensington. Cardell Goodman, who was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the late conspiracy against the King ; he was discharged on bail, but has since absconded. [*Ibid.* No. 141.]

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Nov. 6. J. Lutwyche to Sir Joseph Williamson, M.P. I sent you a copy of the enclosed at the beginning of last session of parliament, as I also did to many other members, and was the first that, by the advice of a counsellor of the Temple, proposed it to the House. It was then moved and deferred, but it is now believed they will find it the best expedient and speediest way for the redress of the present great grievance of the nation. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 89.*]
- Nov. 6. Commission for Charles Mordaunt, esq. to be ensign of that  
Kensington. company whereof Captain John Brereton is captain in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Harry Mordaunt. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 168, p. 209.*]
- Nov. 6. Passes for Jan Boyens and Claes van Eyck, Dutchmen, to go  
Whitehall. to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 452]; and for Sieurs Sigismond de Bonstette, Albert de Beuren, Jean Louis du Teil and Didace Rinck, with one servant Peter, all "Switzers," to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 453].
- Nov. 6. Warrant to John Gellibrand to search the house of Mrs.  
Whitehall. Whitlock, widow, for a dangerous and seditious libel, entitled "A dialogue between a modern courtier and an honest English gentleman," great numbers of which are supposed to be in her custody. If the books are found, they are to be seized, and brought with Mrs. Whitlock herself to be examined. [*Ibid.*, p. 456.]
- Nov. 7. *Caveat* that nothing pass concerning any grant in Ireland of an  
Whitehall. annuity of 450*l.*, formerly granted by the Earl of Limerick, to Lord Trimlestown and Lord Kingsland and their heirs, in trust for the Lady Mariana Chambers *alias* De Villa Lobos, in consideration of 7500*l.* lent by her to the said Earl, or any grant of the said 7500*l.* till notice be first given to Colonel Thomas Dongan near St. James's House. [*Ibid.* 74, p. 6.]
- Nov. 7. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I am  
Whitehall. informed by Colonel Aversperg, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary here, that Denis, Baron of Cassine, a German nobleman, lead by his curiosity to see the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, as well as this kingdom, applied here for a pass to go to Ireland. Being informed a pass was not necessary, he proceeded on his journey without one, but was stopped at Chester, and obliged to give security. He is now at Dublin, and I desire that the said Baron Cassine and his servants be permitted to travel into Ireland, and to pass from thence into Scotland without molestation. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 312.]
- Nov. 7. Passes for John Stahelin and Peter van Lutten, high Germans,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland; for James de Loyes and his wife, ditto; for Mr. Alexander Bichy and two servants, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 453]; and for Daniel Monard, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 454].

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Nov. 8. Warrant for a re-grant to the borough of Malmesbury, co. Kensington. Wilts, of the ancient liberties and franchises, held by their predecessors under letters patent of 20 Charles I, together with the following additions :

1. That the precinct of the late dissolved monastery of Malmesbury, contiguous to the borough, be added to the limits and precinct of the borough.

2. That the chief steward, or his deputy in his absence, be a justice of the peace within the said borough.

3. That the alderman and capital burgesses (part of the corporation of the borough) be made a distinct corporation of themselves, and that those lands, services etc., which the capital burgesses of the said borough have hitherto had, by the ancient custom and constitution of the corporation, in severalty to themselves, for the support of their dignities and the maintenance of several charities, may be specially granted to the said alderman and capital burgesses, to make them a title at law.

4. That the court of record within the said borough have power to try actions of trespass, *vi et armis* and *contra pacem*.

5. That power be given to William Adye and John Tylar, gentlemen, to administer all oaths for the due execution of the respective offices, and other oaths required by law, to the new magistrates and other officers and ministers.

The following names are to be inserted in the charter, viz. John Turner, alderman ; Thomas Burgis, Elias Ferris, James Croome, Nicholas Hayes, Richard Dolman, Robert Nicholls, William Hill, John Ady, Edmund Sansum, Giles Keynes, Edward Browne and Edmund Fry, capital burgesses ; John Read, John Seale, Adam Clarke, Edward Tawley, Henry Gambow, Richard Browne, Henry Butt, Charles Hudson, Ed. Player, John Chapp, Thomas Smith, John Knee, Henry Gingell, Robert Hobbs, William Mall, John Matthews, John Bayley, Henry Taylor, William Chamberlin, Richard Webb, Thomas Miller, Abraham Huckins, John Rogers, and John Wayte, assistants. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 454.]

Nov. 8. Passes for Balthasar Thermoye "a Hamburger," to go to Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 456] ; and for Henry O'Brian and Charles Connor, esquires, to go to Germany and Italy [*Ibid.*, p. 457].

Nov. 8. Warrant for a pardon to John Keat of Wiltshire, gent., found Kensington. guilty of the manslaughter of James Wells. [*Ibid.* 347, p. 51.]

Nov. 9. Passes for Madeine (*sic*) Manoury, Mary l'Avenu, Esther Whitehall. Madeleine and Esther Anne Manoury to go to Holland ; for Esther Villars, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 456] ; for Elizabeth Eastage, ditto ; for Charles Cutts, cornet in Colonel Langston's regiment, ditto ; and for Elizabeth Paris to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 458].

Nov. 9. Warrant to John King to apprehend Thomas Fitz Maurice and Whitehall. James Mandine for coming out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*, p. 481.]



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Nov. 9. Queen Marianne [second wife of King Charles II. of Spain] to  
Madrid. William III. I do not cease to declare myself in favour of  
peace; the King [of Spain] has given all possible orders and  
instructions to that end. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16,  
*No.* 45.]

Nov. 9. Warrant for a release to James Tisdall and Philip Savage,  
Kensington. esquires, of the rents reserved under a *custodiam* of certain  
forfeited lands in Ireland, granted by Queen Mary, 18th August,  
1693, to the said Tisdall in trust for the said Savage. [*S.P.*  
*Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 359.]

Nov. 10. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. Mr.  
Whitehall. Stepney has expended a considerable sum of money for the  
apprehension, at Düsseldorf, of one Tilley, who has been concerned  
in plotting against the King's life, and conveying him to  
Maestricht, and keeping him there some time by the King's order.  
I am commanded to desire your lordships to advance Mr. Stepney  
a sum of money on that account and because the King desires  
to send him speedily to Germany on a negotiation, which will be  
very expensive. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 313.]

Nov. 10. The same to the same. The Countess of Clancarty has represented  
Whitehall. to the King that a grant of money he gave her not long ago out  
of her son's estate, for the support of herself and her family, was  
stopped. The King commands me to signify to your lordships  
to give him an account of the reason for the stoppage. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 10. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. The two enclosed  
Whitehall. papers concerning preparations being made by the French to  
invade, as is supposed, the West Indies, have been laid before  
the King, who commands me to transmit them to you for your  
report. *Enclosure not entered.* [*Ibid.* 204, *p.* 128.]

Nov. 10. The same to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The King has  
Whitehall. received advice that great preparations are being made in France  
for a descent upon some of his dominions. It seems probable that  
Ireland may be the place aimed at. You are therefore to make  
all necessary preparations for opposing such an attempt. The  
forces are to be put into such a posture that they may be ready  
to march to such places on the coast opposite to France, as you  
shall think most suitable.

A considerable squadron of ships is to be dispatched to guard  
the coasts of Ireland; it will be most convenient that they should  
be victualled there during their stay. You are therefore to give  
all the assistance you can towards making a credit for supplying  
them with provisions, when they come.

Further particulars cannot be sent by this post; this general  
notice is sent at once, that no time may be lost in a matter of such  
importance. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, *p.* 137.]

Nov. 10. Passes for John Finsney and Anthony van Baseer to go to  
Whitehall. Holland; for Jane Darby, Barbara Darby and Mary Gladston,  
ditto; for Mariano Patritis di Siena, Francisco Patritis,

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Gio Battista Farzini and Domenico Pasquini di Fano, ditto ; and for Elizabeth Eaton, wife, and Sarah Eaton, daughter, of John Eaton, conductor in his Majesty's train of artillery in Flanders, *sic*. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 458.]

Nov. 10. Warrant for apprehending William Keeling for being privy  
Whitehall. to the escape from justice of Cordell Goodman, who stands  
accused of high treason in conspiring the death of the King.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 461.]

Nov. 10. Warrant to Peter Marisco to apprehend Sir John Magraff,  
Whitehall. [Magrath] bart., on suspicion of high treason and treasonable  
practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 466.]

Nov. 10. Warrant to George Fry to apprehend — Shaw, — Yalden,  
Whitehall. counsellor at law, Robert —, servant to the late vice-  
chamberlain Porter, Captain Bierley, Captain Blackburne and —.  
Coleman, for coming out of France without the King's leave.  
[*Ibid.*, p. 467.]

Nov. 10. Warrant for the apprehension of — Terry, — Hanson, an  
Whitehall. apothecary, Thady Murphy, Dr. Hollaghan, Edward White,  
— Philpot, — Coran, Captain Oldfeld and Captain Fox, for  
high treason in coming out of France into this kingdom without  
leave. They are to be brought before Sir William Trumbull for  
examination. [*Ibid.* 349, p. 17.]

Nov. 11. Passes for Andries Dunck to go to Holland ; for Mattheus  
Whitehall. Machielse and Jannetie Jacobs, ditto ; for Magdalen Stuard and  
Esther Marteau, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 458] ; for Mrs. Anne Eleonora  
Steingens, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Spetmans,  
Susanna Blondell and John Hartlong, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 459] ; and  
for Peter Lange to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 460].

Nov. 11. Warrant to Francis Clerke to apprehend Thomas Nicholson and  
Whitehall. William Stuart on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 471.]

Nov. 12. Warrant for Edward Taylor to be admitted to a pensioner's  
Kensington. place on the foundation of the Charterhouse. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 81.]

Nov. 12. Commissions for Sir Charles Hara, knight., brigadier-general, to  
Kensington. be colonel of the royal regiment of fusileers, whereof Brigadier  
Fitzpatrick was colonel ; for Mr. Hans(?) Withers to be major of  
Sir Charles Hara's regiment ; for Mr. Worthavate to be lieutenant  
colonel of the same regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 272] ; and for John  
Pepin, gent. to be adjutant to the regiment of foot commanded  
by Frederick, Count Marton [*Ibid.* 168, p. 209].

Nov. 12. Appointment of Edward Rows, esquire, as captain and com-  
Kensington. mander of the castle of Upnor, co. Kent, in the room of Sir Thomas  
Taylor, bart., deceased, together with the two batteries or sconces  
called James and Middleton Batteries near adjacent thereto.  
[*Ibid.* 167, p. 273.]

Nov. 12. Proceedings upon the petition of David Creagh. The peti-  
Whitehall. tioner shows that he was committed to Newgate on the 2nd July,

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1695, being charged with high treason for being found on board a French privateer. He was arraigned at the sessions of Admiralty held at the Marshalsea in Southwark on the 9th December, but upon proofs of his innocency his trial was put off. Since then he has given undeniable testimony of his loyalty to the King by the convicting of William May for piracy, and Captain Thomas Vaughan for high treason, committed *super altum mare*, who were both convicted on the 6th instant at Justice Hall at the Old Bailey by the High Court of Admiralty. He prays to be set at liberty. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 90.]

Nov. 12. Passes for Joachim Henrick Shrader, Daniel Shrader and John Whitehall. Huison, with a servant, Dutchmen, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 432]; for Captain Fawcett, ditto; for James Johanni and Ludolph Andriese, Dutchmen, ditto; for Hermann Vrosen, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 459]; for Charles Cutts to go to Flanders; for Isaac Chabanes, a French refugee, ditto; for Daniel Brandon, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 460]; for Ensign Robert Cooke, Charles Moffet, Francis Graham and John Crockford, sergeants, with thirty-seven recruits for Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 461]; for Abigail Atkinson, servant to Mr. van Hulst, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 462]; for Abraham Aluin, ditto; and for Christian Seifart, a High German, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 464].

Nov. 12. Warrant for a further reprieve of Peter Cook from the sentence Kensington. passed upon him. [*Ibid.*, p. 460.]

Nov. 13. The Marquis de Canales to the King, reporting news which has London. reached him in a letter from Count de Bergeyck, treasurer-general of Flanders, now in Madrid, and conversations held with him and Count Aversperg, imperial envoy to Madrid. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 46.]

Nov. 13. Sir William Trumbull to the Attorney General. I have sent Whitehall. you enclosed a copy of Mr. Row, the solicitor's information, that you may advise with the King's counsel whether any use can be made of it, or of Mr. Row's evidence, at Sir John Fenwick's trial next Monday. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 314.]

Nov. 13. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have laid before Whitehall. the King a letter of Mr. Prior, containing, amongst other things, the enclosed proposal for three small frigates to cruize between Yarmouth and the Maas for the security of the packet boats, which are too frequently taken, as well as of merchant ships. I am commanded to transmit the same to you for your report; likewise to direct that such Swedish seamen as shall be found to desert their ships in England shall be returned upon demand, the Swedes having ordered four seamen, who had deserted from Lord Archibald Hamilton's ship, when he was in the Sound, and who were at Helsingborg, to be delivered to Mr. Greg, his Majesty's agent at Copenhagen. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 128.]



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- Nov. 13. Warrant to Richard Hopkins to apprehend John Davis *alias* Silver, *alias* Smith, *alias* Sullivan, and Edmund Tool, on suspicion of high treason. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 447.]  
Whitehall.
- Nov. 13. Passes for Mr. William Thompson and Mr. John Haccius to go to Holland; for Peter Gautier, his wife and one child, French protestants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 461]; for Peter Michielse and his sister, Catly Bona, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 462]; for Nicholas Henri, a French protestant, ditto; for Margery Collet, Eleanor Meads, Anne Harwood, Mary Charter and four children, to go to Flanders; and for Ann Daniels with two children, and Elizabeth Dauny, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 464].  
Whitehall.
- Nov. 14. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. When I troubled your lordships with mine of 10th instant, desiring you to furnish Mr. Stepney with some ready money on account of the expense he had been at by the King's order in apprehending and keeping one Tilley, I did not mention any certain sum, believing he had a bill of his disbursement before you; but now I understand there is no such bill, and find by his letters the sum is at least 300*l*. I give you this further trouble to entreat your favour to Mr. Stepney, his case being singular in occasions of expenses in going to several princes' courts, as he is now doing to Frankfort and several other places in Germany. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 314.]  
Whitehall.
- Nov. 14. Passes and post-warrant for Gerrit Dreven, a soldier, with his wife and two children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 461]; for Magdalen Crepigny, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 462]; for Hans Friedrich Thumbhorn, Asman Gottfried Hoke, Friedrich Ohwald Krekwitz, Abraham Siemund Diebitzel, High German gentlemen, with a servant, ditto; for John Neutre and his son Peter, French refugees, to go to Holland; and for Thomas Pybus to go from London to Shrewsbury, and back [*Ibid.*, p. 464].  
Whitehall.
- Nov. 15. [Intercepted?] letter from ——— Pomponne to ——— Bordy stating the views of the French King on the rumoured treaty between the King of Denmark and the Allies, etc. *Copy*. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 47.]
- Nov. 15. Commissions for Mr. Alexander Oldys to be captain of the company whereof Captain Devaux was captain in Colonel Tidcombe's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 271]; and for Mr. William Carmack to be lieutenant to Captain Quartus Spencer in Colonel John Tidcombe's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, p. 298].  
Kensington.
- Nov. 15. Warrant for a *noli prosequi* on an information preferred by the Attorney General against Anthony Wilson of the borough of Arundel, co. Sussex, for words alleged to be spoken by him against the King and government. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 463].  
Kensington.

1696.

Nov. 15. Pass for the Earl of Castlemaine, with three servants, James Kensington. Babe, John Fairly and John Simonds, to go to Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 465.]

Nov. 15. Warrant for the pardon of John Dann, Philip Middleton, Kensington. Thomas Summerton and Richard Chofo of all treasons and crimes whatsoever. [*Ibid.*, p. 473.]

Nov. 15. A list of persons in custody of the King's messengers, who were committed a good while since, upon suspicion only, and against whom no information is yet brought, and who are so poor they are not able to get their liberty by *Habeas Corpus*:—George Maccullock, Daniel Rosse, Francis West, John Keale, John Burroughs, John Monday, Robert Inwood, John Cox, — Napper, Ann Spenely, —, Broomfield, a coffeeman, Thomas Jones, Jonas Graves, John Crofts, and Thomas Seager, starving in the gatehouse. Query:—Whether the King will please to order them to be discharged simply, or upon bail. *Endorsed*:—The King will do nothing at this time. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 90.]

Nov. 16. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Mayor. A paper representing Whitehall. the necessitous condition of the lute-string silk weavers in Spital-fields and thereabouts, was last night laid before the King, who being much moved, commanded me to acquaint your lordship that he intends to direct a brief to be immediately passed for a general collection for the relief of the poor of London, and will order a particular regard to be had to the aforesaid weavers. The King also intends that the case of the Lutestring Company shall be brought before the parliament, in order to pass an act for the settlement thereof. In the meantime the King would have you consider with the aldermen, the best ways for preserving the peace and likewise let these poor people know the King's intentions. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 315.]

Nov. 16. Passes and post-warrant for Henry Weebly to go to Holland ; Whitehall. for Henry Wilkens, a Swede, ditto ; for John Shettleworth to go to Flanders ; for James McGrothen, a soldier in Captain Berkeley's company of foot guards in the Earl of Romney's regiment, to go from London to Edinburgh, and back ; for David Asseline and Hendrick Martens to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 462] ; for Samuel Hill, one of his Majesty's messengers, to go from London to Portsmouth, and return ; for Winifred Griffin, Margaret Naylor and Elizabeth Hanson, servant maids to Madame Ognate, to go to Flanders ; for Raphel Perez, a Spanish courier, to go to Holland *via* Harwich [*Ibid.*, p. 463] ; and for Herman Knell, Louis Demanes and Charles Zonus, invalids, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 466].

Nov. 16. Warrant to Francis Clerk and Nathan Wilcox to apprehend Whitehall. — Rousseau as an alien enemy and spy. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 16. Warrant to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hawley, of the regiment Kensington. of foot commanded by Major General Earle, to assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the same regiment. [*Ibid.*, p. 470.]

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Nov. 16.  
Dublin.

Sir Charles Porter to Mr. Vernon. I received your letters of the 7th and the 10th both together, owing to contrary winds. We have to-day ordered all the army to march to Munster and Galway, except six companies in the north at Carrickfergus, Derry and Charlemont, and as many at Athlone and Sligo. We also intend the regiment of Sir John Hanmer, which is a very good one, and the two troops of Brigadier Wolsley's horse, shall march with the rest of the regiment, and the City of Dublin, with their militia, will supply the guards, only we keep three of the Brigadier's company for the Castle.

We have also written to all the governors throughout the kingdom to put the militia in an immediate posture, and to secure all suspected persons, and seize all horses of service and arms. We have also taken care that when the squadron which his Majesty has appointed for guarding the Munster coasts come to Cork, provisions shall be ready for them. Having at adventure ordered brewing of beer "as fast as they can," and undertaken the payment, we are forced to give an order without stint, because we neither know the number nor the time they are to be provided for.

I do not find the people at all disturbed at the news of the French design, but there appears great cheerfulness in the generality, especially in the gentry, who are now in great numbers in town.

If this attempt of the French had been thought on, I believe this parliament would have been allowed to sit, which would have been much for his Majesty's service in many respects, both as to money and the militia. And in my opinion, if it were parliamentary, and time would allow them to meet before the French make their attempt, it would be very much for the King's service and the security of the kingdom. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 68.]

Nov. 17.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The inclosed petition of Colonel Maurice Hussey, representing that there is due to him upon the establishment of Ireland, an arrear of 350*l.*, has been laid before the King, and several circumstances represented in favour of the petitioner. The King commands me to signify to your lordships that you direct the sum to be paid without delay. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 99, p. 315.]

Nov. 17.  
Kensington.

Warrant for Wellbore Ellis, prebendary of Winchester, and chaplain to one of the troops of horseguards, now beyond the seas, exempting him from personal residence and attendance as prebendary, during his continuance in the King's service, his terms of preaching at Winchester only excepted. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 81.]

Nov. 17.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Reinier Hendrix and Haye Heemestra, Dutchmen, to go to Holland; for Jacob Porse and John Damby of Liège, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 464]; for Stephen Soulier, a French protestant, ditto; for Peter de la Bonne, a French protestant (*sic*); for Rachel Jacobs to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 465]; for Frans Janse, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 466]; and for John Rixel, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 470].

Nov. 17.  
Kensington.

Warrant for a further reprieve for Peter Cook. [*Ibid.*, p. 468.]



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Nov. 18. Passes for Jan Mareschall to go to Holland; for Statius  
Whitehall. Schroder, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 465]; and for Count Leuwenhorst,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Marignault, Lieutenant-Colonel Verdun and  
Captain Berset, in the service of the States General, ditto [*S.P.*  
*Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 467.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the payment of 400*l.* to Mr. Robert Pringle, under-  
Kensington. secretary for Scotland, for his attendance on the King during his  
absence out of Britain for the summer campaign. [*S.P. Scotland*,  
*Warrant Book* 16, p. 281.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the confirmation of the appointment by the Lords  
Kensington. of the Admiralty of Scotland of Mr. Archibald Sinclair, advocate,  
to be judge of the high court of Admiralty there, during the  
King's pleasure, with a yearly salary of 100*l.* [*Ibid.*, p. 282.]
- Nov. 18. Commissions for Dr. David Dickson to be surgeon to the troop  
Kensington. of "life-guards of horse" in Scotland, under the command of  
Archibald, Earl of Argyll [*Ibid.*, p. 284]; for Major Forbes to  
be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Sir John  
Hill, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, deceased; and  
for Captain Alexander Anderson to be major of the same regiment  
in place of the abovesaid Major Forbes [*Ibid.*, p. 285].
- Nov. 18. Warrant for a renewed commission for auditing the old  
Kensington. accounts of the Treasury of Scotland before the 3rd of March, 1692.  
[*Ibid.*]
- Nov. 18. Warrant to the Commissioners for Auditing the Accounts of  
Kensington. the said Treasury from March, 1692, to the 30th of January, 1696,  
whose commission ends on the 4th of April next, for prolonging  
their sittings till the 1st of August following, and for adding  
to their number such officers of state as are not already included  
in their commission, that the business may be brought to a  
speedier close. [*Ibid.*, p. 286.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of Mr. Robert Stewart, advocate,  
Kensington. to be one of the commissaries of the commissariat of Edinburgh,  
in succession to Mr. Hugh Dalrymple, resigned. [*Ibid.*, p. 287.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of Mr. Robert Paterson, com-  
Kensington. missary of Aberdeen, and Mr. David Paterson his son, to be joint  
commissaries of Aberdeen. [*Ibid.*, p. 289.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of Mr. David Douglas, advocate,  
Kensington. to be commissary of Dumfries. [*Ibid.*]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of David Stewart to be com-  
Kensington. missary of Wigton. [*Ibid.*, p. 290.]
- Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of Hugh Brown, writer in  
Kensington. Edinburgh, to be clerk to the bullion in Scotland, with a yearly  
fee of 500 marks Scots. [*Ibid.*, p. 291.]

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Nov. 18. Warrant for the appointment of James Kendall, merchant  
Kensington. in Leith, to be clerk and keeper of the coquet seal there, in place of Robert Douglas, deceased. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 292.]

Nov. 19. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Commissioners of the  
Whitehall. Treasury. Having received this morning a letter from Captain Porter, a copy whereof is enclosed, setting forth the necessitous condition he and Mr. Harris are in, I thought it was fit to acquaint your lordships therewith, and to desire your consideration of them, knowing of what ill consequence it may be that the King's evidence should be reduced to such extremities as these persons represent they are now under. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 316.]

Nov. 19. The same to Mr. Smith. Mr. Gervaise desires to speak with  
Whitehall. you on the subject of some papers I lately delivered to you, but is not known to you. He wishes me to give you the trouble of this [letter] by way of introduction. I take him to be an honest man and well affected to the government, and as such recommend him to you. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 19. Passes for Adrian van Brakel, employed in his Majesty's wine-  
Whitehall. cellar, to go to Holland; for Doe Aalberts, Peter Jansen, Cobus Pieterse and Engel Pietersen, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 467]; and for Captain Francis Baker and one servant to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 468].

Nov. 19. Warrant for the reversal of the outlawry of John Young, gent,  
Kensington. for the murder of John Cary, gent., in consideration of the particular good services of the said John Young in Flanders, and especially at the siege of Namur. [*Ibid.*, p. 469.]

Nov. 19. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to permit Lord Cutts to have  
Whitehall. access to Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner under sentence of death for high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 471.]

Nov. 19. Warrant to John King to apprehend — Smith and Barnaby  
Whitehall. Talbot on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 481.]

Nov. 20. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The  
Whitehall. enclosed petition of John Dackin was laid before the King, who commanded me to transmit the same to your lordships, and to signify that it is his pleasure that the petitioner be gratified in his request of being a land-waiter in the port of London upon the first vacancy; and that in the meantime he be allowed two shillings a day. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 317.]

Nov. 20. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. The King of  
Whitehall. Sweden's minister here informs me that one Andreas Dirickson, a subject of his master's, is pressed on board his Majesty's ship *Assistance*, Captain Robinson, commander; he desires the man may be discharged, for he is actually in the King of Sweden's service, and obliged to return home by Christmas next. I desire you will give the necessary orders forthwith. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 129.]

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Nov. 20. Commissions for Thomas Barrington, esq. to be major of the  
Kensington. regiment of foot commanded by Major-General Thomas Earle, and likewise to be captain of a company in the same regiment; for William Wilkinson, esq. to be captain of that company whereof Major Thomas Barrington was late captain in the same regiment; for Arthur Horseman, esq. to be captain-lieutenant of Major-General Thomas Earle's own company, in the same regiment; for Henry Holland, gent., to be lieutenant of the company of grenadiers whereof Captain George Freke is captain in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 208]; for William Nuthall, gent., to be quarter-master of the same regiment; and for Dr. John Lowry to be chaplain to the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas St. John [*Ibid.* p. 209].

Nov. 20. Proceedings upon the petition of Captain Valentine Bowles,  
Whitehall. commander of the ship *Lyme*. The petitioner shows that he retook from the French the *St. Bartholomew* and the *Youngman*, otherwise *Fortune*, Dutch ships. For the first Mr. Bedford, deputy registrar of the Admiralty, was paid for salvage 61*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; for the latter 29*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, amounting to 91*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* He prays the King to bestow the said 91*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* upon him, his officers and ship's company. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 91.]

Nov. 20. Passes for John Mead, trooper in Captain Thomas Crowther's  
Whitehall. troop, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 467]; for Gritie Thomas, a Dutchwoman, with two children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 470]; and for Laurence Payne, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 472].

Nov. 20. Warrant for the payment of the extraordinary disbursements  
Whitehall. made by Joseph Kerby, his Majesty's agent and consul at Amsterdam, including expenses in taking and keeping James Somerville, by order of Lord Villiers. [*Ibid.* 347, p. 28.]

Nov. 20. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. It is both for  
Kensington. the honour of Scotland and the good of our service that the Scotch regiments in Flanders be speedily and effectually recruited. We are sensible that abuses are generally committed on such occasions, and therefore earnestly recommend to you a due care and temper in this matter, by giving the officers we have sent all necessary countenance and assistance, and yet keeping them within the bounds that the law prescribes.

We do not think fit that any drafts should be made, at this time, out of the forces of our said kingdom, but it is our will that you allow the said officers to beat drums and take all other methods consistent with law for levying the men they want.

To this end it is necessary that they have the benefit of the act passed in the last session of our current parliament, by which a levy is granted us of 1000 men, or 40*s.* for each man. You are therefore to give orders to the commander in chief of our forces there, and Colonel George Hamilton, whom we have entrusted with the charge of these recruits, with all diligence, to proportion and divide the foresaid 1000 men among the said officers, as the



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several regiments to which they belong do stand in need, excepting the regiments commanded by Lord Strathnaver and Lord Lorne, which are to have no part of this levy. Where those liable in the levy do not give the men, our said officers are to receive the 40s., and are then to furnish a sufficient man at the sight of the commander-in-chief and Colonel George Hamilton.

The recruits are to be embarked on the 8th of February next. We likewise recommend to you to give all due assistance to the officers of the two Scotch regiments of dragoons in Flanders, in the making of their recruits. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 293.*]

Nov. 20. Warrant to Major-General Sir Thomas Livingstone, com-  
Kensington. mander-in-chief in Scotland, to try Flanders' officers when in Scotland by court-martial, in case of misdemeanour. [*Ibid.*, p. 295.]

Nov. 21. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. Three  
Whitehall. Swedish divines named Andreas Rudman, Ericus Biork and Jonas Aurean, have lately come from Sweden with intention to go to Pennsylvania to be there naturalised, and to perform their duties amongst a colony of Swedes settled there long since and become his Majesty's subjects. The King commands me to signify that it is his pleasure they should have their books, which they are to carry with them, and which are now at the Custom House, free of all duties inward and outward. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 317.*]

Nov. 21. Passes for Hendrick Janse, a Dutch seaman, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 467]; for Frans Kipper and his wife, ditto; and for James Lonça and Lewis Defollon, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 472].

Nov. 21. Warrant to George Fry to apprehend — Sardington on  
Whitehall. suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 474.]

Nov. 21. Warrant to William Sharp and Henry Evans to apprehend  
Whitehall. Thomas Smith for coming out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*, p. 475.]

Nov. 22. Commissions for Mr. Charles Dormer to be captain of that troop  
Kensington. whereof Captain Jordan was captain in the Earl of Arran's regiment [*Ibid.* 167, p. 271]; and for Mr. John Looker, to be cornet to Major de Sibourg in the Duke of Sconberg's regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 290].

Nov. 22. Pass for Andreas Reedman (*sic*), Ericus Biork and Jonas Aurean  
Kensington. (*sic*) to go over to Pennsylvania "in the West Indies." [*Ibid.* 346, p. 472.]

Nov. 23. Francis Barrett to Sir Joseph Williamson in Jermyn Street,  
Rochester. Westminster. I hoped to return my thanks in person for your letter and good wishes to my brother. We have great hopes that our councils are growing better, since we hear that you are reinstated into a share of them. We here in the country have

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been much amazed at the resolution the House seems to have taken of robbing us of our old broad money, when we so much want the necessary materials of exchange. There is not in some parishes milled money enough to buy the inhabitants bread, and if they find no relief in answer to their petitions, it may produce consequences worth consideration. It is a very obvious truth that all those vast sums of milled money that were coined in the two last reigns are drained away from us in a few years, and why then should nothing please us but such a species of money as it is plain we cannot keep, and which the goldsmiths can melt and the merchants export with so much advantage to themselves.

I hear that the calling in the money is the only expedient that can be found to furnish the present exigences of the Exchequer, and without doubt the same reason will necessitate the calling in the new money too next year. It were to be wished the calamities the people of England now lie under would teach them wisdom, and make them more cautious for the future in the choice of their representatives. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 91.*]

Nov. 23.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The petition and proposals, which accompany this, of Joseph Aicken, clerk, for preventing the counterfeiting the coin of the kingdom, was laid before the King, who commands me to transmit the same to your lordships for you to consider what use may be made of them towards the preventing a practice so destructive to the nation. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 318.*]

Nov. 23.  
Whitehall.

The same to Mr. Clarke, commissioner of Excise. The enclosed letters directed to the King and to Mr. How, relating to the Excise, I return to you again, and desire you will communicate them to your board, that such use may be made of them as shall be thought proper for his Majesty's service. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 23.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Benjamin Rietvelt, a subject of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 585]; for Mr. Rumbolt van Gerp, falconer of the King of Denmark, and Isaac Braken, his servant, with twelve falcons and six hounds, ditto; for Joseph Mateise, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 469]; for Urbant Janse, Jacob Goet and Simon Matheis, ditto; for Richard Hansord, ditto; for Richard Clark, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 471]; and for Claes Wonterse, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 473].

Nov. 24.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have moved the King to know how he would please to have the French governor of Hudson's Bay disposed of, and have his commands that you direct the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners to transport the said governor and all his men to France by the first opportunity. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 129.]

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Nov. 24. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The East  
Whitehall. India Company has informed the King that several of Avery's crew of pirates have been apprehended and detained in prison in Ireland, in pursuance of the late proclamation. The King directs they shall be forthwith brought to trial, and you are to issue a special commission for that purpose, consisting of judges of the common and civil law, as has been practised here in the late proceedings against their companions, for the robberies committed in the East Indies, whereof, upon a fair hearing, they were found guilty. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 138; and *S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, p. 319.]

Nov. 28. The same to the same. The King is satisfied of your diligence  
Whitehall. in putting the kingdom into a posture of defence against any attempt the enemy may make on it, and in preparing provisions for the squadron of ships to be sent. I have communicated your want of powder to the master-general of the ordnance. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 139.]

Nov. 24. Passes for Don John de Morphy, a native of Bruges, to go to  
Whitehall. Flanders, on the recommendation of the Duchess of Norfolk; for Federico Albrici to go to Holland; for Isaac de Bouyn, Heidge Joppes and Cornelis Dirkse, Dutch seamen, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 472]; and for Johanna Start, a Dutchwoman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 473].

Nov. 25. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners of the Excise.  
Whitehall. The enclosed letter directed to the King, relating only to his revenue of the excise, I am ordered to transmit to your board, that such use may be made of it as you shall think proper. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 319.]

Nov. 25. Passes for Henry de Vie to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 585];  
Whitehall. for John Grenell, a freeman of London, ditto; for Otto Kreyer, Hans Ernst and Hans Martens, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 474]; for Anthony Delage and John la Fontaine, lately soldiers in Major General Stewart's regiment, and now discharged on suspicion of their being Roman catholics, ditto; for Caspar Ringelman and Martin Gusfeld, Danes, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 475]; and for Mr. Peter Beauval de Basnage, aide-de-camp to the Earl of Athlone, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 483].

Nov. 25. Warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse prison to deliver  
Whitehall. Thomas Seager, a prisoner, to George Fry, one of his Majesty's messengers. [*Ibid.*, p. 474.]

Nov. 25. Warrant to Samuel Hill to apprehend Shady [Thaddy?] Conell  
Whitehall. on suspicion of treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 478.]

Nov. 26. Warrant for William Goddard to be elected to New College,  
Kensington. Oxford. [*Ibid.* 163, p. 87.]

Nov. 26. Passes for Samuel Hokanson, a Swede, to go to Sweden; for  
Whitehall. Alexander Beeck, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346,



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- p. 475]; for John Morris of Geneva, tailor, ditto; for John Baptista Muriall and Domingos de Castro, Portuguese, to go to Portugal; for Willem Barken to go to Holland; and for Jan Bierman, a soldier, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 478.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant for a further reprieve for Thomas White. [*Ibid.*,  
Kensington. p. 476.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant for the payment to Captain Thomas Sherman, com-  
Kensington. mander of the royal ship *Mary*, of the crown's share of the salvage of the Dutch Greenland ship *Arms of Limbourg*, laden with whale oil, fins, etc., which the *Mary* retook in August last from the French. [*Ibid.*, p. 479.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant to John King to apprehend Mr. Peter Lynch, mer-  
Whitehall. chant, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 486.]
- Nov. 26. A like warrant for the apprehension of John Kine, William  
Whitehall. Roach, James Skerrit and — Walcot. [*Ibid.*]
- Nov. 26. Warrant for a *noli prosequi* for John Wombell, George Wilson  
Kensington. and John Lunt, upon certain informations exhibited against them in the King's Bench in the county of Lancaster in Hilary term twelve months since. [*Ibid.* 347, p. 5.]
- Nov. 26. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, directing the  
Kensington. continuance of the adjournment of the Scotch parliament from the 8th of December to the 18th of March next. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 295.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland for the  
Kensington. advancing of 2000*l.* to Colonel George Hamilton, who has charge of recruiting the Scottish regiments in Flanders, to be distributed by him to the several officers appointed to raise the said recruits. The King made an order for the sum to be paid by the Earl of Ranelagh, paymaster-general of the forces on the English establishment, but the state of the coin in England prevents it being remitted to Colonel Hamilton as conveniently and speedily as the necessity of the affair requires. [*Ibid.*, p. 296.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant for the appointment of James Baird, servitor to  
Kensington. Sir James Ogilvie, to be clerk of the King's wardrobe in Scotland, in place of Thomas Barkley, who is now otherwise provided for in England, with a yearly fee of 360*l.* Scots. [*Ibid.*, p. 297.]
- Nov. 26. Warrant for a charter to Sir Archibald Muir of Thorntoun,  
Kensington. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, of the five-pound land of Ballochtoall, the mark-land of Daldowie, and the lands of Knockcoshan, lying in and about the town of Girvan, in the sheriffdom of Ayr, sometime belonging to Thomas Boyd of Pinkill. [*Ibid.*, p. 300.]
- Nov. 26. Commissions for Lieutenant-Colonel Scipio Hill to be lieutenant-  
Kensington. colonel of Sir William Douglas's regiment of foot in Scotland, in

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place of Lieutenant-Colonel James Bruce ; for the said James Bruce to be lieutenant-colonel of Lord Jedburgh's regiment of dragoons in place of the said Scipio Hill ; for Francis Farquhar to be captain of the company of grenadiers in Sir John Hill's regiment ; for Thomas Hamilton to be captain of the company formerly commanded by the said Francis Farquhar in the same regiment ; for Josiah Whitesyde to be captain-lieutenant to Sir John Hill's own company in the said regiment ; for Charles Cunningham to be "ensign-colonel" in the same regiment ; for David Trotter to be lieutenant of Captain James Drummond's company in the Earl of Tullibardine's regiment of foot ; for Peter la Mornière to be lieutenant of Captain Simon Frazer's company in the same regiment ; for William Dunlop to be ensign of Captain John Brodie's company in the same regiment ; for Hugh Hay to be ensign of Captain Leonard Robertson's company in that regiment ; for William Murray to be ensign to Captain Philip Anstruther's company in the same regiment ; for David Moncrief to be ensign of Lord James Murray's company in the same regiment ; for John Maclean to be ensign of Captain Lewis Lawder's company in the same regiment ; for Alexander Nisbet to be captain of the company formerly commanded by Captain Gibbons in Colonel Macgill's regiment of foot [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 301] ; and for David Monro to be ensign in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 302].

Nov. 27. Warrant to the Bishop of London, to issue proclamations  
Kensington. in all the parish churches within the weekly bills of mortality, that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor will collect the benevolence of charitable people at their dwellings within each parish, for the benefit of the poor in and about the city of London. The sums collected shall be paid into the Chamber of London, to be distributed at the discretion of the Lord Mayor and the Bishop. Special regard is to be had to the poor weavers, or any tradesmen reduced at this time to great necessity. The Treasury will pay the sum directed by the King as his contribution, that the royal example and encouragement may not be wanting. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, p. 82.]

Nov. 27. A warrant to the Lord Mayor of London, recommending him  
Kensington. to encourage charitable contributions for the above purpose. [*Ibid.*, p. 84.]

Nov. 27. Passes for Carel Joseph Cassell, and Frederick his son, aged  
Whitehall. about ten, to go to Holland ; and for Jan Andriese, Cornelis Brand, Peter Claese, Frans Melisse, Jan Michielse, Cornelis Boutkant, Abraham van Loo, Ary Coone and Jacob Crimpe, Dutch seamen, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 476.]

Nov. 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer Matthew Grafton  
Whitehall. to have access to Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner under sentence of death for high treason, in the presence of Mr. Richard Steele, secretary to Lord Cutts. [*Ibid.*, p. 478.]

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- Nov. 27. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to keep John Cornelius, Whitehall. a prisoner, in close custody till further order. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 478.*]
- Nov. 27. Warrant for a grant to Heneage Mountague, esquire, of the Kensington. office of master or treasurer of the royal jewels in the room of Sir Francis Lawley, bart., deceased; to hold during pleasure (and in as ample a manner Sir Gilbert Talbot or the said Sir Francis held that office), with the fee of 50*l. per annum.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Books 346, p. 480; and 347, p. 105.*]
- Nov. 27. Warrant for a reprieve for Cecil Bishop, esquire, in case he is Kensington. convicted at the next sessions at the Old Bailey of the death of Hildebrand Horden. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 482.*]
- Nov. 27. A like reprieve for Charles Goring, esquire, "for the same fact." Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]
- Nov. 27. Warrant for the payment of 530*l.* to Richard, Earl of Kensington. Scarborough, on account of money lent by him to Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, whose estates are forfeited. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office 13, p. 361.*]
- Nov. 28. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for Exchange of Whitehall. Prisoners. I am commanded by his Majesty to signify to you, that it is his pleasure that you transport to France one Desimberty, a Frenchman now in custody of one of his Majesty's messengers as a spy, by the first opportunity. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 99, p. 319.*]
- Nov. 28. The same to the Mayor of Southampton. I lately received Whitehall. information that three Frenchmen, namely, James de Survire and Philip de Survire, brothers, the eldest aged about 17 years, and Peter de la Rivière de la Romilly, were stopped at Southampton, upon their arrival there from Jersey. Their relations, persons of reputation applied to me, desiring they might have liberty to come hither, and they entered into sufficient bonds for the said three persons appearing before me upon their arrival here. I directed a letter to be written to Mr. Cardonnel, collector at Southampton, believing they had been in his hands, but being since informed that they were detained by you, and that you would not part with them unless Mr. Cardonnel gave you a bond of 600*l.*, which he did, I do hereby acquaint you that the said three Frenchmen have come before me, and therefore desire you will deliver up Mr. Cardonnel's said bond, and though the relations of the said Frenchmen have produced good proof that their coming into this kingdom was upon the account of the protestant religion, yet you showed, in stopping them, your care and zeal for his Majesty's service. [*Ibid., p. 320.*]
- Nov. 28. Proceedings upon the petition of Paul Bauwen of Ostend. The Whitehall. petitioner shows that for two years past he has been employed by Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Captain John Hill, commissioners



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of the King's Navy, to hold a correspondence with them, to get intelligence from Dunkirk and other parts of France and to send it over by express or otherwise. He has been at the charge of 10,367 gilders, 13 stivers, above what he has received. He prays to be paid the said sum. Referred to Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Captain John Hill for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 92.]

Nov. 28. Passes for Mrs. Brewerton and Susanna Lloyd to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 480.]; and for Cornelis Allerts, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 483.]

Nov. 29. Warrant for a grant to Sir George Piers, bart., of the offices of  
Whitehall. one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal and Registrar of the Court of Requests, upon surrender of the grant of the same, made 5th September 18 Charles I. to Charles Bickerstaffe, gentleman, now knight. [*Ibid.*, p. 477.]

Nov. 30. Sir William Trumbull to Lord Chief Justice Holt. I am  
Whitehall. commanded by the King to signify to your lordship that it is his pleasure that you call upon the rest of the judges to meet and consider what regulations may be proper to be made in relation to prisons and their keepers, in order to oblige those keepers to look better to their prisoners and to prevent escapes, or punish them if escapes are made; so that a bill to that purpose may be brought into parliament. [*Ibid.* 99, p. 320.]

Nov. 30. Passes for Paul Mallet to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 586];  
Whitehall. for John du Bos, a protestant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 480]; for Stephen de Roche, a protestant, ditto; for Michael Bijvinck, Rijches van Dyck and Cornelis Verbruggen, Dutch messengers, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 481]; for Jacob Senickson, a Holsteiner, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 483]; and for Mateis Jores and Carell Peses, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 484.]

Nov. 30. Warrant to John King to apprehend John Ware on suspicion  
Whitehall. of treason. [*Ibid.*, pp. 481 and 486.]

Nov. 30. Warrant for Heneage Mountague, esquire, to be sworn as  
Kensington. master of the King's jewel-house in ordinary. [*Ibid.*, p. 484.]

Nov. 30. An account of all the silver money coined in the Mint in the  
Tower from the 1st January, 1695, to the 30th November, 1696. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 92.]

[Nov.] An account of clipped money and plate brought into the country  
mints, viz., York, Norwich, Exeter, Bristol and Chester, to be coined. [*Ibid.* No. 93.]

Nov. Debit and Credit Account of the Bank of England as given  
in the House of Commons by Sir William Scawen. [*Ibid.*, No. 94.]

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Dec. 1.  
Kensington.

Commission for Mr. George Rowan to be lieutenant to Captain William Weightman in Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's regiment; and for Mr. John Henderson to be ensign to Captain James Ash in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 167, p. 274]; and for Mr. Andrew Mowat to be lieutenant of Lieutenant Colonel Corbett's company in Colonel Æneas Mackay's regiment, with power to command as captain of foot [*Ibid.* p. 295.]

Dec. 1.  
Whitehall.

Passes for James Fade to go to Holland; and for Claude La Forest, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 482.]

Dec. 1.  
Whitehall.

Warrant for a further reprieve for Peter Cook. [*Ibid.*, p. 483.]

Dec. 1.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I acquainted you in my letter of the 12th past that a credit was to be made in Ireland for provisions for five thousand men for four months, for the squadron that is to guard the coast of that kingdom. The squadron is now augmented, and it will be necessary to make provision for eight thousand men for the same period.

You must let me know what species of naval stores may be had in Ireland.

It is the King's pleasure that you employ, from time to time, "some of the lightest, best sailing ships you have cruizing under your direction," to sail to the coast of France, and get the best intelligence that may be had of the preparations of the enemy at Brest or elsewhere thereabouts, sending me an account thereof. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 139.]

Dec. 1.  
Kensington.

The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. Although at present there is no certain account of any design of invading the kingdom of Scotland, yet, for preventing all danger that may occur by an invasion or an intestine commotion, it is our will that all necessary orders be given for putting it in a posture of defence.

In order to this, we doubt not that the Commissioners of the Treasury will take care that the subsistence money be duly and "timeously" paid to our standing forces. The garrisons are out of repair, and we have signified our pleasure to you concerning them formerly. We know the present circumstances of our affairs will not allow that they be so repaired as they ought to be; yet what is most necessary ought to be done with all diligence, such as the mounting of guns on sufficient carriages and the repairing of the ammunition houses.

It is obvious that, if an invasion happen, the standing forces cannot take the field without some field pieces. Therefore such a number as shall be found needful ought to be mounted immediately, and put in order.

You are also now, when there is time to do it deliberately, to appoint persons of undoubted loyalty for commanding the several shires and usual districts, and to consider whether the most

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effectual way for giving assistance to our forces will be by modelling the militia or training the fencible men, or by taking different methods in the several shires, as you shall think most fit.

We expect your diligence and care in all these particulars, it being equally necessary for the support of our government and your own safety and preservation.

You are to acquaint us with your proceedings from time to time, that we may give you our approbation or orders therein. [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 16, p. 302.*]

Dec. 2. Passes for Elizabeth Duncan and her child to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 344, p. 585*]; for Captain Elias Dascher and Jockin Boyson, his man, ditto [*Ibid. 346, p. 482*]; for Hannah Paterson and Margaret Brake, ditto; and for Juan Battâ Weerbrock and his son, ditto [*Ibid. p. 484.*]

Dec. 2. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to bring John Cornelius  
Whitehall. to the Duke of Shrewsbury's office to be examined. [*Ibid., p. 483.*]

Dec. 2. Warrant for the apprehension of John Rolfe, on suspicion of  
Whitehall. treason; he is to be brought before Sir William Trumbull for examination. [*Ibid. 349, p. 13.*]

Dec. 3. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Barnardiston. This is to thank  
Whitehall. you for your care in endeavouring to take the suspicious persons that came lately to Rolfe's house, and to desire you to make all the enquiry you can into the circumstances of their escape, and who was the master of the hoy, or any other thing that may lead towards a further discovery of that matter, and I desire particularly that you will send to Knolles to know how many horses he took from Rolfe, who alleges he brought away two, whereas Knolles mentions but one. [*Ibid. 29, p. 321.*]

Dec. 3. The same to the Commissioners of the Customs. I have  
Whitehall. received information that several priests, Jesuits, and other disaffected persons, are coming from Flanders into England. I desire that you give orders to your officers, especially on the coasts of Kent, and Sussex, to take every care, and not allow any passengers to land, without carefully examining them, and to take strict account of them. If they are foreigners, or his Majesty's subjects, unless officers of his Majesty's army, and have not passes, they are to be detained, and notice to be sent immediately to me, together with their names, and what can be discovered about them. I also desire, that you will enquire of your two officers, Toby Fen and — Bell, who were employed at Harwich, and Orford, what they know concerning certain suspicious persons, that went lately from John Rolfe's house at Bardesey, and particularly of a hoy which conveyed them away, which is commonly used for smuggling. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 3. The same to the Sheriffs of London. The King commands  
Whitehall. the postponement of the execution of Edward Jones, now in Newgate under sentence of death for counterfeiting the coin. [*Ibid.*]



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Dec. 3. Warrant for Major-General William Stewart to be sworn of the  
Kensington privy council of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 163, p. 85. and  
*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 361.]

Dec. 3. Warrant for Henry James, D.D., president of Queen's College,  
Kensington. Cambridge, recently elected vice-chancellor of that university,  
dispensing with his residence as residentiary of the metropolitan  
church of York during the time of his vice-chancellorship.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, p. 87.]

Dec. 3. Warrant to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge university for  
Kensington conferring the degree of bachelor of divinity on John Swinfen,  
who was admitted to Emanuel College in 1681, but did not continue  
there to take any degree. [*Ibid.* p. 88.]

Dec. 3. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Connor, gentleman.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that he was employed in 1691 to enquire  
into the forfeited lands and goods in the county Kerry, in Ireland,  
and returned the same in the King's Exchequer at his own  
charges, for which he has received no satisfaction. He attended  
the Commissioners of Enquiry into Forfeitures in the provinces of  
Munster and Connaught this summer as solicitor and manager  
and was at great expense for 77 days. On the 23rd January, 1688,  
he obtained a judgment for 400*l.* against Matthew Barnwall and  
Richard, his son, in the King's Court of Exchequer, but, because  
the judgment was entered after the abdication of the late King  
James, the said court of Exchequer refuses to give him leave to  
recover his debt. The lands are in the King's hands, and  
Barnwall has been since outlawed for high treason, whereby  
he has forfeited his estate to the King, amounting to 850 acres  
in the county of Meath, value per annum 141*l.* 7*s.*, and two houses  
in Kirar's Lane worth per annum 10*l.* He prays a grant of the  
said lands in satisfaction of his debt and other demands. Referred  
to the Lords Justices of Ireland for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 93.]

Dec. 3. Passes for Herman Cramer to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 587];  
Whitehall. for John Hinrick Hamon to go to Denmark; for Abraham Bisson,  
a Dutchman, ditto; for Jacob de la Bernadière, a Dutchman,  
ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 484]; and for James Menantrau and James  
Fouly, French protestants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 485.]

Dec. 3. Warrant to Thomas Bedford, esquire, receiver of the money due  
Kensington. for salvage of ships retaken from the enemy by ships of war, to  
pay to Captain Valentine Bowles, commander of the ship *Lime*,  
the crown's share of the salvage of two Dutch ships, called the  
*Bartholomew* and the *Young Man*, otherwise *Fortune*, retaken by the  
said Captain Bowles. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 3. Warrant for the delivery to St. George Devenish, gentleman,  
Kensington. of a French vessel belonging to Marseilles, coming from Salley  
laden with wool and hides, which was taken last November by the  
packet boat *Spanish Expedition*, in case the said vessel be  
condemned as a prize and adjudged to the crown as an admiralty  
perquisite. If she be sold at Corunna, the proceeds are to be  
given to the said St. George Devenish. [*Ibid.*, p. 497.]

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Dec. 4. Passes for Sigismund Godfried Alberti, George Frederick  
Whitehall. Tschirnhaus, and John Frederick Berger, German protestants,  
to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 344, p. 585]; and for  
George Lambert, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 485.]

Dec. 4. Warrant for a patent under the great seal of Scotland, creating  
Kensington. Major-General Sir Thomas Livingstone Viscount Teviot and  
Lord Livingstone of Peebles, in consideration of his services as  
commander-in-chief in Scotland, and master-general of the  
ordnance there, as well as in several other offices and stations,  
both civil and military, before and since his Majesty's accession  
to the crown, and particularly that signal service and successful  
conduct in the total defeat of the rebels at Crombden in the  
year 1690. [*S.P. Scotland*, *Warrant Book* 16, p. 303.]

Dec. 4. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland, directing them to  
Kensington. re-consider their former proposals for modelling the militia, and  
to make them effectual as soon as possible, in such ways as may  
be least burdensome to the country.

In the mean time it is our pleasure that the militia regiments  
of the towns of Edinburgh and Glasgow, of the three shires of  
Lothian, and the shire of Fife, be raised and "rendezvoused," and  
made ready to join our standing forces, in case there shall be need  
or occasion for it. [*Ibid.*, p. 306.]

Dec. 4. The same to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland, ordering  
Kensington. that the subsidies for maintaining the forces be applied solely  
for that use. Now that there is an appearance of an invasion,  
it is requisite that a considerable sum of money be in readiness  
for answering the several exigencies that may occur; the most  
effectual methods are therefore to be taken for raising such a  
sum. [*Ibid.*, p. 307.]

Dec. 4. Warrant for "a remission to Lieutenant Alexander Cazettes of  
Kensington. the slaughter of Ensign Skeen, the same having been com-  
mitted without premeditate malice, but in the heat of passion  
in an accidental quarrel." [*Ibid.*, p. 308.]

Dec. 4. Warrant for the payment of 500*l.* to Major-General William  
Kensington. Stewart, upon account of money due to him and the regiment  
under his command, during the time it was upon the establish-  
ment of Ireland, between 1st January 1691-2 and 20th March  
1693-4. [*S.P. Dom.* *Signet Office* 13, p. 361.]

Dec. 5. M[aximilian] Emanuel, Elector [of Bavaria] to the King,  
Brussels. thanking him for kindness of which he has heard from Count  
de Bergeik, whom he met at Villebruk. [*S.P. Dom.* *King*  
*William's Chest* 16, No. 48.]

Dec. 5. The Commissioners of the Admiralty to Sir William Trumbull,  
Admiralty Office. enclosing papers relating to David Creagh, a prisoner in Newgate,  
who has been used as a witness for the King, and desiring  
directions concerning him. [*S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 5, No. 50a.]

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*Enclosing :—*

(1) *Edward Whitaker [solicitor to the Admiralty] to [the Secretary to the Admiralty], dated 30 November, 1696. Having used Creagh as a witness for the King, I hope he may be pardoned; but I do not see how either he or Thomas Elrington could be admitted into the general pardon, because neither of them are convicted, and think it must be a special pardon for both. [S.P. Dom. Naval 5, No. 50a. i.]*

(2) *Petition of David Creagh, a prisoner in the common side of Newgate. He was committed on the 2nd July, 1695, charged with high treason in being on board a French privateer. At a sessions of the Admiralty held at the Marshalsea, the 9th December, 1695, he gave such proofs of his innocence that his trial was put off. Since then he has given undeniable proofs of loyalty in convicting two notorious enemies to the King and government, viz., William May of piracy, and Captain Thomas Vaughan of high treason on the sea, both convicted on the 6th inst. at the Old Bailey by the high court of Admiralty.*

*He has forfeited all his friends by the services so done to the King, and hopes Sir Robert Rich and Mr. Bridgman will remember what they were pleased to promise him at Mr. Fell's house. [Ibid., No. 50a. ii.]*

(3) *David Creagh to Edward Whitaker, solicitor to the Admiralty, dated Newgate, 30th November, 1696, begging his liberty, especially that he may use it to procure evidence against a notorious malefactor against the King and government. His former friends retain all his linen, which was in their hands, and will not send him so much as a pair of stockings; and they have made a scandalous ballad about him. [Ibid., No. 50a. iii.]*

Dec. 5. Warrant to the Lords Justices of Ireland to give instructions  
Kensington. to Major-General Stewart, sent as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland: We recommend you to take care that the several regiments, troops and companies be made and kept complete according to the establishment; that no papists be admitted into the Irish army, and that any who are discovered to be papists be forthwith discharged; that the army be kept in clothing according to our former orders, and furnished with serviceable arms and proper ammunition; and that care be taken to establish such methods for regular payment as shall prevent the complaints that have been made on that head. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 163, p. 86; and S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 14.*]

Dec. 5. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I moved  
Whitehall. the King upon yours of the 1st inst., to know his pleasure concerning Captain Thomas Vaughan; he declared he would no longer respite the execution of the sentence against him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 129.*]

Dec. 5. Pass for Sigfred Scheller to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 485.]  
Whitehall.

Dec. 5. Warrant to Peter Browne to apprehend —— King on suspicion  
Whitehall. of high treason. [*Ibid.*, p. 490.]



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Dec. 5.  
Dublin.

Thomas Brodrick to Mr. Vernon. Several of the gentlemen of this country thought it necessary, upon my leaving London, that some one or more should go over from them into England, to attend his Majesty's pleasure, in answer to the memorial which I left with you, to be delivered to the Duke. This I got deferred for some time, but the repeated accounts we had of his grace's illness, added to several hardships put upon us of late, so far prevailed as to render all the reasons I could offer to the contrary ineffectual.

I know you thought me hot, but I have followed your advice by continually tempering things as much as they would bear. Thus far I easily prevailed, that nothing should be done till his grace had first moved the King, and received his answer, by which they will be able to judge what is fit to be further done. The gentlemen gone over are Major Deane and Mr. Serjeant Neave; the former goes through Gloucestershire, lest the Duke should not be got to London, and will wait on you as soon as he gets thither. I believe they will satisfy you in every point; we think them men of sense and good temper, which made me better satisfied with their going than any others.

It is not reasonable to desire greater freedom from you to them than you see necessary, but I think I may assure you they go over with such directions, that whatever you advise against will be avoided; therefore I hope so far you will please to give them hints. If they see a prospect of the Duke's coming hither, everything will be easier than otherwise it can be made; for from thence in great measure we hope for quiet and a settlement.

I hear it is said on your side of the water (grounded on accounts from hence) that generally people are now satisfied, and all things likely to be easy. I know not two men whose sentiments are altered, save that many think our case worse now than formerly. I wish from the bottom of my heart the quiet of my country, and that whatever the King thinks fit may be cheerfully submitted to, toward which I shall always contribute my best endeavours. As the greatest instance of it, you may let the Duke know that I have not communicated to these gentlemen, or anybody else, the information of which I gave his grace an account, in confirmation of which I can now add what is material; nor will I, [do so] whilst there remains any hope of redress and safety for us. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 69.]

Dec. 6. Commission for George Villiers, esquire, to be colonel of that  
Kensington. regiment whereof Sir Richard Atkins, deceased, was colonel. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 271.]

Dec. 7. Commissions for Henry Withers, esq., to be lieutenant-colonel  
Kensington. of the first regiment of foot guards commanded by the Earl of Romney; and for — Shrimpton, esq., to be major of the same regiment. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 7. Proceedings upon the petition of John Beere, master of the  
Whitehall. King's ship *Queen*. The petitioner shows that his son Jonathan

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was about nine months ago forced on the Calais cliffs in a little boat, where he was seized as a spy and kept prisoner for some months. At last, to save his life, he was forced to serve on board a privateer, which is now happily taken, but his son is seized as a traitor, and in a messenger's custody. He prays a pardon to his son, who is an infant. Referred to the Admiralty for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 94.]

Dec. 7. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Thomas Cook. The  
Whitehall. petitioner shows that Sir John Friend, who was executed for high treason, was at his death indebted to him in the sum of 3,000*l.* and upwards, principal and interest. He prays for satisfaction to be made him out of the forfeited estate of Sir John Friend, or in such other way as the King shall think fit. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 7. Passes for Joseph Bremand, a French protestant, to go to  
Whitehall. Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 487]; for Jacob Stapis, a Switzer, to go to Switzerland; and for Laurents Cornelisse and Carel Rombers, Dutchmen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 489.]

Dec. 7. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate to suffer a servant to attend  
Whitehall. Robert Fielding, esquire, now a prisoner, and to allow him such a convenient room and treatment as is fit for a gentleman. [*Ibid.*, p. 487.]

Dec. 7. Warrant to the same to bring John Cornelius to Secretary  
Whitehall. Trumbull's office to be examined. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 7. Warrant to John Thornbourg to apprehend — Ledger, Thomas  
Whitehall. Smith, Thomas Abergall and — Pepper, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 7. Warrant to Richard Young to apprehend — Hilton, for  
Whitehall. treasonable and seditious practices. [*Ibid.*, p. 489.]

Dec. 7. Rough official note, headed: "Deficiencies," of papers read.  
[*S.P. Dom.*, *William and Mary* 6, No. 95.]

Dec. 8. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The  
Whitehall. King well approves of what you have done in causing the chief of the Irish papists to give security not to go from Dublin without your leave. He thinks it is fit that, on this occasion, you give directions forthwith for disarming the Irish, and securing their arms in such places as you shall think fit. The charge of the provisions you are making for the seamen, by directions from here, shall be made good to you by the victuallers here. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 141.]

Dec. 8. Warrant for Stephen Rothwell, esquire, high sheriff of Lincoln-  
Kensington. shire, to live out of that county. [*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 163, p. 87.]

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Dec. 8. Commissions for Mr. John Anthony Bernier to be lieutenant to  
Kensington. Major Nehemiah Farmer in Colonel Thomas Brudenell's regiment; for Mr. Leonard Saunders to be captain-lieutenant in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, p. 272]; for Mr. Joseph Whiteman to be captain of a company in the first regiment of foot guards [*Ibid.*, p. 273]; and for Mr. Edward Wybrants to be captain in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of foot [*Ibid.* p. 278.]

Dec. 8. Passes for Lavalus Lonus, a subject of the States General,  
Kensington. to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 588]; and for — Aubry and — Langlois, now in Paris and going to serve the King of Sweden, to go from Paris to Stockholm [*Ibid.* 346, p. 489.]

Dec. 8. Warrant for the payment to John Fisher, gent., of the proceeds  
Kensington. of a French ship called the *Madonna di Carmine*, laden with silk, etc., taken in the Mediterranean about July last by the ship *Charles*, Captain Charles Pickering, commander. [*Ibid.* 347, p. 1.]

Dec. 8. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. I received yours of the 24th and  
Dublin Castle. 26th past, and the enclosed three commissions, which as soon as delivered out I will take care to return the money, but you forgot either to get Ensign Strawbridge's commission changed, or to give me directions to put in the right name, as was desired some time since. The Lord Chancellor thanks you for your care of the seals, and begs you to forward them as soon as possible. By the last post, Sir William Trumbull signified his Majesty's pleasure that the pirates taken here should be tried, I presume at the instance of the East India Company, but their lordships "admire" they make the difficulty of paying the rewards to such as took them upon their producing to them the Lords Justices' certificate of that service. As soon as Colonel St. John's chaplain's commission is signed, I must desire you to send it hither.

I acquainted the Commissioners of the Revenue with your writ concerning their representation for setting the forfeited lands for a term, and they desire your care thereof, it being so much for his Majesty's service. Two coiners have lately been seized at Wexford, and the Mayor desires there may be public notice given that such are taken. They came lately from England, and appear to be very notorious fellows. I enclose their names and description, and the Lords Justices desire they may be put into the next gazette. Their lordships have put the kingdom into the best posture of defence in case the French design us a visit. There was some time since a letter sent over from the Lords Justices in favour of Mr. Kearney. Their lordships direct me to put you in mind if possible to get a return to it. *No enclosures preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 70.]

Dec. 8. The same to the same. I am sorry to trouble you twice on  
Dublin Castle the same day, but the too sad occasion will more than sufficiently justify me, when I tell you that our good Lord Chancellor has departed this life, to the great and sudden surprise of us all here.



1696.

I left him at four o'clock in his closet, and he was dead in two or three minutes after, though as well when I left him, and cheerful, as I had ever seen him. He sat down in his chair to finish his letters, as soon as I was gone, as the man who waits on him told me; the man went but down for candles, and returning found him leant a little back in the same chair, being an elbow chair, dead without motion, sigh or groan.

Our affairs here will have no small loss of him, and I doubt not but his Majesty will think so too. How it will be thought fit to be dealt with is not to be judged on this side (I mean as to the government), whether for one to be added, or to be in a single hand. I have written to Mr. Pulteney, if it be in a single hand, and there be a possibility to continue me in the station I am in, to get your assistance. As to the Lord Chancellor's station as Chancellor, if I may pretend to judge, I see no person so proper as Lord Chief Baron Doyne, being a man of most extraordinary temper, good law and singular integrity, but I believe it too sweet a morsel not to be caught at by some person on your side, though most certainly, for the King's service, he would be the most proper man, being so well known in the country. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 71.]

Dec. 9. M[axmilian] Emanuel, Elector [of Bavaria] to the King,  
Brussels. sending him copies of letters received from Spain. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 49.]

Dec. 9. Petition by — Desimberts to the King, begging to be sent any-  
Gravelines. where but to France. The petitioner commanded a battalion of free companies in the service of France at the siege of Namur. The battalion was afterwards taken from his command to form part of a regiment under the Marquis de Guiscard. This injustice, fortified by motives of conscience, have led him to throw himself on the bounty of William III, and to become once more a protestant, as he was by birth.

By an unequalled misfortune, he has been arrested, and kept in prison nearly ten months, without any examination. Six months ago he was informed by the messenger, in whose charge he is, that he had received orders from the council to transport him to France; whereupon he petitioned the council to rescind the order.

Three months since the council gave orders for his being transported to Hamburg. This also he refused, preferring to await the King's return. He was unable to write to the King immediately he arrived in England, because ink and paper were refused him.

He was recently transferred to the prison of the Savoy, and put into irons, and in that state transported to France. He now proposes to return to Dover, to lay his case before the King. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 96.]

Dec. 9. List of convicts at the gaol delivery at Newgate. [*Ibid.*, No. 97.]

1696.

Dec. 9. Warrant for calling courts martial from time to time, and  
Kensington. appointing William Selwyn, esquire, one of the brigadiers and  
colonel of a regiment of foot, to be president of such courts martial.  
[*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 275.]

Dec. 9. Passes for John Trellund, a Dane, to go to Holland; for  
Whitehall. William Colster and Dirck Pathee, Dutchmen, ditto; for Gerlach  
Beck, his wife, a son and a daughter, ditto; for Marte Jacobse,  
Aldertjanse Douker, Hans Berentse. Daniel Roelofse, Pieter  
Gabriel, Cornelius Speece, Andries Franse and Michel Abramse,  
all Dutchmen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 488]; and for Lord Lorne and  
Mr. Alexander Cunningham, and George Logan, and Theodore  
Lecroy, their servants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 489.]

Dec. 9. Warrant for a further reprieve for Thomas White. [*Ibid.*,  
Kensington. p. 488.]

Dec. 9. Thomas Brodrick to Mr. Vernon. That which seemed in some  
Dublin. measure to discourage the Duke from thoughts of this govern-  
ment is now removed, for the death of the Lord Chancellor has,  
I think, put an end to those feuds which were every day growing  
to a greater height. What we have now to wish for is a good  
Chief Governor and Chancellor. The former, I do flatter myself,  
we shall not fail of; the latter I hope you will take care to send  
us out of England, anything but a Tory. For if the division and  
distinction that is crept in among us, be continued, we must  
inevitably be ruined at last. People talk here (but I hope without  
grounds) that interest will be made for Baron Worth or Sir John  
Mead; I cannot think that either of them can so much as be  
named. Look back into their past lives, and consider the parts  
each of them now act, and I believe we shall be safe from them  
[*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 72.]

Dec. 9. Lord Bellomont to the same. The packet is just going away,  
Dublin. and I have but just time to tell you the Lord Chancellor died  
yesterday about four in the afternoon, suddenly, of a fit of  
apoplexy, having been very well and cheerful a moment before.  
I am heartily vexed; I hear nothing of the Duke of Shrews-  
bury's recovery and coming to court. [*Ibid.*, No. 73.]

Dec. 10. Nathaniel Hawes to Sir Joseph Williamson. Through the  
Christ's act granted in the former session  
Hospital. of the present parliament, in Mr. Warner's case, proves insuffi-  
cient for conveying the copyhold lands, and so will be useless  
for the intended purpose. The disconsolate widow and friends  
are therefore constrained to make their application for a suppl-  
emental act, and have already passed with it through the Lords;  
and the first reading before the Commons. The second reading  
is appointed for Tuesday next, when your presence and further-  
ance are most earnestly intreated, to the end that his just debts  
may be discharged.

1696.

This paper is endorsed with a proposal for a duty to be laid on all persons, according to the true value of their real and personal estate, their stock upon land and trade, and their income by offices, places, professions, etc. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 98.]

Dec. 10. Commission for John Hobart, esquire, to be lieutenant-colonel of  
Kensington. Colonel Thomas Brudenell's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 272.]

Dec. 10. Passes for Mr. Nicholas Lincoln to go to Holland and Italy  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.* 344, p. 586]; for Alexander Caron, his wife and son, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. 490]; and for Robert Robinson, servant to Mr. Prior at the Hague, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 491.]

Dec. 10. Proclamation of a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of  
Kensington. — Grascomb, who was the person who brought the manuscript of the libellous pamphlet, referred to in the proclamation of 5th November last, to be printed. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, No. 142.]

Dec. 10. Return of the state of nineteen regiments of the Allied troops.  
[*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 50.]

Dec. 11. Passes and post-warrant for Gilles Aloeraert to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 588]; for Dorothy Madson and Ann Farmer, ditto; for Martin Laurentse, Roelof Andriese, Harmen Heindrickse, Relof Janse and Gerret Janse, Dutch seamen, ditto; and for James Pavey to go to Ipswich and return. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 490.]

Dec. 12. Return of the state of four regiments of the Allied troops.  
[*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 51.]

Dec. 12. Pass for Cornelis Brom and Tieleman de Moll, Dutch seamen,  
Whitehall. to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 491.]

Dec. 12. W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. Viscount Mountjoy has made  
Dublin Castle. application to the Lords Justices that they would recommend to his Majesty Mr. Hamilton Montgomery, now ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Price in his lordship's regiment, for a commission to be lieutenant to the company commanded by Captain Christopher Biggs, in the room of Lieutenant Hans Stevenson, who desires to quit his command; and Mr. Owens, a gentleman who carries arms in the said regiment, for a commission to be ensign in the lieutenant-colonel's company in the room of Mr. Montgomery. Their excellencies therefore desire you will acquaint the Duke of Shrewsbury therewith, and he may take the first opportunity to move the King for commissions for these gentlemen accordingly. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 74.]



1696.  
Dec. 12.  
Dublin.

Lord Bellomont to [Mr. Vernon]. I hope care will be taken to send over a good Chancellor, and that the Lord Keeper will have the recommending the person; then we can reckon upon having a man well affected to the government and every way well qualified. You know as well as I that a Lord Chancellor here has a vast power and influence on the nation; therefore great care should be taken in the choice of the person.

The late Lord Chancellor has left a miserable family, and it is said no sort of provision for two daughters. It were to be wished the King would portion them; 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* each would match them well in this country.

I have New England still in my thoughts, and provided the King will allow me such appointments as are fit for me to accept of, I will be going in February next, which is as soon as a voyage thither will be practicable. I will be so resigned in the matter of a salary, that if the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Lord Keeper will say I shall content myself with the salary that is offered, I will do it without the least objection. I desire you will try whether the government of New York may not be added in one and the same commission with New England, without more to do. The present government has been there five years; when I have been there so long, I shall be very well pleased to be superseded.

I desire Mr. Clement, a merchant whom I have seen in your office, and who wrote an ingenious book about trade, may be sent over secretary of New England. He is a very good sort of man, and has a good understanding for business. I have been quite out of conceit with Addington, the present secretary, since his signing the address from New England which I shewed you, wherein a faction in the assembly and council desired the King to make Mr. Stoughton (the present deputy-governor) governor, which was in effect opposing my being sent over governor. You must know that faction was Mr. Blathwait's faction, and I was assured before my leaving London that that address was of Mr. Blathwait's procuring. I cannot go to that country with so good a mind and so much cheerfulness, when a stranger is in that post, as if I had a man whom I know and can trust.

Another thing I should propose is the sending five hundred men, under a well experienced colonel and good officers, to discipline the people there, and teach them to use their arms. There are two hundred men already in New York in the King's pay, and five hundred more, which may be detached from the army here in Ireland, would make them up a regiment. But the colonel ought to be a quiet and brave man; I mean he must not be a swearing man, because that would give offence to the people of that country, who are said to profess great sobriety, whatever they practise privately. I have had a gentleman in my thoughts a good while, Lieutenant-Colonel Newton, of whom Mr. Stanley can give a character, as well as I. He is an extraordinary good officer, and the King knows him to be so. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 75.]

1696.

- Dec. 13. Percival Brunsell to Sir Joseph Williamson, at his house in Jermyn Street. I wrote and caused this piece, entitled "A Direct Road to Peace and Happiness in Church and State," to be printed, when I was overwhelmed with grief and trouble at being denied the consideration of my petition and case last session. And after I had finished it, perceiving church and state ready to be devoured with the spawn of regicides and self-interested persons, who regard not the wealth, honour and safety of their king and country, I was about to burn the original and the printed copies. But, upon your reception of a post in this government, I am encouraged to present you with my case, as also with the said piece. If it be not well liked by your honour, I will not suffer it to be exposed to the view of any more persons than have already seen it. Neither should I have presumed to have presented you with it, but that I was emboldened by the favour you shewed me, when you were the late King Charles's great minister of state. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 99.*]
- Dec. 13. Warrant for the restitution of temporalities to Dr. John  
Kensington. Williams, bishop of Chichester. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 151, p. 17; and 346, p. 491.*]
- Dec. 13. Commission for Major Thomas Stringer to be major of Colonel  
Kensington. George Villiers' regiment of foot. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 276.]
- Dec. 13. Warrant for the restitution to Dr. John Williams, bishop of  
Kensington. Chichester, of the temporalities of that see. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 491.]
- Dec. 14. Affidavit by William Platt, collector of the fourth four shilling  
aid for the parish of Harrow Weald, co. Middlesex, of his having  
paid 11*l.* 10*s.* to Major John Gibbon, head collector. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 100.*]
- Dec. 14. Commissions for Mr. John Sidney to be ensign to Lieutenant  
Kensington. Colonel Bucknell in the first regiment of foot guards [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 167, p. 273*]; and for Mr. Thomas Hussey to be lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel Gorsuch in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, p. 274.]
- Dec. 14. Passes for Domingo Gonzalez and Rafael Perez to embark at  
Whitehall. Falmouth for Spain [*Ibid.* 344, p. 586]; for Henry Hales, with his wife and child, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 588]; for Johannes Foet and Daniel la Bontana, subjects of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 589]; for John Beale, ditto; for Dominick Martason to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 491]; for Roelof Andriese and Molis Gouco to go to Holland; for Ivan Batta Nocca and Robert Esselinck, subjects of the King of Sweden (*sic*); for Simon Saranu and his wife, poor Jews, to go to Holland; and for Pierre Franckman, a High German, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 492.]

1696.

Dec. 15. Commissions for Mr. Vavazor Cage to be lieutenant to Colonel  
Kensington. Montague in the first regiment of foot guards; and for Mr.  
Edmund Fielding to be ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson  
in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 272.]

Dec. 15. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon  
Whitehall. the petition of Eleanor Wren, widow of Captain Ralph Wren,  
the King is willing, out of compassion for her miserable condition,  
that "somewhat" should be done for her. I am therefore  
commanded to send her petition to you to report what may  
be fitly done for the relief of her and her family. [*Ibid.*  
204, p. 130.]

Dec. 15. Passes for Captain van der Laen to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344,  
Whitehall. p. 589]; for Peter Andriese, ditto; and for Peter Janse, ditto  
[*Ibid.* 346, p. 492.]

Dec. 15. Warrant for a further reprieve for Peter Cook. [*Ibid.*, p. 493.]  
Kensington.

Dec. 15. Warrant for the payment of a pension of 3*l.* a day during  
Kensington. pleasure to Sir George Rooke, knight, late admiral and com-  
mander in chief of the fleet, who is to remain on shore for some  
time to assist at the Admiralty Board. [*Ibid.*, p. 496.]

Dec. 15. Warrant for the payment of the bill of extraordinaries of  
Whitehall. Richard Hill, esquire, envoy extraordinary at Brussels, 1st March  
to 30th September, 1696. [*Ibid.* 345, p. 452, and 347, p. 11.]

Dec. 15. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland.  
Whitehall. I am commanded to recommend very earnestly to your care  
the getting ready of the provisions for eight thousand seamen  
for four months; they should not only be made ready to be  
shipped, but should be put on board ships hired for the purpose,  
proper to carry them to the fleet.

The dispatch of this business is of so great importance to his  
Majesty's service, and for our common safety, that you cannot  
do any thing that will be more seasonable for his affairs, or more  
acceptable to the King.

The King is informed there are great quantities of salted beef  
in casks, and other sea provisions, ready at Cork to be shipped  
to the West Indies. I am to desire you will deal with the  
merchants or owners of such provisions in the best way you can,  
for so much of them as may be needed to complete the supplies  
necessary for the fleet. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters* 2, p. 142.]

Dec. 16. Affidavit by George Park, collector of the fourth four shilling  
aid for Portugal Street Ward in the Liberty of Westminster, of  
his having paid 14*l.* to Major John Gibbon, head collector. [*S.P.*  
*Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 101.]



1696.

Dec. 16. Commission for Mr. Bodingham to be lieutenant to Lieutenant-Kensington. Colonel Russell in the first regiment of foot guards. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 273.]

Dec. 16.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Captain Thomas Crow. The petitioner shows that he served the crown nearly 40 years at sea, and in 1669 commanded the *Henrietta* yacht, in which he brought the King and Lord Ossory from Holland. He afterwards commanded the *Martin* yacht, and, after that, was made porter of Portsmouth "yard," where he continued till the late King James dismissed him. He has ever since been pilot of the King's ships, but, as his eyesight is failing him, he is unfit for that service, as he is 63 years of age. He prays an order of superannuation in the same quality as when commander, for the subsistence of him and his family. Referred to the Admiralty for report. [*Ibid.* 238, p. 95.]

Dec. 16.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Captain Peter Wootton, commander of the *Deptford*, on behalf of himself, his officers and ship's company. The petitioner shows that in August last he re-took a Dutch ship from the French called the *Justice* hoy, Cornelius Ruiderts, master, for which Thomas Bedford, esquire, deputy registrar of the Admiralty, was paid 279*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for salvage. By an act of parliament, when any of the King's ships retake any English ships, the salvage is given to the captain, officers and company, but for foreign ships the same is omitted, but has been usually supplied by the King's bestowing such salvage on the "recaptors." He prays the King to bestow the same upon them. Referred to Sir Charles Hedges for report. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of Jeremiah Boardman. The petitioner shows that, by the laws of England, if any person having the presentation of any place in any church, college, school, etc. shall take any fee directly or indirectly, or any assurance for money for his voice in electing any person to any place in the church, then such place shall be void, and the King may elect another person. William Walker, one of the clerks of the church of Manchester, has secured his presentation thereto, by bond of 70*l.* or thereabouts contrary to the said law, and therefore the petitioner prays the King to grant his writ of *mandamus* to the wardens and fellows of the said church to admit the petitioner into the said place. Referred to the Attorney General for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 96.]

Dec. 16.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of John Bright. The petitioner shows that he is marshal of the King's regiment of foot guards. He had the misfortune to have his house pulled down on the 11th April, 1695, and his goods burnt and destroyed. He prays some relief. Referred to the Duke of Schomberg for report. [*Ibid.* p. 97.]

1696.

Dec. 16. Passes for William Fasset, a subject of the States General, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 586]; for John Hutton to go to his family in Holland; for Mary le Gendre and her daughter Elizabeth, ——— Daumont and her two children, and John Vasselar, poor French protestants, ditto; for Peter Peterson, James Freeland, Janet his wife, Claes Peters and one child, ditto; for Sergeant James Hellen with eight recruits, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 492]; for Pierre Lanthuil, a French refugee, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 493]; and for Micklethwayte Blunden and Hermana, his wife, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 494.]

Dec. 16. Warrant for an allowance on the rents reserved under a  
Kensington. *custodiam* of certain forfeited lands in Ireland, granted 26th September last to Sir James Caldwell, bart., being the estate of Dudley Bagnall, esquire, in consideration of the charges thereon of 400*l.* a year for the maintenance of Ann Bagnall, wife of the said Dudley, and her children, and of 100*l.* a year payable to Sir Gervase Clifton, until he shall receive 2,000*l.*, part of the portion he was to receive with his wife, who is one of the daughters of the said Dudley Bagnall. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, p. 363.]

Dec. 16. Warrant for a grant to Henry Petty, esquire, and William  
Kensington. Fownes, junior, of the offices and places of master of the game of hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, and chief ranger of all the royal parks and woods in Ireland, and ranger of the park called Phœnix Park near Dublin, and keeper of the walk in the said park, commonly called Newtown Walk, with the fee of 50*l.* a year out of the Exchequer of Ireland, upon the surrender by William Rider, esquire, the surviving patentee, of a grant thereof made to him and Edward Richbell, esquire, deceased, for their lives, 13th September, 29 Charles II. [*Ibid.*, p. 364.]

Dec. 17. Affidavit by Thomas Walker, collector of the fourth four shilling aid for the ward of Bedfordbury in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, of his having paid 13*l.* to Major John Gibbon, head collector. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 102.]

Dec. 17. A like affidavit of payment of 55*l.* by Daniel Cookman and Thomas Watts, collectors in the ward of Farringdon Without, St. Bride's parish. [*Ibid.*, No. 103.]

Dec. 17. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. The  
Whitehall. King directs that you examine the allegations contained in the petition of Captain James Osborne, and, in case the facts are truly set forth, that you deliver up to him the French ship called the *Benjamin* mentioned in the petition, to be disposed of for the use of the said James Osborne and the seamen who came along with him, which the King is pleased to bestow on them in consideration of their losses and sufferings. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, p. 130.]

1696.

Dec. 17.  
Whitehall.

Passes for Moses Orillon, a French protestant, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, p. 586]; for Dirk Pope, ditto; for Baron Cicati, Major General Hubert, Count Noyelles and Colonel Ittorsum, and their servants and attendants, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 587]; for the Marquis Strozzi, Pietro Manello, Pietro Populeschi, and Thomas Smith, Italians, with six servants, ditto; for Mr. Henry Clarke, a gentleman in the first troop of guards, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, 346 p. 493]; and for Jean de Cleves, a French refugee, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, p. 494.]

Dec. 17.  
Whitehall.

[Sir William Trumbull, or Mr. Vernon] to Mr. Stanhope. The King is sensible that this kingdom lies under extreme inconveniences by the exportation of such quantities of coin and bullion for the supply of his fleet and armies abroad, even to the endangering of our being exhausted; and he finds it absolutely necessary to apply all remedies that can be thought of for putting a stop to so apparent a mischief.

Amongst other means to this end, he has taken into consideration that the Mediterranean fleet is now provided from Spain with wine and oil, instead of beer from this country. These supplies have hitherto been paid for by the Victualling Commissioners, and great sums of money have been sent over for that purpose. The fleet was sent to the Mediterranean for the safety and preservation of Spain, and the King believes that court will give him as much ease as may be in a matter that lies so heavy upon him, and will supply the fleet with such wine and oil as they have occasion for during their stay there.

As these are the product of their own country, it will put them to little inconvenience, for the cost thereof will still circulate amongst themselves. The King will thereby be in a more tolerable condition to undergo the other expenses he must incur in so great a war.

It is therefore his Majesty's pleasure that you interpose in his name, and make all necessary and pressing applications to obtain this concession. As regards the necessary quantities, the Victualling Commissioners report that 3,500 tuns of wine, and 250 tuns of oil (reckoning 236 gallons to the tun) will be requisite for the supply of the English ships in the Straits this year. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 5, No. 51.]

Dec. 18.  
The house of  
Mr. King,  
Messenger.

Thomas Nicolson to ——. On Wednesday last one who names himself John Hambleton took advantage of my present misfortune to menace me by several letters, to the effect that, unless I would immediately send him money to supply his necessities, he would accuse me as a man of intrigues against the government, and a spy. If such a person offers to become evidence against me, I hope you will advertise me of it, and hear my exceptions thereunto. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 104.]

Dec. 18.  
Whitehall.

Proceedings upon the petition of William James, esquire. The petitioner shows that by an inquisition taken on the 17th October



1696.

in the 5th year of the King's reign, by John Archer, esquire, then sheriff of the county of Berks, it was found that it would not be to the prejudice of the King if he should grant to Boulton James, esquire, the petitioner's late father, liberty to enclose the highway which leads from the top of the hill called Dentford Hill to a place called Dentford Pound, in the parish of Kintbury, and, being so enclosed, to hold the same to the said Boulton James and his heirs for ever, if the said Boulton James did make another way through his own ground 180 perches in length and 23 feet in breadth. The said Boulton James died before he could make any application to the King for a license, and the petitioner, being his son and heir, prays to the King to grant him liberty to enclose the said highway on the conditions aforesaid. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 96.]

Dec. 18. Passes for Edward Jackson, a soldier, to go to Flanders ;  
Whitehall. for Donato Raffaels, a Florentine, Francesco Velasco, a Neapolitan, and Marget de May, to go to Holland ; for Nicholas Gueson, a gardiner, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 493] ; and for Hermanus Jansen, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 494.]

Dec. 18. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. We have received  
Kensington. yours of the 8th inst., and are well satisfied with your proceedings. We think fit that you continue what is necessary for the security of that kingdom, particularly that the militia be made effectual in the manner you agreed to in May last. We expect to have an account that the necessary repairs of the garrisons, and mounting of guns, are put in execution. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, p. 309.]

Dec. 18. The same to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland, approving  
Kensington. of the payment of pensions to the Earl of Crawford and Lord Ruthven, as commissioners of the Treasury ; also to the Earls of Glencairn and Eglinton, out of the bishops' estates instead of out of the forfeited estates. [*Ibid.* p. 310.]

Dec. 18. The same to the Commissioners of the Exchequer of Scotland.  
Kensington. We are well satisfied with your proceeding in relation to the tack set to the commissaries, which they pretended to be free of ; but you are to examine what reason they have for desiring allowance for the furnishing of magazines to our troops, when they were called together in March last, and also what just ground the tacksmen of the excise have for desiring any abatements of their tack-duty since Candlemas last, before which time we understand the scarcity was not sensible, and therefore for the first two quarters they ought to have no abatement. On both these points we direct our advocate and solicitor to be heard, and then you are to acquaint us with your opinion, that we may do therein as we think fit. [*Ibid.*, p. 311.]

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- Dec. 19. Passes for Peter Eckman, a Dutchman, to go to Holland; and  
Whitehall. for Christine Cornelis, a Dutchwoman, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 346, p. 494.*]
- Dec. 20. Commission for Mr. Charles Sears to be ensign to Captain  
Kensington. Kingsley in Brigadier Selwyn's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 272.]
- Dec. 20. Warrant for the delivery to John Shaw, gent., of a French  
Kensington. vessel called the *St. Bonadventure* of Nantes, laden with sugar, cocoa, etc., taken last November by the packet boat *Spanish Alliance*, Captain John Hutchins, commander, in case the said vessel be condemned as prize and adjudged to the crown as an Admiralty perquisite. If she be sold at Corunna, the proceeds are to be paid to the said John Shaw. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 498.]
- Dec. 21. Passes for Hiddo Grethinga, a subject of the States General, to  
Whitehall. go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 587]; for Jacob Jacobse, Frederick Tielemans, John Pauluse and John Vanderse, Dutch seamen, ditto; and for Jean Jacques Cassin, a French protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 494.]
- Dec. 22. Passes for Louis Goulet, a French protestant, to go to Holland  
Whitehall. [*Ibid.*]; for Henry Defrey, a native of Maestricht, ditto; for the Sieur Mallet, a native of Geneva, ditto; for John Moss, ditto; for Hermanus Heindricks, Abraham Jorise, Jacobus de Songe, Haybert Heindrickse and Cornelis Valentin, Dutch seamen, ditto; for Jacob Willemse, Gerret Laurence, Samuel Roberts, George Dirks, John Christiaens, Abraham Engale, Christian Janse, Jan Hermanse van den Broeck and Frans Janse, Dutch seamen, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 495]; for Michiel Pommerel and Claes Samuëll, natives of Dantzic, ditto; and for Mr. John Vanharen, a protestant, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 497.]
- Dec. 22. Warrant for a reprieve for William Holiday, sentenced to  
Kensington. death, for robbery, at the last sessions held at the Old Bailey. [*Ibid.*, p. 495.]
- Dec. 22. Warrant for a further reprieve for Thomas White. [*Ibid.*,  
Kensington. p. 496.]
- Dec. 22. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I have  
Whitehall. laid your letter of the 8th inst. before the King, who is well satisfied with the measures you have taken for the security of Ireland. I am specially to recommend to you dispatch in carrying out the directions contained in my letter of the 15th inst.
- The King intends to fill the place of Lord Chancellor, vacant by the unexpected death of Sir Charles Porter, with some person proper to succeed, with all possible expedition, so that the business of the court of chancery may be delayed as little as need be. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letters 2, p. 142.*]

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Dec. 22. Proceedings upon the petition of Susanna Parkyns, widow of  
Whitehall. Sir William Parkyns, lately executed for high treason. The petitioner shows that her husband by his ill usage forced her to levy fines of her own estate and jointure. She was always very well affected to the King. She is left with several small children without any provision for their support, and prays the small remainder of her husband's estate. Referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, p. 98.]

Dec. 23. Passes for Jan Jacob Hess, Jean Louis Hirzel, Salomon Escher  
Whitehall. and Henry Switz, Switzers, to go to Holland; for Elizabeth Sevenhuysen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 498]; for John Desorille, senior, and John Desorille, junior, of the garrison of Namur, to go to Flanders; and for Mr. Joseph Lawrence, of the Duke of Ormonde's troop, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 503.]

Dec. 23. Warrant for a general pardon, upon condition of transportation,  
Kensington. to Joseph Dawson, convicted, upon his own confession, of piracy at the last Admiralty sessions held at the Old Bailey. [*Ibid.*, p. 499.]

Dec. 23. Warrant for the payment to John Robinson, D.D., appointed  
Kensington. English resident at the court of Sweden, of 300*l.* for his equipage, and 4*l.* a day for his ordinary entertainment and allowance, to commence from the 2nd of October last. [*Ibid.* 347, p. 2.]

Dec. 23. Commissions for Dr. David Mitchell to be physician-general  
Kensington. to the forces in Scotland [*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 16, p. 312]; and for John, Lord Carmichael, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. [*Ibid.*, p. 313.]

Dec. 23. Warrant for a yearly pension of 200*l.* to Lord James Murray.  
Kensington. [*Ibid.*, p. 321.]

Dec. 24. Commissions for Mr. George Watkins to be captain lieutenant to  
Kensington. Colonel John Gibsone; for Mr. Alexander Gibsone to have the company of Captain Arthur Foord, deceased, in Colonel John Gibsone's regiment; for Mr. Handasyde to be ensign to Captain Alexander Gibsone in the same regiment; for Mr. Jacob Boyce to be lieutenant to Captain Alexander Gibsone in the same regiment; and for Mr. Lewis Learmont to be second lieutenant of the company of grenadiers whereof Captain Dalyel is captain in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, p. 276.]

Dec. 24. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. The  
Whitehall. King directs me to transmit for your opinion a paper concerning the erection of courts of admiralty in the plantations in the West Indies, and another concerning Jamaica in particular. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 131.]



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Dec. 24.  
Whitehall.

Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have laid before the King the enclosed memorial of the Newfoundland merchants to the Council of Trade, concerning convoys for the ships bound thither, and I have his commands that you direct the convoys to be prepared accordingly, for the encouragement of that trade. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 204, p. 131.*]

Dec. 24.  
Whitehall.

Passes and post warrant for Anthony Hibon, a French protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 587]; for Johan, Baron de Keppell, and Ernst Hendrick van Ittersum, and their six servants, to go to Holland or Flanders, and to go to Harwich with eight horses [*Ibid.*, p. 588]; for Lambert Price, — Parker and — Porter, serjeants, with Patrick Kennedy and Anthony Simpson, of Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, p. 494]; for John de Huez, a Dutchman, to go to Holland; and for John Baily, a Dutchman, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 499.]

Dec. 24.  
Dublin Castle.

W. Palmer to Mr. Vernon. I have not received any letter from you by the late packets, and have therefore only to advise you that yours of the 10th and 12th instant to the Lord Chancellor came to my hands.

According to your signification to him of the King's pleasure in relation to Lord Bellew and Mr. Knox (although he was gone) I moved the Lords Justices in both those matters.

As to the first, they had, upon application made to them some days before, given "an order down" to the Commissioners of the Revenue not to disturb the estate till March next, by which time his lordship may get the order for the reversal of his outlawry.

As to Mr. Andrew Knox, though the lords are willing to pay all obedience to his Majesty's commands, yet they have directed me to acquaint you how dangerous it is to make precedents of that kind, and that it will encourage others who are governors of forts (several of them having already applied on the subject, although they have been denied) to expect the same favour, the consequences whereof must needs be bad for the army, and hard upon others, in regard they are dispensed with from any duty, and therefore it would be better to have something allowed him on the establishment. Their lordships therefore desire you, in case the Duke be not come to town, to move the King again therein, and that they may receive his further directions, which they will readily observe.

I have written to you several times about the mistake of a name in a commission you sent over some time since. The commission you sent over was for Daniel Strawbridge to be ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield in Sir George St. George's regiment, when it should have been in the name of the person I then wrote you. The colonel has again desired I would put you in mind of it, that the vacancy may be supplied.

I wrote in my last to you that the Lord Chancellor had made but an indifferent provision for his family, notwithstanding all his employments; but, by the last packets, having received advice

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that the King had promised him 1,000*l.* a year (not knowing of his death), and had in order thereunto received a list of lands which he had promised should be granted, if it should come in your way I beg your furtherance thereof. My business lies still in the Treasury. I beg you will speak to Mr. Lowndes to have it dispatched. Did there not come references and orders from thence daily I should think multiplicity of public business hindered all affairs of that kind, and should not press it; but, if I lose the opportunity I now have, it may be some prejudice to me. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 76.]

Dec. 25. W. Palmer to [Mr. Vernon]. Our Munster packet came in just now, Dublin Castle. and I received by it a letter from Mr. Monk, collector at Tralee, the substance whereof is, that, on the 14th instant in the evening, came into Ventry Bay the *Leopard* of Bristol, burden 300 tons, John Heart master, 26 guns mounted, homeward bound from Nevis with sugar, etc. She sailed thence in company of fifteen merchantmen the 20th October last, with their convoy, the *Hastings*, of 28 guns, and the 24th last was parted from them in a storm. Also, the same evening, came in the *Supply* of Bristol from Newfoundland, John Potter, master, with some oil and a little fish, but not half her loading. She sailed from thence the 16th November last. The master reports that all the forts and plantations to the southward of "St. Johnstons" were taken, burnt or otherwise destroyed by the French; but that they resolved to hold out, and daily expected a siege. About ten leagues from land she met the *Oxford* and *Dreadnought* plying thither, and he doubts not but that they arrived in good time for the defence of the place. On the 16th, in the evening, came into Ventry Bay the *Association* galley, Samuel Alderton, master, (but I know not of what place) burden 80 tons, laden with sugar, cotton, etc., from Jamaica; she parted thence the 19th October, being sent with several expresses and packets, which I hear are put under cover to the postmaster on your side. From Wexford we have an account that, on the 22nd instant, a ship of 200 or 300 tons, laden with wine, brandy, hats, cards etc. was cast away near the Tower on the county of Wexford side. The packet has been sent on board these two hours. I know not whether this may overtake it or not, so that I must desire you to communicate this to Mr. Yard, not having time to do it. [*Ibid.*, No. 77.]

Dec. 26. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I enclose Whitehall. for your opinion the draft of an establishment for the registering of seamen in the Cinque Ports, and a memorial touching the charge thereof; also an extract of a letter lately received from Hythe, relating to the cruizers upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, with which I thought it was fit you should be acquainted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, p. 132.]

Dec. 26. Passes for John van Hemert to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, p. Whitehall. 487]; for Sigismund Dannies, Jacob Heitz, Christian Zirckler,

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Bastian Schmitt, Christopher Hiffner, George Krause, Tobis Richter and Daniel Kirch, Brandenburgers, to go to Germany [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 346, p. 499]; for John Neruman [?] of Hamburg to go to Holland; and for John Isaac and Anthony d'Offerand, French protestants, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 503.]

Dec. 27. John Johnson to Sir William Trumbull. I beg your intercession with the King on behalf of one John Marshall, who lies under sentence of death for house-breaking; he is not above eighteen, and if he could obtain the benefit of transportation, might become a good man. His father is an honest man, and one of my acquaintance. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 105.]

Dec. 27. Warrant for Gervase Eyre, esquire, high sheriff of Nottinghamshire, to live out of that county. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, p. 88.]  
Kensington.

Dec. 27. Order to the Marquis of Carmarthen, or in his absence the commander in chief of the marine regiment of foot under his command, to recruit his said regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, p. 277.]  
Kensington.

Dec. 27. A like order to Lord Berkeley. [*Ibid.*]  
Kensington.

Dec. 27. Warrant for the delivery to Charles, Marquess of Winchester, of a French vessel called the *Marianne*, Peter Bruneau, master, lately taken and condemned as prize, and adjudged to the crown as an admiralty perquisite. If the vessel be sold, the proceeds are to be paid to the Marquess, as of the King's free gift and royal bounty. [*Ibid.* 346, p. 500.]  
Kensington.

Dec. 28. Warrant to Ralph Young, messenger in ordinary, to apprehend Charles Walwin, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.* 349, p. 1.]  
Whitehall.

Dec. 28. Passes for Susanna Reynier and her two children to go to Holland; for Leendert de Lent and Dingelman Swaan, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, p. 501]; for Jacob Usan and Zeve van Eike, ditto; and for Samuel Chatignie, ditto. [*Ibid.*, p. 503.]  
Whitehall.

Dec. 29. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. Vice Admiral Almonde has represented to the King that a Dutch man-of-war called the *Sneek*, Captain Leyden van Leewen, commander, has lost her bowsprit, and suffered great damage by the vice-admiral of the blue squadron having run foul of him when the fleet sailed lately from St. Helen's. She was obliged to return to Spithead, but can not be repaired, it is alleged, unless the King orders timber to be supplied out of his yard at Portsmouth. The King commands that you send the necessary directions accordingly to the Commissioners of the Navy at Portsmouth. [*Ibid.* 204, p. 132.]  
Whitehall.



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- Dec. 29. Passes for Abraham Willemse, Daniel Claese, Frans de Hart,  
Whitehall. Joost Roelofse, Peter Janse Lens and Andriaen Janse, Dutch  
seamen, to go to Holland; for John Berthelot, a poor Vaudois,  
ditto; and for Agnes Dieu, and John and Peter Dieu, her sons,  
French protestants, ditto. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, p. 501.]
- Dec. 29. Warrant for a pardon, under condition of transportation, to  
Kensington. Thomas Richardson and John Brown, at the last assizes held at  
Hertford convicted of felony and sentenced to death. [*Ibid.*,  
pp, 504 and 506.]
- Dec. 29. Warrant for a like pardon to Daniel Philips, convicted of  
Kensington. felony at the last sessions held at the Old Bailey. [*Ibid.*, p. 505.]
- Dec. 29. Warrant for a further reprieve for Peter Cook. [*Ibid.*]
- Dec. 30. Colonel T. Windesor to Sir William Trumbull, asking for a  
Kensington. reprieve for James Pritchard, a soldier in his regiment, condemned  
for coining. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 106.]
- Dec. 30. Proceedings upon the petition of John de Lenne, a French  
Whitehall. protestant. The petitioner shows that he was forced to fly  
from his country on account of the persecution, and had no other  
way of withdrawing some effects, but by bringing contraband  
goods. These have been since seized, and a considerable sum  
forfeited, one moiety to the King and the other to the informer.  
He prays the King's moiety of the said goods. Referred to the  
Commissioners of the Treasury for report. [*S.P. Dom. Entry  
Book* 238, p. 98.]
- Dec. 30. Proceedings upon the petition of Maurice FitzGerald, esquire.  
Whitehall. The petitioner shows that, at the malicious prosecution of John  
Steers, a bill of indictment of high treason was found against  
him by a grand jury of the county of Kerry. He was tried  
at the court of King's Bench, but was acquitted, the jury  
being satisfied of his innocence, as he was about 14 years of age  
at the time the treason was supposed to have been committed.  
He has since been restored to the possession of his estate, where-  
unto the said John Steers entered by reason of the said indict-  
ment; notwithstanding this he has been again indicted, at the  
prosecution of the said John Steers, in the county of Cork, for  
the same crime, though laid in the indictment to be at another  
time and place than the former indictment. The bill being  
found, the petitioner is threatened to be again tried for his life.  
He prays a *Noli Prosequi* on the said indictment, and a pardon  
of all treasons and other crimes which he might have committed  
in the time of the late war in Ireland, when he was under age.  
Referred to the Lords Justices of Ireland for report. [*Ibid.*, p. 99.]
- Dec. 30. Passes for Dirck van der Sween and Arec Johannes Appeldoore,  
Whitehall. subjects of the States General, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 344, p. 589];  
for Warner ter Stalh, Peter van Tiegem, Philips Kindt and

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Jan Berents, soldiers in Count Nassau's regiment, ditto; for Johanna Cheft, a soldier's wife, ditto; for Jan Steenhuisen and Cornelis Bierema, subjects of the States General, ditto; for Bernard Sassé, Willem van Heel, Louys de Chevanne and Paul Heindrickse, subjects of the States General, ditto [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 346, p. 501*]; and for Adrian Rietvelt, a Dutchman, ditto. [*Ibid., p. 502.*]

Dec. 30. Warrant to Peter Tom to bring up from Ipswich for examination  
Whitehall. Francis Prime, Anne Denis Lamotte, Ellen Catherine Aldridge and Thomas Joly, stopped at that town for coming lately out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 31. Warrant for John Pack, esquire, high sheriff of Suffolk, to live  
Kensington. out of that county. [*Ibid. 163, p. 88.*]

Dec. 31. A like warrant for Thomas Dyke, esquire, high sheriff of  
Kensington. Somerset. [*Ibid., p. 89.*]

Dec. 31. A like warrant for Edmund Godwin, esquire, high sheriff of  
Kensington. Essex. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 31. Passes for Mr. John Baptista Prouwells to embark at Falmouth  
Whitehall. for Corunna [*Ibid. 344, p. 589*]; for John Lothens, a soldier, to go to Holland; for Frederick Schruder Arse, ditto; for Hans Jurrie Coenraetgies, a maimed Dutch soldier, ditto; for David Davidsen, a maimed Dutch soldier, ditto [*Ibid. 346, p. 502*]; for Thomas Haysome, ditto; and for Jacob Palmer, ditto. [*Ibid., p. 503.*]

Dec. 31. Warrant for the appointment of Sir John Jeffreson, knight,  
Kensington. one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, Thomas Coote, esquire, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and Nehemiah Donellan, esquire, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to execute the office of Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Porter. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office, 13, p. 366.*]

Dec. Rough memoranda for the King of matters before both houses  
of parliament. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 107.*]

Dec. Report by Robert Dale, Blanch Lion, pursuant to an order  
made by the officers of arms in a meeting of the society 10th December, 1696, and endorsed "Particulars of the funeral (*sic*) of Queen Mary."\*

"Banners: the great banner of England and twenty banners and bannerets. Helmet and crest.

"Shield sword and tassles of the mantle and a black table.

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\* The wording of this document is so peculiar that it has been thought better not to endeavour to punctuate it.

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"A double rail of velvet the outermost covered within to the bench and without to the bottom excepting a yard at the south-west corner.

"A seat covered with cloth lined with matt[ing].

"The outside velvet of the inner rail at the opening towards the east torn away.

"The flooring of the outermost and second rail bays upon matting.

"The outside of the innermost rail hath only the velvet remaining against the obelisk at the north east corner (between the obelisks). The lining on each side the body only remains excepting that on the doors and the covering of the two lowermost stools on the north side and the lowermost stool on the south side which is torn away and the flooring of velvet with matting under it remains.

"Eight carved silver stands and a long table for the body.

"The obelisks from the basis all covered with velvet. The south west obelisk on the west side hath a scroll with *Beati pacifici* a shield crown and eight small pencils three stars and a crown and M. and crown and narrow fringe along the mouldings to the top; on the south side *Dieu et mon droit* shield crown and eight pencils three stars crown M. and crown and narrow fringe; on the east side *Salus populi suprema lex* shield crown eight pencils three stars and crown M. and a crown and fringed; on the north side *Video taceo* a shield crown and eight pencils two stars crown M. crown and fringed.

"The north west pillar on the west side: *Vivat prudentia regnans* a shield crown eight pencils three stars a crown and M. and a crown and fringed.

"On the south side *Posui Deum adiutorem meum* a shield crown seven pencils two stars crown M. crown and fringe. East side *Salus populi suprema lex* shield crown eight pencils two stars crown M. crown and fringe. North *Concordia nutrit amorem* shield crown eight pencils three stars crown M. crown and fringe.

"The south east pillar: west side *Concordia nutrit amorem* shield crown six pencils three stars crown M. crown and fringe; south side *Semper eadem* shield crown eight pencils three stars crown M. crown and fringe; east side *Video taceo* shield crown eight pencils three stars crown and crown fringed; north side *Posui Deum adiutorem meum* shield crown six pencils three stars crown M. crown fringed.

"The north east pillar: east side *Semper eadem* shield crown seven pencils three stars crown M. crown no fringe; south side *Vivat prudentia regnans* shield crown four pencils two stars crown M. crown no fringe; east side *Beati pacifici* shield crown eight pencils three stars crown M. crown no fringe; north side *Dieu et mon droit* shield crown seven pencils three stars crown M. crown and fringe on one corner from the uppermost crown to the top.

"Inside at top all velvet.

"Four stars between the east pillars and circle three to the west four west [*sic*] and four north.



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"A majesty scutcheon at the top of the cupola fringed deep round and twenty-eight narrow fringe up the ribs; a large deep fringe at the bottom of the cupola; the vallance on the inner side fringed round with a narrow fringe; three stars within upon the vallance to the east three to the west three south three north.

"The outer and inner scalloped vallance fringed round entire with twenty-four tassles.

"On the outside of the vallance; at the west end the King's arms with crown supporters and motto *Dieu et mon droit* the crests of England and France to the south and Scotland and Ireland to the north within garters and with crowns and a star between every one at the top; the south side arms crowns and motto as before; harp and thistle to the east portcullis and red rose to the west. The east end as the west the north as the south.

"Four silver sconces one between every pillar. The banner with the cross of England to the south west corner and Scotland to the north west; France at the south east corner and Ireland at the north east.

"Above the verge:

"The south pyramid at the west end; the west side covered with velvet to the top only about a foot and a half baize at the bottom; M. crown crown rose crown M. crown star crown and narrow fringe; south side velvet as before M. crown star crown rose crown M. crown star crown and fringe; east side no fringe and velvet only from a foot and a half above the rise of the cupola rose crown M. crown star crown; the north as the east for velvet no fringe crown rose crown M. crown and crown and unicorn and shield at the top of the pillar.

"South east pillar: the west side velvet from the rise of the cupola no fringe rose crown M. crown crown; south side velvet and fringe as the other pillar M. crown rose crown M. crown star crown; east side velvet as before about a yard and a half of fringe wanting M. rose crown M. crown star crown; north side velvet only from about a yard above the rise of the cupola no fringe rose crown M. crown star crown and lion at the top.

"North east pillar: west side velvet only from a yard above the rise of the cupola and no fringe; rose crown M. crown star crown no fringe; south side as the west for velvet no fringe M. crown and crown; east side velvet from within a foot of the ground and fringe M. crown rose crown M. crown star crown; north side as the east for velvet and fringe excepting a foot of fringe at one corner M. crown rose crown M. crown star crown and unicorn at the top.

"The north west pillar: on the east side velvet from within a foot of the bottom and fringe M. crown crown rose crown M. crown star crown; on the south side velvet from the rise of the cupola excepting about half a foot square no fringe crown rose crown M. star crown; east side velvet from about a yard above the rise of the cupola no fringe crown M. crown; north side,

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velvet and fringe as the west side M. rose crown M. star crown and lion at the top.

“The rise of the cupola : on the south side velvet and fringe at the top from within about a foot at the bottom and nine tin candlesticks; on the east side fringe as before and four tin candlesticks and velvet wanting about a yard wide at the north east corner which is supplied with baize; north side fringe as before eight tin candlesticks and velvet wanting half a yard in breadth at each pillar or better; west side ten candlesticks fringe and velvet entire. The rising or cupola covered with velvet and ten laces of silver or eight at least. About sixteen little pendants.” [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 108.*]

Commission for Mr. Daniel Ormsby to be ensign to Major William Ormsby, in Colonel Tiffin's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book 167, p. 259.*]

List of Dutch men-of-war continued in service through the winter of 1695-6, including eight in Spain and nine dispatched thither. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest 16, No. 52.*]

A list of the land forces which his Majesty has now in pay, and which he thinks necessary to be continued and maintained in England and beyond the seas for the service of this year, *videlicet* :—

*English horse* :—

- Three troops of Guards.
- The Grenadier Guards.
- The Scots Guards.
- The Royal regiment of horse.
- The Queen's regiment.
- Colonel Leveson's regiment (late Villiers's).
- Colonel Wood's regiment (late Berkeley's).
- Colonel Langston's regiment (late Godfrey's).
- Colonel Coy's regiment.
- Colonel Windham's regiment.
- The Duke of Schomberg and Leinster's regiment.
- Lord Galway's regiment.
- The Earl of Macclesfield's regiment.
- The Earl of Arran's regiment.
- Colonel Windsor's regiment.

*Dragoons* :—

- The Royal regiment.
- Colonel Lloyd's regiment (late Fairfax).
- The Earl of Essex's regiment.
- Sir Thomas Livingstone's regiment.
- Colonel Ross's regiment (late Brigadier Wynne's).
- Colonel Cunningham's regiment.
- Colonel Leigh's regiment.
- The Earl of Denbigh's regiment.

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Colonel Eppinger's regiment.  
The Marquis de Miremont's regiment.

*Foot* :—

The two regiments of Guards.  
The Scots Guards.  
The Royal regiments of Foot and Fusiliers.  
Colonel Selwyn's regiment.  
Colonel Churchill's regiment.  
Colonel Trelawney's regiment.  
Colonel Beaumont's regiment  
Sir Bevil Granville's regiment (late Bath's).  
Colonel Brewer's regiment.  
Sir John Jacob's regiment (late Hastings's).  
Colonel Tidcombe's regiment.  
Sir David Colyear's regiment.  
Colonel How's regiment (late Leslie's).  
Colonel Colt's regiment (late Goodwin's).  
Sir Matthew Bridges's regiment (late Courthope's, formerly  
St. George's).  
Colonel Collingwood's regiment.  
Colonel Stanley's regiment.  
Colonel Robert Mackay's regiment (late O'Farrell's).  
Colonel Earle's regiment (formerly Luttrell's).  
Colonel Earle's regiment from Ireland.  
Colonel Mordaunt's regiment (late Monmouth's).  
The Duke of Bolton's regiment.  
Colonel Lillingston's regiment.  
Colonel Holt's regiment (late Godfrey Lloyd's).  
Colonel Saunderson's regiment (late Castleton's).  
The Marquis de Puisar's regiment (late Venner's).  
Colonel Ingoldsby's regiment.  
Colonel Maitland's regiment.  
Colonel Ferguson's regiment.  
Lord Lorne's regiment (late the Earl of Argyll's).  
Colonel Tiffin's regiment.  
Colonel Æneas Mackay's regiment.  
Colonel Colyear's regiment (late Sir Charles Graham's).  
Colonel Lawder's regiment.  
Colonel Collumbin's regiment (late the Marquis de Rada's).  
Colonel Seymour's regiment (late Lord Cutts's).  
Colonel Fairfax's regiment (late Edward Lloyd's).  
Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment.  
Colonel la Mellonière's regiment.  
Colonel Comte Marton's regiment.  
Colonel Belcastle's regiment.  
Sir Henry Bellasis's regiment.  
Colonel Brudenall's regiment (late Row's).  
Brigadier Stewart's regiment.  
Colonel Coote's regiment.  
Colonel Buchan's regiment.  
Colonel George Hamilton's regiment.  
Lord Strathnavers's regiment.



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Colonel Gibson's regiment.  
 Colonel Northcote's regiment.  
 Colonel Farrington's regiment.  
 Colonel Russell's regiment.  
 The four New York companies.  
 The Leeward Islands company.  
 The Windsor company.  
 The Upnor company.  
 The Chester company.  
 The Tinmouth company.  
 The Hampton Court company.  
 The Miners' company.

[*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 53.]

Four lists of the French fleets at Toulon, viz. : (1) Admiral Russell's list of the ships at Toulon, Dec., 1694; in all 62 ships. (2) List received from France of the ships at Toulon, Dec., 1694; in all 53 ships. (3) List received from France of the ships at Toulon, Dec., 1695; in all 60 ships. (4) A list of ships fitting at Toulon, Dec., 1695, received from Geneva; 50 ships, not inclusive of fire ships, etc. [*Ibid.* No. 54.]

Plan of the encampment of the Allied troops near Neustadt. [*Ibid.* No. 55.]

Order of battle of the Allied Army. [*Ibid.* No. 56.]

A list of invalids and men disabled in twenty-six regiments of the Allies' troops. [*Ibid.* No. 57.]

J. de Louuagne [?] to the Elector of [Bavaria?], reporting news of the troops at Pignerol, etc. [*Ibid.* No. 58.]

A fragment of a letter from the same to [the same?], reporting on the state of the army in the field. [*Ibid.* No. 59.]

French plan of Blackness Castle. [*Ibid.* No. 60.]

View of the west side of Blackness Castle, shewing the village of Blackness, and the old castle of Abercorn. [*Ibid.* No. 61.]

View and plan of Dumbarton Castle. [*Ibid.* No. 62.]

Plan and two views of Edinburgh Castle. [*Ibid.* No. 63.]

Plan and three views of Stirling Castle. [*Ibid.* No. 64.]

A petition of the glass-makers praying that the duty may be taken off glass-wares, which has caused them loss of employment, and great hardships to themselves and their families. Printed. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 109.]

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The petition of William May, mariner, of London, now under sentence of death in Newgate for piracy, "as being steward of the ship called the *Charles*, run away withal by Captain Avery."

The petitioner shows that he is condemned to die merely upon the testimony of David Crea, a man whose life and conversation have been vicious and scandalous from his infancy as the following will show. Mr. Dan and the boy Middleton both confessed that the petitioner was from first to last of that voyage indisposed. David Crea was born in Ireland, came young to England, and was bound to Sir William Crea in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he behaved as a thief and a drunkard. He was discharged by Sir William Crea, and came to London, where he broke open Mr. Stephen Crea's closet, and stole a quantity of gold etc. David Crea, when in Spain, met one Mr. Terry, being then in the expedition with Don Arthuro O'Bruyn; from Mr. Terry, David Crea also stole money and goods.

The said Crea went to France, and at Dunkirk entered himself in a privateer under the command of Mons. Du Bart; this can be proved by the oath of William Ray, who was then a prisoner in Dunkirk. He was at the taking and sinking of the *England* frigate, where he caused eighty persons to be left to drown, the truth whereof is referred to Mr. Ryder, lieutenant of that man-of-war. He was at the taking and plundering of fourteen merchant-men, one whereof was a ship belonging to Captain Francis, which the latter swore before Sir Thomas Lane the 1st July 1695. He was committed to Newgate on the 2nd July, 1695, by Sir Thomas Lane.

The said David Crea threatened to swear high treason against Stephen Crea, his brother, and twenty more, which was sworn by Mr. Ray and Mr. Hyde at Captain Vaughan's trial, where Crea produced a letter, asserting the same to be in the said Vaughan's hand-writing, but Captain Gibson can truly aver that David Crea is good at forging of hands.

The petitioner hopes that Lord Chief Justice Holt, who tried him, will send for Mr. Stephen Crea, merchant in Watling Street, and examine him as to the said letters, and if they shall be produced and proved, that then the Lord Chief Justice shall infer that the said Crea's testimony is false, and not sufficient to hang a dog. *Printed. [S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 110.]*

Rough memoranda of proceedings of the House of Commons, touching the clipping, etc. of coin, consumption of malt *per* head of the population, the amount raised by excise, the elections, the poor, the possibilities of proposed taxes on cattle, etc.; the numbers of baronets, knights etc. in England. The population of London is estimated at 900,000. [*Ibid. No. 111.*]

Copy of an act of parliament to set aside amendments and alterations made in the records and writs of a fine and two recoveries in the grand sessions held for the county of Glamorgan, by means whereof Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, is deprived of all the benefit he ought to have by three several

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writs of error brought by him in the King's Bench to reverse two recoveries and a fine suffered by his brother Philip, late earl; provided jointure be confirmed to Henrietta, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, now wife of Timoleon Gonsier, Marquis de Theis, in the kingdom of France; and provided also that the manors concerned in the said fine and recoveries shall be chargeable with such sum, if any, as shall be necessary to complete the marriage portion of 10,000*l.*, which Philip, the late earl, received with the said Henrietta, mother of Lady Charlotte, only daughter and heir of the said Philip, and now wife of John, Lord Jeffreys. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 112.*]

The case of several persons, who have advanced the sum of 564,700*l.* upon the credit of an act of parliament made in the 6th and 7th years of his Majesty's reign, for granting certain duties on glass, stone and earthen ware, coals and culm.

There was a clause in the said act, guaranteeing that whatever should fall short, in the time granted for repayment of the loan, should be repaid to the lenders out of the next aids or supplies granted by parliament.

There was no deficiency in the fund, for the said duties would have brought in more money in the time than was lent.

In 7 and 8 William an act was passed establishing a national land-bank, wherein it was enacted that the duties on coal and culm should cease, and be no more paid or collected; and the duties on stone, glass and earthenware be appropriated to other uses.

Provision was made in the said act that 560,000*l.*, the remainder of the said 564,700*l.*, should in the first place be paid to the lenders thereof, out of the moneys intended to be advanced by the said land-bank, or on the credit of exchequer bills.

Neither of these has taken effect, and the abovesaid lenders are totally deprived of their security, which has been taken away without their consent, and this will doubtless prove a great prejudice to the public credit.

They therefore pray to be transferred to the first supply granted this sessions, or else to be restored to their former security. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, No. 113.]

1696. Engraving, with descriptive letterpress, issued at Rome, 10 November, 1695, of a device for detaching runaway horses from a carriage; presented to the Duke [of Shrewsbury] by the writer of a note on the back, who obtained it as a great favour from Rome. [*Ibid.*, No. 114.]

Newgate.

— Pinet to Mons. Dubourdieu, minister of the French church in the Savoy. We have heard lately that all the prisoners are to be brought to trial. But, as I have no one to speak for me, I fear I shall be forgotten. For the last twelve days I have been reduced to bread and water.

When you came to see me, I forgot that the man I told you about was an old servant and pensioner of King James.



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I remember that the captain of the Swedish vessel in which we came had important letters to the bishop of "this town," with orders to deliver them only into his own hand; these letters, I think must have been destined for this gentleman, for I can hardly believe that a protestant bishop would have correspondence with the French. *French. S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 115.*

Abstract of three acts of parliament of 8 William III. viz. : (1) For importing and coining guineas and half-guineas. (2) For the further remedying the ill state of the coin of the kingdom. (3) To explain that part of the act passed last session for laying several duties on low wines and spirits of the first extraction, and for preventing the frauds and abuses of brewers, distillers and other persons chargeable with excise, which relates to the payment of tallies and the interest thereof.

Printed by Charles Bill and the executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, printers to the King. [*Ibid.*, No. 116.]

Valuation of the manors granted to the Earl of Portland by letters patents of 8 William III, being the manors of Grantham, co. Lincoln, Pevensey, co. Sussex, Patrington and Bristall [Birstall] Garth, co. York, Dracklow and Rudheath, co. Chester, Terrington, co. Norfolk, Hornsey, Twing, Barnsley cum Dedsworth, and Leven, and the honour of Penrith and forest of Inglewood, co. Cumberland.

These manors belong to the Queen Dowager for life, so that the value to the earl, during her life is nil; after her death, till the expiry of existing leases for thirty-one years or three lives, 976*l.* 9*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* yearly; after the expiry of such leases there will be an improved value of 3,281*l.* 12*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* By conveyance from the trustees for sale of fee-farms, there is to be conveyed so many of these rents as amount to about 1,500*l.* a year; but the rents being small, and at least half of them defective, the grant of them cannot be certainly valued at present. [*Ibid.*, No. 117.]

The mysteries of the counterfeiting of the coin of the nation fully detected, and methods humbly offered to parliament for preventing the said abuse for ever by easy and reasonable laws; and for raising the sum of 200,000*l.* in three months' time, and augmenting his Majesty's yearly revenue considerably; by Joseph Aickin. Printed by William Downing, London. *A pamphlet of 15 pp.* [*Ibid.*, No. 118.]

The non-associating list of those members that refused to subscribe to the National Association for the defence of his Majesty's sacred person. Printed for E. Tomlinson in Westminster. [*Ibid.*, No. 119.]

Mr. Montague's scheme for making good the deficiency of all the parliamentary funds, hindering the discount of tallies and bank bills, and enlarging the Bank of England.

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Tallies already struck on funds given by parliament, and remaining unsatisfied in the Exchequer, on 14th Nov., 1696, amount to 8,739,527*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*

There remain to be struck on the Salt Act, to complete 2,564,000*l.*, for which it was given, 1,583,997*l.*

300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* of the said loans will be paid by the money which is recoining at the Tower, reducing the debt to 10,000,000*l.*

It is proposed that the duties mentioned in paper No. 3, amounting to 1,200,000*l.* or 1,400,000*l.* yearly, be continued and granted to his Majesty till 1st Aug., 1706, when the Bank of England may be determined by parliament; that these duties be settled and applied to answer the interest and principal of all the said parliamentary tallies.

That the tallies remaining unsatisfied on the 1st Aug., 1706 be answered and paid out of the perpetuity on salt, if the Bank continue, or be paid off altogether with the 1,200,000*l.* principal stock, if it be dissolved.

The parliamentary tallies being thus secured, let it be lawful for the Bank of England to receive subscriptions, and augment their capital stock to any sum not exceeding 10,000,000*l.*, the payments on such subscriptions to be made either in tallies or bank bills and notes. For every 100*l.* so paid, together with the interest due thereupon, let the subscribers be entitled to one share in the capital stock of the bank, with power to sell or transfer the same.

Let the governor and corporation of the Bank of England receive the interest and principle of "all tallies paid in to them on such subscriptions, for the use of the corporation.

Let the interest and principle of all tallies belonging to the Bank, or in the hands of private persons, be paid off in course as they stand on the register.

Let 8 *per cent.* per annum be allowed for all tallies paid into the bank, but let private persons receive no other interest than is granted on the tally.

If the Bank be permitted to increase their capital stock to 10,000,000*l.*, and the subscribers be obliged to pay one tenth in money, the Bank may furnish 500,000*l.* for the service of this year. *The last paragraph is scored through in the original.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 120.*]

A sure and effectual method for the recovery of credit, and making good the deficiency of parliamentary funds, humbly proposed by a merchant of London.

The method is to issue exchequer tallies, against a real security to be settled by parliament for 12,000,000*l.*, with a sinking fund of 1,200,000*l.* yearly, for the discharge of the debt. *Printed. In duplicate.* [*Ibid.*, Nos. 121 and 122.]

A proposal by John Goodwin, gent., to raise eight millions in two years (altered in pen and ink to : five millions in one year) by a duty to be laid upon the woollen manufacture, with

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hair and silk, by such a way that none shall pay towards it but those who please, and they that will shall pay but what they please.

It will be no small contradiction to the notions of our foreign enemies, that England can hold out no longer, when it plainly appears that, by a voluntary duty upon a single commodity, with the revenues already settled, we are able to maintain the war seven years longer, without damage to trade or people. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 123.*]

The petition of Joseph Ormeston, Isaac Ashley, Richard Goddard, Nathaniel Rouse, and others, merchants and inhabitants of London, trading to Dantzic, all English-born. Their correspondent in Dantzic, Cornelis Law, merchant, a burgher of that city, has possessed himself of their money and goods to the value of near 12,000*l.*, whereof he refuses to make them any return or account, assuming to himself certain pretended privileges, as a burgher of that city, for large allowances of time. They pray the King will induce the magistracy of Dantzic to summon Law before them, in order to the petitioners' obtaining some satisfaction. [*Ibid.*, No. 124.]

The most humble remonstrances presented to the House of Commons, by John Chabbert, minister and refugee, concerning: (1) The proofs whereby the French gentlemen commissioners, appointed for the distribution of the charity bestowed upon the poor French protestant refugees, may be convinced that there are still in their hands great sums of money, and a revenue more than sufficient to maintain all the poor refugees. (2) Concerning the means whereby the said sums may be discovered, and the commissioners compelled to give an exact account of them. (3) Concerning the motives which may induce the House of Commons to use the aforesaid means. *A pamphlet of 31 printed pages.* [*Ibid.*, No. 125.]

Note, signed J. Pulteney, of a *caveat* on behalf of the Earl of Romney, that, in case the place of Master of the Ordnance in Ireland shall be disposed of, the word 'general' may not be inserted in the warrant, by calling him Master-General of the Ordnance, before his lordship has notice thereof. [*Ibid.*, No. 126.]

*Caveat* that there be no pardon granted for Joseph Horton, he being a clipper and coiner. [*Ibid.*, No. 127.]

[1696.] *Caveat* on behalf of the Admiralty, in case of any grant being made of a ship bound from Marseilles to Genoa, and three corn vessels bound for France, taken prizes by Captain Broome in the *Mary Rose*, he having received a commission in 1689 to be commander of a privateer called the *Lusitania*. [*Ibid.*, No. 128.]



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*Caveat* that the sign manual do not pass for appointing the common or town clerk for the borough of Leeds, co. York, before notice be given to Mr. Jasper Blythman of the Inner Temple. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, No. 129.]

A paper of Reasons against the Coinage Bill. Silver is a commodity, and rises and falls in value as accidents in trade, etc. happen, and it is accordingly imported or exported to or from any country.

There is no parity between the coins of one country and another; they are calculated for the convenience of commerce within each country, and have names and values put upon them at the discretion of every such place. But all traffic is carried on, and prices set upon goods sent from one country to another, according to the intrinsic value of the coin of each country that is to be taken in exchange for such commodity.

The making of such alterations, by raising or changing the values of coins, certainly redounds to the loss of any country or place where it is done.

To give instances in England:—In 1266 an English penny was to weigh thirty-two wheat corns of the middle of the ear, and twenty of those pence to make an ounce, and twelve ounces a pound, and more anciently it was of a lower value.

The ounce of silver, which weighs 20 dwt., is now to be coined into sixty pence, besides some advantage by the Mint.

So here is more than two thirds of all the ancient rents reserved to lords' or gentlemens' manors lost, and, looking backwards, it may be more.

Now, suppose that our coin be advanced a twentieth part more. Is not every contract made worse by so much one side, if the recipient must be paid in coin of so much less intrinsic value? Will it not hinder loans, if repayments must be made in coin of 6 or 7 *per cent.* less in intrinsic value?

It will not hinder exportation of coin or bullion, for that is governed by the balance of trade.

The present causes of exporting silver from England are: (1) The great stop by embargoes and the wars, which have hindered the exporting of your commodities to supply the luxury and expense of foreign commodities here. (2) The great occasions for money abroad, for which nothing is returned, as the money paid to the Dutch and the Danes, and the payment of the armies in Holland and Ireland. (3) For want of convoys no bullion has been imported these last two or three years, and the merchants say there is 500,000*l.* or 600,000*l.* now waiting for convoys at Calcutta. Insurance being at 8 or 10 *per cent.*, and the profit being small upon bullion, none will be brought in without good convoys.\*

As to the effect the advancing coins has had abroad:—Portugal at three several times since 1650, to prevent the carrying out of

\* The third cause is scored through, and in the margin is this note: "This was calculated last year against the last bill."

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their coin, have abated their *cruisado* from 4s. 4d. value to 2s. 5d. Spain but three years since abated the value of their pieces of eight from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. ; but still the merchants bring away these abated coins as they did before the abatement. The reason is plain,—they sell their goods according to the intrinsic value of the money, and the exchanges to and from all places are regulated by the intrinsic value of the coin of each place. This law rules everywhere, and there is no reason why it should not here.

The profit will be but to a few persons, the master-worker of the Mint, etc., which the King must pay, and have no more money in his kingdom for it. It will cause all the money, that is not light or clipped, to be re-coined, so that the King must lose two thirds of the advance to bear the charge.

It will be a great dishonour to the nation, having been experimented only in low and declining governments, or in France, where great oppressions and injustices are used. And, although we are under hard circumstances, yet it is neither for the honour or interest of the nation to publish it to all the world, as this will do.

Some prevention of exportation might be effected by a short bill, providing that no bullion shall be exported that has been melted in England, and making it more penal to export coin. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 130.*]

A paper, “from Mr. Taylor,” of proposals to remedy the present difficulties for want of money.

It is proposed that the sum given for 1697 be ascertained by making good what shall be deficient out of the next money which shall be raised by parliament.

That, upon the general credit of the funds for raising the said sum, bills be made out, from 15*l.* to 100*l.*, for 9,000,000*l.* or more, to be divided into three parts, with interest on the first at 1*d.* *per diem per cent.*, on the second 2*d.*, on the third 3*d.*, to continue till notice be given that money is in the Exchequer to pay off the bills, and that to be done in course, as the bills are numbered, principal and interest together.

That any person receiving these bills with an allowance of more than the interest to which he is entitled by the bill, shall forfeit double what shall be so allowed.

That these bills shall be made currant in all payments as lawful money, of England, the taxes which are to pay them off only excepted. Hereby a new specie may soon be made, little inferior to money, that by security and interest becomes profitable ; this by security and interest is made valuable, and will be money in a short time.

There are three objections that may be made : (1) It will be compulsion. (2) It will not answer the occasion ; for paper will not raise money nor buy goods. (3) It will be unjust to force paper instead of money.

To these it may be answered : (1) Compulsion in this case will be no more than forcing money from the subject by taxes, which at this time are equally beneficial to the nation and

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necessary for our support. (2) This paper, being made good payment in law, will discharge all debts, and consequently be as useful as money, and in a little time may be more desired; it is not to be doubted that what will pay debts will always find credit. (3) The injustice or hardship in this case will be the least that can be, and not like the lowering of guineas, or passing hammered money by weight, which brought great loss on most men; this will but be a suspension of money payment for some months; it requires only forbearance in the usurer, and is equally an accommodation to all who are in debt.

The benefits would be as follows: (1) It takes off the occasions for loans this year, by giving the King an immediate supply of money. (2) It will give present ease to the country by paying off the soldiers' quarters, and will be a means of keeping money in the country. (3) It will in a great measure put a stop to the high discount of tallies, not only by multiplying our specie, but because that has arisen from the necessities of such as receive tallies from the King, who still have money owing to them. If they are paid by these bills, it will relieve them against their creditors, and enable them to serve the King again. (4) It will revive trade, and set the poor at work again. (5) It will defeat the usurer, who now makes his market to the prejudice of the public, paper not being, as it used to be, in competition with his money. (6) It will be a means of uniting us, by bringing the enemies to this government to have an interest in it; for whoever has a title to money will have a share of this paper, and that will strengthen the security. (7) It will be an effectual way to recover credit, by being able to subsist without it, as the man has most credit who least wants it, and seldom borrows. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 131.*]

Proposal for the stamping or marking of all plate, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per ounce for gold, and 6d. per ounce for silver; and that "any person bringing plate so marked to the Mint to be coined shall receive 6s. 8d. for gold and 6d. for silver, per ounce, over and above the intrinsic value."

By a moderate computation this will raise [200,000l.; it will affect none but those well qualified to bear it, and it is, properly speaking, "no other than lending the public a tenth part of their dead plate without interest which will be repaid by the Mint whenever it is coined." It will save the nation the expense for the future of any encouragement for plate to be coined; a great quantity of useless plate will be coined "rather than persons will pay for stamping, and by this means the Mint will be plentifully supplied." It will cause all the plate in the kingdom to circulate through it, and the continual income by marking the plate as proposed being appropriated to pay the said 6s. 8d. for gold and 6d. for silver for marked plate, "will be more than sufficient to discharge the same."

It is conceived that making it felony to counterfeit the stamp and causing unmarked plate to be forfeited will remove two objections that might otherwise be made. The general



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receivers in each county being appointed to stamp the plate in every corporation "under their respective receipts," and the chief magistrate in each town being also obliged to supervise the work may return an account of what is so marked to the Treasury ; which will be a check upon the receivers. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary 6, No. 132.*]

A proposal for raising two millions of money, at the rate of fourteen *per cent.*, for single lives or lease of forty years, which shall expire first, offered to the consideration of the House of Commons. The method proposed is a lottery of 100,000 tickets at 2*l.* per ticket, with 131,877 prizes, varying in value from 1,000*l.* to 1*l.* yearly. *Printed.* On the back are remarks on the above, signed J. F., addressed to Sir Joseph Williamson, pointing out that the proposal is not so low as to be beneath the cognisance of the court and city, for the prizes are as valuable as those in the 1,000,000*l.* adventure. It would be of great advantage both to the crown and the nation, and might be useful in taking in clipped money. [*Ibid.*, No. 133.]

Proposals to the House of Commons for the laying a tax upon raw hides, etc., by Richard Organ. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, No. 134.]

A proposal by T. A. Gent for raising 600,000*l.* in three months, by licenses on plate, gold and silver lace and ornaments, and silk stuffs. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, No. 135.]

Reasons humbly offered to the consideration of parliament, for laying a further duty upon French, Spanish and other foreign salt (except Scotch salt, and what is consumed upon the fishery of this kingdom), towards the support and encouragement of the manufacture of salt in this nation. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, No. 136.]

Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Coventry. I have received yours of the 9th instant concerning a seditious pamphlet giving an account of the proceedings in parliament relating to the lowering of the price of guineas, and containing reflections on the government as well as particular persons therein named. I desire you to send me one, and suppress, as far as you can, the dispersing of them. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 99, p. 298.*]

A list of the deputy lieutenants and of the militia officers for the county of Hereford.

Deputy Lieutenants :—Thomas, Lord Coningsby, Sir Herbert Croft, Sir Edward Harley, the Honourable Paul Foley, the Honourable Thomas Conisby, Ferdinando Gorges, John Scudamore, James Morgan, William Fiennes, Edward Littleton, John Salway, Henry Gorges, Robert Harley, Thomas Gwellym, Thomas Rawlins, William Gwellym, Thomas Foley, John Byrch, Richard Reed — Baldwin, John Dutton Colt, Robert Unett, Robert Dobbins, Edward Harley and Thomas Harley, esquires.

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Officers of the foot :—Thomas Foley, esquire, captain-lieutenant, Sir Herbert Croft, lieutenant-colonel, Robert Harley, esq., major, Captains :—William Fiennes, James Morgan, Thomas Gwellym, Richard Shipp, Edward Littleton and Robert Unett, esquires.

Horse officers :—The Honourable Thomas Conisby and John Scudamore, esquires, captains.

Thomas Mathews, esquire, treasurer ; John Hill, gent., clerk ; Fitzwilliam Conisby, muster-master ; Robert Watts, marshal. *In duplicate.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 169, p. 6 and p. 6a.]

Warrant to Ralph Young to receive into custody John Tompson and James Harwood, on suspicion of high treason. [*Ibid.*, 345, p. 418.]

Warrant for John Ford, commander of the ship *John* to take on board such French prisoners as are now in the gaols of England or Ireland, and to transport them to St. Malo, there to be exchanged for English prisoners. [*Ibid.*, 346, p. 433.]

Passes for Abraham de Gan, his wife and two daughters, and Joseph Harrison, his wife and two daughters, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, p. 456] ; for David Buffer, a trooper in Lord Galway's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 462] ; for Mr. Henry Roberts, a gentleman in the third troop of guards, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, p. 492] ; and for Anthony Lardique and Gedéon Montenon, recruits for Brigadier Belcastel's regiment, ditto [*Ibid.*, p. 499.]

Details of a squadron proposed to be sent at the latter end of the summer, for the protection of the "flota" and galleons, to consist of ten English third and fourth rates, and three fireships, and six ships of the States General, with two fireships. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 52.]

Proposals for sending a squadron to the West Indies. Although it is said that the squadron commanded by Monsieur Renaud, which was designed for the West Indies, has been forced back, after having suffered very much at sea, and although it is certain that there lately passed from the Leeward Islands towards Hispaniola and Jamaica several French ships of war, and also that there are many privateers of strength lying off of the Carribbean Islands, which have lately taken some merchant ships of Bristol outward bound, it is suggested that a little squadron of men-of-war, of about six third and fourth rates, two fifths, and two fireships might visit all our plantations, to the great encouragement of the trade, and our reputation, so as to be at home in October next. This which may be compassed in the manner following :—

The squadron, if soon dispatched, may reach Barbados by the first of July, stay there a competent time, and "range" the coast of Martinique, clearing those parts of the privateers. If there be occasion, it might call at the Leeward Islands, and do the like there, avoiding the season of the hurricanes, and then

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"fall down" to the French parts on Hispaniola, calling in at Petit Guaves, to do the enemy what prejudice they can in their shipping.

After staying a short time in Jamaica and doing all that may be required in those parts, the squadron may sail to the capes of Virginia, and there information may be had of the French, if they should think of doing us any mischief there, which they have threatened. And if there be no occasion of stay, nor any intelligence of French men-of-war or privateers at New York or New England, the squadron may sail to Placentia on the French part of Newfoundland, and there not only take or destroy what shipping shall yet remain there of the French fishery, but probably possess themselves of Placentia itself, which they may destroy and render useless, at least for some time, to the French. From thence the squadron (if there be no occasion to call on the east side of Newfoundland, where the English fishery is settled) may return directly home, and arrive before winter.

*Memorandum*: If in this voyage, there happen to be need of strengthening the convoys homeward bound from any of the plantations, the commander-in-chief may be authorized to do therein as may be requisite, by leaving one more frigate to perform that service. If it shall not be thought fit to send such a squadron to the West Indies (which if done, ought to be done immediately) then four or five frigates may be sent in June, to Newfoundland, to protect our fishery, and annoy the French. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 5, No. 53.]

The petition of Brigadier William Wolsley to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The petitioner shews that Edward Geoghegan of Castletown, in Ireland, petitioned his Majesty to be admitted to reverse the outlawries against him on account of his being in the late rebellion in that kingdom. He represented in his petition that he (Geoghegan) had never borne any employment, civil or military, under the late King James, but that after the battle at the Boyne he put himself under his Majesty's protection, and lived peaceably at his own house, until he was "fallen upon" by a party of Captain Pointz's soldiers, by whom he was shot through the body and stripped. By that means he was forced into the enemy's quarters, and on that account outlawed, but nobody appearing on his Majesty's behalf against him, he obtained the King's letter the 5th of April last to reverse the said outlawry, but with the following clause inserted:—"but if there be any material objection against this our intended pardon, which by the aforementioned reports we are not fully informed of, in that case you are to report the same back to us before any further proceedings therein."

Though the petitioner, upon the said Geoghegan's producing the said letter to Sir Charles Porter, then "Justice" of Ireland, appeared by his counsel on his Majesty's behalf, and offered to disprove everything alleged in the said Geoghegan's petition, if his lordship would give him time to bring his evidence, his lordship refused to grant the request, or to take any notice



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of the papers tendered for disproving the same, but immediately granted an order to his Majesty's attorney general for reversing Geoghegan's outlawry. His Majesty's letter not, however, agreeing with the record of the said outlawry, the attorney general could not proceed thereon.

Your petitioner is informed that the said Geoghegan has made his application to your Excellencies for another letter, and therefore begs leave to acquaint you that he is ready to disprove all the allegations of the said Geoghegan's application on which his Majesty's letter was granted, and to make it appear to you that the said Geoghegan was both a justice of the peace and a captain in the militia, and issued warrants requiring several protestants to send him men qualified to serve in the late King James' army, with arms, powder and ball, and all other accoutrements, and on default to be sent to goal without bail or mainprize.

In regard to Geoghegan's allegation that he was fallen upon at his own house by Captain Pointz's soldiers, the petitioner is ready to make it appear, by very good testimony, that the said Geoghegan had, for a considerable time before Captain Pointz fell upon him, voluntarily absented himself from his usual habitation, and fallen in with a party of rapparrees in the island of Monaghanstown, where they had killed or murdered several soldiers of his Majesty's army. The said Captain Pointz was sent out by the officer commanding in chief in those parts to suppress the said rapparrees, who accordingly fell upon them and found Mr. Geoghegan amongst them, with his Majesty's protection in his pocket, and though it may be he was wounded, it is certain that he went off with the enemy, and continued amongst them till the end of the war.

The petitioner therefore prays, in regard his Majesty has been pleased to grant him "a custody" of the said Geoghegan's estate, and that he has been at 300*l.* charge to defend his Majesty's title therein, that your Excellencies would be pleased to put a stop to any further proceedings of the said Geoghegan in this matter until his Majesty's return to this kingdom.

Your petitioner is very well assured that when his Majesty understands the true state of Geoghegan's case, he will not reverse his outlawry; the King having expressly commanded that all such as took his Majesty's protection, and afterwards went in to the enemy, should be excepted out of all Articles. [*S.P. Ireland* 358, No. 78.]

An address from the Irish people [to the Lords Justices of Ireland], testifying to the prosperous and flourishing condition of the country and the wise government of the triumvirate. [*Ibid.*, No. 79.]

"Notes for the King":—Sir John Houblon, on behalf of the city of London, desires that the master, together with an able man, boys and cripples, may be protected on board the colliers; a

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master and a boy, on the lighters employed in bringing coal from the ships; and four men to each barge that brings corn down the river for the use of the city.

Sir Charles Rich's letter about his being beaten by the constables.

About fitting out more ships, to make up those now employed to 30,000 at their middle complements, there being now no more than 25,632, which is a deficiency of 4,368 men. [*S.P. Dom. Various 1, No. 1.*]

[Sir John Fenwick's confession.] After King James returned to France from Ireland, there was a select number of his friends entrusted by him to manage his affairs here, who held a constant correspondence with him and his then secretary of state by his command. They used all methods possible to advance his interest by engaging men in places of trust in the government, fleet and army, to his party, and by the accounts they gave from hence endeavoured to move the French King to attempt his restoration, but with little success, for till the year before the business of La Hogue, we knew only of Lord Godolphin (concerned in this government) who held a correspondence with him from the time he went over. In him King James, as he had often expressed in his letters, had an entire confidence. This winter Lord Middleton came to town; he had often been desired to go over, believing it would be great service to King James to have him there in his business. He alleged he could do little service by going, unless he could engage and settle a correspondence here before he went. This he endeavoured to do, and hoped to effect in a little time with some men in this government, who had power in their hands and were the only men capable of serving him. His friends, being all out of employment, could give him but little help. He had already entered into this affair with Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Shrewsbury, and there were some others whom he believed he should gain, and then he would go.

Soon afterwards Captain Floyd, a groom of the bedchamber to King James, was sent over to him from Lord Marlborough and Admiral Russell, with an assurance from them of their interest in the fleet and army, which they did not doubt but to secure to him, if he would grant them his pardon for what was past.

At his return, which was within a month, he acquainted me with some things King James had ordered him, and told me he had no difficulty in Mr. Russell's affair. The answer to Lord Marlborough was that he was the greatest of criminals where he had the greatest obligations, but, if he did him extraordinary service, he might hope for pardon. A little afterwards he did a considerable piece of service, of which we had an account by one sent on purpose by King James.

Captain Floyd went again for France, and came to King James at La Hogue with an account of the fleet,—that we could not put out thirty sail before the latter end of May,—which he carried from Mr. Russell.

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When Lord Middleton had settled this correspondence, he went over in March following. After he arrived, King James wrote that, upon the assurance he brought of these men being engaged in his service, the French ministers had espoused his interest, and he hoped now the French King would lend him such an assistance that he would see us in a short time.

Lord Middleton then pressed King James to put out the declaration which they had drawn and sent over before he went ; but it was not approved, because it was a general pardon for all that should be done till his landing, which exposed his friends in the mean time to all severities. He had sent to us before to send him the heads of a declaration we thought would be acceptable to the people, in which there were some exceptions, but Lord Middleton prevailed for the other, pretending it was absolutely necessary to make it a general pardon, for the security to the great men for their lives and fortunes ; this would draw many people to his party, and strengthen their interest so much that they did not doubt, with a little help from France, to restore him soon.

When this declaration was published, and we found no performance of the great promises made for it, and that these men were engaged with a commonwealth party, we advised to take care of trusting them too much ; we doubted they had procured that declaration more for their own security, whenever he should be restored, than for any service intended to him.

Soon after this the Duke of Shrewsbury, who had laid down his employment at the time he first treated with Lord Middleton, came into his place again. This gave great apprehension lest what had passed during that time should be betrayed to this government. We expressed our fears of it to King James, but were answered not to be dissatisfied, for it was with his consent he came in, that he was more capable thus of doing him service, and took off all suspicion of the correspondence he held.

A little after he came in, Captain Floyd was sent hither to know what proposals King James might make to the French King upon the assistance he might expect from them. The answer he had was that they could do nothing till the King here was removed, which we understood to be his next going into Flanders, and thought it too slight a ground to move the French King to take any measures upon for an attempt here.

Upon this it was thought fit that a considerable man should go over, to lay before him the danger of depending too much upon these men, whose party were enemies to all kings, lest they might engage him in some undertaking, which might prove his ruin. At his coming to France he desired he might not see Lord Middleton, his business being of such a nature as was not fit for him to hear, because of his correspondence with this party. King James told him he must see him, but he would give him an opportunity to discourse his business in private.

When he returned, he acquainted us with this, and that he had fully discoursed with the King in all he was entrusted with ; that he found he reposed an entire confidence in them, and said they



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were men who would do him the best service ; that they had grown weary of this government, and the promises he had made them of honours and employments would bind them to him. He would try what they would do, whenever the French King had an opportunity to attempt his restoration ; but he desired we would still continue to advance his interest, and, whenever he returned, he should know how to value those who had always been firm to him.

From this time great endeavours were used by this party to remove Lord Melfort, and we supposed that this man's going was one great occasion of Lord Middleton's not being acquainted with his business. After he was out, we were ordered to write to Mr. Carrill, who gave us little encouragement that anything would be soon done from France, for the French King's fleet had gone to the Straits, there was a famine in his country, and a false calculation made of his money, which had forced him to reduce his army. We were ordered to keep ourselves quiet, for he must take his measures from this party for the time of his coming ; on them he must now depend.

In the spring of last year one Crosby, a secretary under Lord Middleton, came over. He had been sent to this party several times before, and had engaged some men in the assassination. These he asked, at his coming, if they had received the commission for levying war and seizing the King, which commission they had desired as a security for themselves against King James for this undertaking. They told him it had not come. He affirmed he saw it signed by King James before he came away. The thing at that time was prevented, nor did the commission he mentioned ever come. These men believed they were imposed on by Crosby, and one of them resolved to go over to know the truth. Before he went, he acquainted some of King James's friends with the affair ; they detesting so base an action, told him it would be a great service to inform him what an infamy Crosby had thrown upon him, and that he ought to be severely punished, to prevent any such thing for the future. He affirmed to King James, before Crosby, what he had said. King James reproved him, and told him he should be no more employed in his service.

We had few letters after this, and these ordered us, as before, to keep ourselves quiet, and not meddle in anything, for measures must be taken from other people.

The last letter we had from King James himself was dated the 4th of February last, new style, and said the Toulon fleet would sail on the 22nd, but what they would do next he could not tell, and this was all that was material in it.

This attempt of the assassination then broke out, with which we were all surprized ; we found ourselves exposed without having the least notice given us, even to take care of ourselves. These, we believed, were the measures taken to restore King James.

All this time endeavours were being made by our friends to make an interest in the fleet ; but they found it was to little purpose to engage private captains, for, unless all their men

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were of their mind (which was impossible), they could do no service. Captain Bottom and Captain Carter had both promised to go in. That year, as I remember, Lord Torrington commanded them. The first was killed in the attempt; the officer who commanded the land-men on board him mutinied when he saw his design. The other broke his word, and fought that day, and was killed. The officers commanding in chief were therefore applied to, and that year the fleet was commanded by commission. Sir Ralph Delaval and Killigrew were both engaged to serve King James. Their opinion was asked of Shovell. They said he was not a man to be spoken to. The service they promised was to sail the fleet out of the way, and let King James pass by, and declare for him, when he had landed. I saw the account that was sent of it to King James, and his answer wherein he returned his thanks, with promises of rewards and employments when he should be restored.

As for the army, King James depends upon Lord Marlborough's interest. He can do what he pleases with most of those who served in King James's time. At their going into Ireland Major General Kirke and Maine, and some other inferior officers, had promised to go in; but none performed their promise. Since that time there has been no opportunity of making any application to them, for those left here lie in the country, and are changed every year, while the main army is always abroad, where the only service they could do would be to desert to the French, who would not receive them. It was therefore thought that the best service would be to secure some of the garrisons here, of which there was the Tower, Plymouth by Lord Bath, Berwick by Billingsley, the deputy-governor, who was generally upon the place, Sheerness by Crawford, and Languard Fort by the governor, if it be the same who was there two years ago, whose name I have forgotten. King James had an assurance of their service, that they would declare for him whenever he landed. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 16, No. 65.]

Copies, in French and German, of letters from various writers on the subject of the proposed peace. [*Ibid.*, Nos. 66-110.]

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